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THE
AMERICAN
HOMEOPATHIST

AN EXPONENT OF MEDICAL PROGRESS.

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EDITOR:

FRANK KRAFT, M. D.

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FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS.

THE Superintendent of the Cleveland Public Schools has in contemplation the abandoning of examinations as tests of merit, depending for his criterion on the daily progress and general intelligence of the pupils.

* *

WHILE this may at first startle the unthinking reader as a very radical departure from custom, and dangerous, yet a few moments of careful reflection will persuade such candid and calm reasoner that the plan is feasible and practical. The superficiality of American school education is an ever recurrent plaint; in truth this hurry to get through is found all along the line not only of the purely literary institutions, but as well in the professions and trades. In this land of the Spread Eagle apprentices are few, journeymen are rare, and all are masters.

* *

SOME such plan as is contemplated for the public school system of Cleveland by Superintendent Draper, might, with but few changes, be most profitably inaugurated by our medical schools—more especially those falling under the definition of “commercial” medical colleges, that is, dependent not upon State or private bequests, but upon the size of the class, for their maintenance and support. Who

that has had much to do with medical college politics does not know the farce that is made of the dreaded final examinations—how for an out-spoken, manly, non-cringing student it may be made a most determined engine of oppression, and for others, of the lickspittle kind, a mere form?

* *

THUS, speaking from personal knowledge, of a period of time not over-far gone, we know of two students, one whereof was an ignorant carpenter's apprentice, asleep two-thirds of the time of the lectures, and barely somnolent the remainder of the time, the other an unlettered, non-English speaking personage, who yet passed the “green” room, so far as the rest of the class or the outward world knew, without a dissenting voice. Certainly both received the highest honor of the college—a diploma, while another student of the same class, a former business man, upright, intelligent, and able, who chose medicine because he loved it, was very nearly slaughtered in the “finals,” not because of any special remissness in the examinations, but because of his very independence—in short, his refusal to bow to Gessler's bonnet.

* *

BUT yet even he passed. How was it done? Why, the remainder of the faculty, who had no grievance, came to

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his rescue, not as professors, but as friends, and gave him a full ballot. Still the student was no more entitled to such generosity on their part than he deserved the bar sinister of the three or four whom his quiet independence had disgruntled. An honest vote from *all* the faculty could have kept him within the danger limit. So that as to him and the ex-carpenter, as well as the foreign party, the "finals" were grotesque caricatures, and in no way indicative of aught but the selfish and unselfish propensities of a body of men and one woman.

* *

SO long as the final examination of our medical colleges continues to be a star-chamber process, with no higher court empowered to review and revise the finding of the college, just so long will it continue a possibility to graduate unworthy, uneducated persons, and, *per contra*, also to slaughter a student who has incurred the *personal* ill will of a "professor"—one of these numerous gentry who, less than five years ago, greased his boots and hair and went to meetin'; but having pulled safely the medical diploma out of the college fire, has now, by virtue of nineteen other almost similarly equipped men and one woman, been dubbed and created a "professor."

* *

IT may be answered that this is overdrawn, because of the rare record of the "plucking" of a medical student. Yet even if there be but one such malicious "plucking," it will be as potent an argument against the system, because of its possibilities, as if every page of college history was filled with such names. There is, however, another cause for this apparent exemption of the average run of medical students from the dangers of "plucking." A college dependent wholly

on its class for existence cannot afford to go before the professional world, much less before the student world, with a record of much "strictness." The shutters would soon be put up on that college. The colleges cannot take to themselves overmuch credit for the intelligence and knowledge possessed by their classes in view of this possible and very natural construing of their results.

* *

LET us take the other view of this question—what might be called a legitimate view of the final examinations, or of examinations entitling to a higher grade of studies. In some of our colleges, if not in all, students of the first two classes not infrequently avail themselves of the utmost limit of permissible absenteeism, and reach the school (having matriculated or registered early in the term) only in time to be in time. They have not heard the earlier lectures; they depend therefor upon the notes taken by others, which, as to them, are husks, not fruit. Such people also are prone to be inattentive during their own lecture time, from various reasons, laudable (absent to make a little money to get through all right) or unlaudable (balls, parties, etc.). Now within a fortnight of the expected midwinter examinations these derelicts and delinquents withdraw from the public gaze, go through the process of cramming, and at the appointed time appear before the petty inquisition, and if nervousness and over-excitement permit, will pass the required per cent.

* *

IS this evidence of knowledge—this parrot-like process—to say naught of wisdom, such as is ordinarily presumed by the law? The passing of the ordeal is that and nothing else. "Thank God, that's over with and out of the way!" And they turn to the remaining curriculum in the



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same indifferent, perfunctory fashion, at the close of the term, again going through the process of cramming, as one would stuff a turkey for dinner, or a goose for a Jewish New Year, and by dint of a quick, albeit superficial memory, they are able to unload enough of the "dressing" to keep within the limit.

* * *

UNLESS, therefore, some body corporate, like the American Institute of Homeopathy, could be empowered to call, by committee or otherwise, for the actual examinations—questions and answers—with permission to revise, the findings of the college "finals" must continue doubtful, suspected tests of worth and ability. Even then a favorite pupil could be saved harmless in the house of his or her friends—the faculty; or a whole class could be so dexterously "reviewed" a few days before the formal examination that the "finals" would prove, as they are apt to be, a farce, so far as any test of the actual efficiency of the student is concerned.

* * *

WOULD not the abrogation of final examinations tend to greater promptness in attendance, greater attentiveness in class, better behavior both in and out of class on the part of the student, when he knows that his graduation depends upon them, than if the present system be continued? Let the faculty assume the magisterial function throughout the *entire* trial of the case, and not alone upon the actually elicited testimony on the witness stand; let them sit in judgment on the *student*, his general his ability, probity, his intelligence, his moral life, and not simply, at the close of a shiftless, indifferent attendance and study, upon his mnemonical ability to pass the percentages required for each chair.

MEDICAL MELANGE.

Silica 30 Curative where Surgery Failed.—Dr. John H. Clarke (London) recites a notable case of a gentleman, æt. thirty-one, who eighteen months previously had had the grippe. The eyes at first became blinded and never fully recovered. During January, 1892, after unusual physical exertion, he noticed a little painless lump in left groin. His usual medical attendant painted it with iodine, continuing with increasing strength for one month. An eminent surgeon incised the lump parallel with Poupart's ligament. A serious and painful convalescence ensued, leaving a gaping wound. He was informed by another allopath that no-healing could progress unless further incised. Being appealed to, Dr. Clarke said that to operate was a cruelty. The fistulous openings themselves were suggestive of silica, the constitutional symptoms were meager, but a tendency to moist feet, a preference for hot weather, and sensitiveness to chills, however, supported the selection. This was given in tablets of the 30th, three per day, with instructions to avoid colds and anything like overexertion, and to use no local application. In fourteen days discharge had ceased; wound perfectly healed. Under conium 30 and ruta locally his eyes have also become quite well.

Natrum Mur. in Intermittent Fever.—Dr. S. W. Cohen in *Advance*.—Mrs. A. W. Miscarriage at five months; consultation because of profuse and prolonged hemorrhage. Retained placenta. Doing fairly well until ninth day, when at 9 p. m. there was a slight rigor. Gave a dose of pyrogen and waited. Fever and sweat followed. During doctor's absence nurse instructed to give sac. lac. every two hours. At nine o'clock next day found tempera-

ture normal and patient radiant and chatty. At half past two was hurriedly recalled, patient having had chill. Analysis of case showed nat. mur. clearly indicated; was given in 275m. (F.), with result most gratifying, patient sitting up in three days and making complete recovery.

A Case from Lay Practice.—*Sepia*.—W. Bellerby, *Hom. World* London.—Miss H. J. C., *customière*, came to consult me last autumn for a severe neuralgia which had troubled her for two years. She is of a cheerful disposition, and very active and full of energy; has dark hair and a florid complexion.

The pain she described as a maddening boring pain, as if a screw were being driven slowly through the left temple. The exciting cause was overwork and mental strain which could not be avoided. Indeed, business was daily increasing and she felt herself totally incapacitated to execute it, and the pain was thereby increased. She felt after the pain quite befogged and unable to comprehend her work, and became quite confused. If she could get only a little sleep she felt a slight amelioration, but all the pains were aggravated toward evening, so that sleep was very rarely possible. With the exception of habitual constipation she was in normal health otherwise.

I prescribed *sepia* 1m F. C., a few globules in water and a spoonful to be taken at once. The second dose caused a serious aggravation, followed immediately by a marked relief and a cure which has remained permanent in spite of the exciting cause (overwork), which was, and still is, kept up.

Diagnosis of remedy, taken from Bönninghausen's "Pocket Book":

Boring in temple—Bell., K. carb., phos. ac., puls., sep.

Befogged—Bell., K. carb., phos. ac., puls., sep.

Comprehension difficult and confusion—Bell., K. carb., phos. ac., puls., sep.

Dark hair—Phos. ac., puls., sep.

Aggravation from mental exertion—Phos. ac., sep.

Amelioration from sleep—sep.

Sepia, being in the highest rank in all the rubrics, and corresponding to the totality of the symptoms, was the remedy selected, and the speedy cure which resulted proved the thorough homeopathicity of the drug.

Necross of the Os Calcis.—Sherbino before I. H. A. (*Hom. Phys.*)—Boy aet. twelve, away from home, was one day seized with pain in the heel of left foot. Pain was described as if something sticking there, with throbbing pain and tenderness, swelling about the heel and the malleolus, internal and external. Pain continued augmenting for two weeks, when lancing gave prompt relief. Many remedies given, but without good effect, until he got white around the mouth with restlessness and picking at his nose; then he was given *cina*, which controlled the impending spasms, until a second incision was made. From that time on he received many other remedies.

Arnica 3x. Preliminary to Surgical Operations.—Dr. Geo. Burford (*Monthly Homeopathic Review*, December, 1892) gives a number of successfully treated cases of abdominal section, in the majority whereof he prepared his patients by putting them on *arnica 3x* for a fortnight, and again following the operation. His success is really phenomenal.

Two Cases of Water about the Knee.—Dr. T. M. Dillingham (I. H. A. *Proceedings in Hom. Physician*) says that two years ago a gentleman applied

for help for lameness of left knee ; was on crutches, with joint carefully supported with cotton and rubber "roller." Found water and great sensitiveness ; could bear no weight on foot. Regarding knee alone the remedy was not very apparent, but constitutionally patient had been for thirty years a sulphur subject, and was so prescribed for. Removed the bandages, took away crutches, gave indicated remedy, and very soon he was well. The second case was of a painter who had drifted from allopathic sources to the Hahnemann Hospital; in addition to cotton and roller his knee had been blistered and iodined. Counsel did not believe the indicated remedy could possibly cure in this case. Dr. Dillingham, however, gave apis, and in one week the painter begged to be let go to work. Restored.

The Treatment of Pleurisy.—The editor of the (London) *Monthly Homeopathic Review*, in his issue of December 1, regards the action taken by the British Homeopathic Society as completing the subject of pleurisy, or, at least, presenting the very latest evidence in such form that it may be dispassionately reviewed. He has no reference to dry pleurisy ; and touching the "effusive" kind he makes the well-known statement, and as truthful as well known, that when homeopathic treatment is invoked from the first effusion is a rare sequela. Among the younger members of our school, as with the greater number of the old school practitioners, the early evacuation of the effused fluids is the prevailing tendency. The value of such evacuation in cases of severity or duration is without question ; but in cases more recent, and not causing obvious distress that the doubt arises, since we know that nature is not infrequently able to bring about absorption.

"When a pleuritis occurs, besides the simple leakage of fluid from the vessels of the lung covering, we have to reckon with living cells escaped into the neighboring cellular tissue—cells which live, proliferate, and become organized if not prevented. If by natural or by medicinal means the lymph vessels can be induced to take up effused fluid, the probability is that they will also absorb many of the cellular elements, as yet free, at the same time.

"In bryonia, cantharis, opis, hepar, iodide of arsenic, sulphur, and sulphur iodide, however, we have a series of trustworthy remedies which, if properly used, will defer the use of the trocar. One of the most salutary effects of the discussions taking place at our meetings is their tendency to recommend therapeutic rather than the seemingly easier methods of palliation or surgery. A more complete investigation into the frequency of tuberculosis following pleurisy would be very profitable ; and while the impression obtains that children recover more completely from pleurisy and empyema than adults, more evidence is needed to establish the fact."

The whole editorial is exceedingly conservative and bespeaks a well-stored homeopathic mind.

Coal Oil in Intussusception.—Dr. A. Hooper of Kansas City gives his experience with several cases of telescoping of one part of the intestinal canal into another. Before briefing his remarks on coal oil we wish to emphasize one paragraph, viz.: "When you are satisfied you have a case of intussusception to treat, *stay with it* until the invaginated bowel is reduced, either by medical or surgical means." The case in point is the following: Patient, male, æt. fifty-four, frequent and long persistent constipation for six months last past. Was called at

3 A. M. Had suffered with abdominal pain, vomiting, frequent ineffectual efforts at a bowel movement. Found tympanitis and stercoraceous vomit, also cæcal enlargement; within the hour vomited coffee-colored matter; skin cold and expression hippocratic. Soon as pain was relieved by a hypodermic introduced two feet of three-eighth inch rubber tubing into bowel and injected one gallon warm water. Repeated in knee-chest position. No result. Followed with glycerine addition, and with Noel surgical pump introduced air in bowel. This was succeeded by the high injection of soda bicarb. and acid tar. and water in the usual proportions. From the beginning hot turpentine stupes were constantly over abdominal surface. At length he bethought him of coal oil and injected a mixture of $\frac{3}{4}$ iv of coal oil with Oij of warm milk through two feet of rubber tubing into the bowel, repeating it within an hour, increasing the oil to Oss. and adopting the knee-chest position and using six feet of tubing.

"In a short time the patient expressed a desire to evacuate the bowels, and being carefully placed on the vessel, flatus freely escaped, then fecal matter, and when again placed in bed he expressed himself as feeling relieved. The tympanitis had disappeared, the invaginated bowel had been reduced, the life of my patient saved, and all the family happy. Vomiting and all the distressing symptoms accompanying this fearful trouble subsided at once. The fecal matter did not show any indication of impaction.

"I believe the coal oil had more than any one remedy to do with the reduction of the invaginated bowel. Just how it acts I cannot say, but I am sure that in it we have a valuable remedy for this fatal trouble."

Aconite.—Dr. T. C. Hunter of Wabash, Ind. (*Hom. Phys.*), summarizes the vir-

tues of this drug in four lines, as follows:

1. Thirst and accelerated pulse.
2. Anxious impatience.
3. Inconsolable anxiety or fear.
4. Agonizing tossing about or restlessness.

After an exhaustive explanation he concludes that the above named four characteristics must be present if you expect the best results from the use of aconite. They run all through its pathogenesis, and are peculiar to it alone. When they are present all the other prominent features of the case will be found in its provings, and a mistake need not be made.

Potassium Meta Sulphite. KSO_3 .

—*Hom. World.*—A poor fellow, thirty-five, having a wife and six small children to maintain, had for many years past been subject in the spring and autumn seasons to weeks of acute pain (called by various allopaths colic) in the lower abdomen, for which purgation and anodynes had hitherto been the routine of treatment, together with confinement to his bed. His trade occupation, that of a shoeing blacksmith, necessarily threw considerable strain on the abdominal muscles, and thinking that was the cause of his disorder, he was advised by his "club" doctor to give up this, the only really paying part of his trade; but still the old trouble always appeared at the usual seasons. Experience curative of the power of the above medicament upon my own person in abdominal pains, profuse urination, prolapsus ani, stool of immense caliber, constipation, etc., suggested this kali sulphite to my mind as being likely to suit this chronic ten years' case; 6x trituration acted like magic itself, the first dose "going straight to the seat of pain like lightning"—so said the poor sufferer. For two years the man has been free from his old agony, one single dose being, when

necessary, a veritable prophylaxis. Let Hahnemann's *kali carbonica* receive more study by his disciples generally.

REFLEX ECZEMA.

By A. M. WHITON, M. D., Brockport, N. Y.

HAVING had a case of eczema in my family which exhausted my patience, the homeopathic materia medica and all other forms of medicinal treatment, I venture to put this case before the readers of this journal for what it may be worth. My son, at the age of one month, was taken from the breast and fed upon cow's milk. Very soon after this he became fretful and cried much during the night, at the same time rubbing his forehead constantly. He was treated medicinally with very little relief. An examination brought to light an adherent prepuce, but no relief from eczema after remedying this trouble. In the course of three or four months the cheeks and forehead became very red and rough, with no exudation except after tearing the skin with his finger nails. The case continued in this manner from bad to worse and worse to better until everybody's patience became exhausted. Other parts of the body had not been affected to any great extent. At about ten months of age a severe attack of pneumonia developed, suddenly causing one severe convulsion, with a tendency to repetition. During the two weeks' illness the child refused to take his customary amount of nourishment, with the exception of water. It was noticed that the absence of eating seemed to have a beneficial effect on the eczema, as his face became paler and smoother, so that upon recovery from the pneumonia he ceased scratching his face and head. As his appetite returned and more milk was consumed, it was noticed that the itching kept pace with the quantity of milk taken.

It suddenly occurred to me that this must be a case of reflex eczema. It was ordered that the milk be entirely withdrawn, and to my satisfaction the redness of the skin lessened, the itching disappeared, and a few applications of a ten per cent. ichthyol with lanolin mixture very soon removed all the roughness and redness. Sleep took possession of the household each night thereafter, and for the past year milk has not disturbed the rest of paterfamilias. The dependence of the eczema upon the cause mentioned seemed demonstrated by the course and behavior of the trouble, and the treatment shows that a little more study and an application of the law of cause and effect will, by a removal of the former, be followed by a disappearance of the latter.

RECTAL SURGERY AND THOROUGH EXAMINATIONS.

By LOUIS HARTMAN, M. D., Clyde, N. Y.

IN January, 1892, I was called to see Mrs. C., aged thirty-six years; I found her in the following condition: Greatly emaciated; very nervous; unable to have any noise in or about the house; was unable to sleep well; no appetite, and when she did eat anything it gave her great pain in the stomach; tongue badly coated; bad taste; bowels constipated so she was obliged to take a violent cathartic and often use an enema in order to obtain a movement; menstrual flow very painful and profuse; sometimes it would come once in two weeks, and then again in five or six.

She had been in this condition for about three years, and for the greater part of two years had been in bed unable to do anything.

Three old school physicians (and they were "old") had been treating the case and had made the diagnosis "uterine polypus."

Upon examination I found a congested

uterus, flabby vagina, with profuse leucorrhœa. Not being satisfied that this was producing all the trouble I examined the rectum, and here I found the trouble: Three pockets, two papillæ, and one small pile tumor with a very tight sphincter. I removed the pockets and papillæ, slit the tumor open, and dilated the sphincter muscles; confined my patient's bowels for six days, at the end of which time I gave an enema, and from that time my patient has had natural movements every morning, slept well, menses regular, appetite good, and, as she expresses it, was never better in her life than at the present time.

The first thirty days after the operation my patient gained twenty-five pounds in flesh.

This case put me to thinking that physicians were too superficial in examinations nine times out of ten. I found it so in this case until of late, and I find with the more thorough examinations I am able to cure more cases. It is only within the past two weeks that this same thing has been demonstrated to me. Now in this case when I told my patient her trouble she laughed in my face and said she did not think so as she never experienced any pain in that locality, and I was unable to make her fully believe me after I had cured her.

I am not speaking of rectal work wholly, but in all cases.

Only a short time ago I was called to see a case which was pronounced phthisis by two physicians and given up to die, and I guess she would have gone to the grave in a short time if they had continued giving her 15 grains of iron daily, as they were then doing.

Upon a thorough examination of the case and subjecting the sputa to microscopical examination, it turned out to be a case of malarial fever. If one will observe closely he will see that in a great many

cases where there is error in diagnosis, it is not through ignorance, but neglect. A great many times it seems really foolish to make a thorough examination in some frivolous case, but if we did we would not err so many times as we do; we are prone to jump at conclusions too soon.

Often we do not stop to think, and so reserve our opinion until some future time; this is liable to occur with the younger practitioner. Of course it is all right if the case gets well in our hands; but if not, and someone else is called, we are injured to a greater extent than if we had pleaded ignorance from the start.

One of the best lessons I ever obtained was in reading the fore part of Dunham's "*Materia Medica*," where he speaks of the necessity of a thorough examination of a case.

IGNOMINIOUS EXPOSURE.

A LADY of high social position, together with Mr. Stead, the energetic editor of the *Review of Reviews*, in consideration of the discredit that is threatening to fall on Mattei's doctrines, have been seized with a desire for justice and impartiality for which due credit must be given them.

Believing fully in the reality of the miracles announced by the Bologna quack, and wishing to give his doctrine a fair chance to prove its merits, they went so actively to work that a committee of physicians, presided over first by Sir Morell Mackenzie, and afterward by Lawson Tait, consented to examine the question.

The Matteists tried in every way to escape the test, and refused to treat the great majority of cancerous patients brought to them, and over whom they had claimed to have such absolute power. No attention, however, was paid to this selection, and they were allowed to do exactly as they pleased, treating the patients with

the green, blue, and other colored electricity, the expert physicians doing nothing but following the progress of the disease. The result of the test, as admitted even by the most enthusiastic champion of Mat-teism, has been complete failure and ignominious exposure, and their friends of yesterday are now their bitterest enemies. This result is certainly not to be regretted, as it is high time that charlatans should be assigned to the rank to which they have such ample title.

Mattei, who was a friend of Pius IX., had tried his remedies about thirty years ago at the Santa Teresa Hospital at Rome. If the method had succeeded, I shall not say in a few cases, but in a single case, how are we to explain this absolute silence for so many years? In a word, the public has been deceived by a clever quack, and it is the duty of every honest physician to warn sensible people of this fact; as for the others, nothing but constant failure will open their eyes, and they will be sure to learn in the course of time. No doubt there are among them some who will believe in spite of everything and who will prefer to be consoled by this deception; after all, they have a perfect right to do so, since to be deceived seems sometimes to be a good thing—"vulgus vult decipi."

THE FOLLOWING NOTICES WERE EXTRACTED FROM "THE HOT SPRINGS WEEKLY":

"The committee on publication was then appointed as follows: Doctors Mayer, Fisher and Englebach."

"Dr. Chas. E. Fisher is one of the distinguished physicians of the convention. He was the founder and late editor of *The Southern Journal of Homeopathy*. Dr. Fisher is a practical newspaper man, and with the beginning of the new year will begin the publication of *The Century*, a new paper which is announced to make its appearance with the birth of the new year."

Open Court.

Pittsburg's Editorial Tribute.—

The following editorial paragraph is taken from *The Sunday Dispatch*, December 18: "HE STANDS FOR PROGRESS." "In another column of *The Dispatch* this morning is outlined the movement for the erection of a memorial statue of Samuel Hahnemann at the national capital. The promoters of the undertaking hope that subscriptions will not come from homeopathic sources alone, since it is Hahnemann the public benefactor, and not Hahnemann the founder of the homeopathic school of medicine, whose memory is to be honored. That he had an immense effect upon the medical science of to-day is indisputable. And that he was a painstaking, persevering scientist is equally incontrovertible. Neither he nor the system he founded is perfect. Homeopathy is not a panacea, but neither does allopathy provide one. Medicine is a progressive science, and its progress would be vastly helped and encouraged if less sectional bitterness existed between its rival schools. Anything that can bring allopathists and homeopathists closer together will benefit the human race and broaden the intellectual grasp of its physical healers. This movement to honor the career of a notable medical pioneer should have some effect in clearing the vision of differing doctors and enabling them to recognize and make use of a good thing, even where it is at variance with hidebound tradition."

Will someone kindly send a copy of this paper to that party in Philadelphia who is offering a prize for a statistical paper depicting the decadence of homeopathy?

Three New Journals.—Says our esteemed contemporary, *The Clinique*: On

dit that we are to have three more medical journals in Chicago, and yet we do not feel vain nor haughty when we think of the small towns and villages that cannot afford more than one organ for every dozen doctors. *Vive la Clinique!*

But, yes, that's a little selfish, Brer Bailey, *vive-ing* for yourself alone. Seeing as how We, Us & Company are also doomed to destruction by the new journals, you had better include us in your vociferousness, if only to give us courage to meet our doom with 42d—not forty-second.

Society Meetings.

THE SOUTHERN HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

(Through courtesy of Dr. Wells LeFevre.)

—The ninth annual session of this association was unavoidably delayed in the opening by the failure of train connections. The convention, however, met at 3 P. M., with First Vice President Eldridge C. Price of Baltimore presiding in the absence (through illness in the family) of President Wm. C. Dake.

Upon reassembling on Wednesday, November 23, the treasurer's report and other routine business was transacted. One of the principal features of this morning's session was the effort on the part of the local physicians to destroy the "drumming" system. To those not familiar with Hot Springs it may be pertinent to explain that patients sent to these springs by "foreign" physicians, are met on the incoming trains, at the depots, hotels, and other places by "runners" for renegade doctors, and caused to believe in the absence or unreliability of the physician to whom they are billeted; in short, they are solicited by these mercenaries to come to this or that doctor. Dr. Green, a local physician, in-

troduced a condemnatory resolution, which was promptly seconded and passed.

Chairman Price read the annual address. After the appointment of the committee on publication (Mayer, Fisher, and Englebach) the bureau work was entered upon. The materia medica bureau was sorely handicapped by the absence of Professor A. Laight Monroe (Louisville), whose little daughter had died a few days before. *Glo-noinum* was read by Dr. Clara C. Plimpton (Nashville), and was followed by *Symptoms* by Wilson A. Smith of Chicago. *Therapeutic Intuition* by Vice President Eldridge was an eloquent and very interesting paper, notwithstanding its peculiar psychological trend. It was listened to with much attention and resulted in an animated discussion. In the bureau of clinical medicine *Remittent Fever* led the way, and was fairly received considering the exceeding triteness of the subject. *Clinical Experience with Schüssler's Tissue Remedies* by Dr. A. M. Duffield of Huntsville was also a fine contribution. *The Administration of Typrozine* (whatever that may be) by Dr. Pennoyer was the closing paper of the bureau.

Resolutions of sympathy were passed to A. Laight Monroe, M. D., and Dr. W. C. Dake.

The afternoon session opened with the report of the committee on anti-drumming:

"Whereas, The health-giving properties of the great Hot Springs of Arkansas are known and recognized throughout the world, and attract hither the afflicted from every land; and

"Whereas, The business of soliciting patronage by disreputable methods on the part of certain classes of medical practitioners and hotel keepers has become a scandal and an outrage; and

"Whereas, The respectable physicians and responsible business men of the city are now united in an effort to rid their city

of these disagreeable impositions, therefore be it

"Resolved, That we most cordially approve of all honorable means used to accomplish that end.

"A. M. DUFFIELD, M. D.

"HOWARD CRUTCHER, M. D.

"W. E. GREEN, M. D."

The resolutions were approved.

The first paper in the surgical department was by Dr. W. E. Green on *Clinical Notes on Surgery of the Kidneys*, and was followed by Dr. Chas. Dake with *Syphilis*, both being excellent papers, although the latter was severely handled in the ensuing discussion.

Drs. T. L. MacDonald (Washington) and C. E. Walton (Cincinnati) presented stirring papers, the former on *Surgical Anæsthesia*, the latter on *Renal Strictures*. Dr. T. P. Green's description of the making of a paper jacket in cases of spinal curvature was graphic and instructive. Dr. Duffield closed the bureau, and the day, by a paper on *Traumatic Gangrene*.

Thursday morning's session was opened by the bureau of orificial surgery, and the wealth and strength of the association poured itself out in copious contribution to this form of surgery. Dr. E. H. Pratt was in his element [is it a fact that he is growing a new crop of hair?] and his coadjutors were many. Everybody vied with everybody else to help the matter along. There were no idle moments during the sway of this bureau. There is no need to particularize the essayists—they are all well-known physicians—nor is it necessary to brief their remarks; they are, as of yore, simply carrying coals to Newcastle.

In the election of officers now ensuing the following was the outcome: President, Dr. Eldridge C. Price; first vice president, Dr. A. M. Duffield; second vice president,

Dr. Lizzie Gray Gutherz; recording secretary, Dr. C. R. Mayer; treasurer, Mr. T. Englebach.

Board of censors: Doctors T. L. MacDonald, Ida J. Brooks, Clara C. Plimpton, M. J. Bliem, and Sarah J. Milsop.

Chicago was decided upon as the next place of meeting to be held at the time of the meeting of the Medical Congress, which assembles in that city the last week in May, 1893. This meeting will be for deliberative purpose only, and the time and place for holding the next meeting will be determined upon at that time.

After partaking of Thanksgiving dinner the final session was called and a number of valuable papers read. Among the authors we note Drs. T. G. Comstock, M. J. Bliem, F. P. Green, P. S. Boyd, T. T. Church, and others. A new bureau was instituted called "Nervous Diseases and Insanity."

The following named were appointed as chairmen of bureaus for next year:

Dr. A. L. Monroe, Materia Medica.

Dr. Wells LeFevre, Clinical Medicine.

Dr. T. L. McDonald, Surgery.

Dr. F. P. Green, Orificial Surgery.

Dr. Sarah J. Milsop, Obstetrics.

Dr. H. F. Fisher, Ophthalmology.

Dr. P. S. Boyd, Sanitary Science.

Dr. C. E. Fisher, Registration, Statistics, and History.

Dr. Ida J. Brooks, Nervous Diseases and Insanity.

Adjourned.

So much for the newspaper account. From other sources we learn that our good friends Runnels, Crutcher, and Bailey were also present, and we know that the meeting must have been a pleasant one. It is in striking contrast with the Nashville meet of last year, in that the element of hero worship and ring tactics was wholly and alto-

gether absent. The sessions got down to business early, and with the exception of the local measure—the anti-drumming matter—the meeting was a very good general representative meeting of homeopathic physicians. We can find no fault with the absence of *materia medica*, when we remember the sad affliction which has overtaken our good and genial brother Monroe, necessitating his absence. We also know personally that he had designed presenting a number of papers, and to take conspicuous part in the bureau work, so that the little but good work of this bureau would have been sensibly augmented. The association did a noble act, as well as a wise one, in re-electing Dr. Monroe as this bureau's chairman.

The enthusiasm which Brer Pratt always injects into a meeting is one of his characteristics. He never plays. He goes at it hammer and tongs fashion, savage when savagery is needed, mild as a sucking dove when love reigneth. Who knoweth not Pratt? and who envieth him the reputation he hath earned by sheer will power and a just cause back of it.

The local press notes, evidently prepared by some friend of the association, are too effusive to be honest. They, in short, nauseate all but the victims—and some of these are ashamed to send these fulsome notes to their wives. To be a "distinguished" physician, a "leading" physician, a "celebrated" physician, a "good-looking" physician, a "prominent" young man at a distant society meeting makes these people feel very cheap and sheepish when they get back to their bailiwicks. A pleasant personal notice is appreciated by even the least approbative person, but "hogwash" is offensive. Very much of this kind of "slobber" used to disfigure the pages of the *OLD Southern Journal of Homeopathy*, now happily re-

formed and bent on being a clean-handed, eloquent, scientific journal.

The meeting of the association in Chicago next year might be expected under all the circumstances. We have looked somewhat carefully over the published reports to find the number in attendance, but the scribe has been most industriously employed in taffying those present, and so had no time or space in which to give the number attending.

One of our correspondents says that socially the meeting was a large success; he is not so enthusiastic about its homeopathic value; but that has been already explained satisfactorily in the absence of Monroe and Dake and others. "Whisky was served in bottles a yard long, and cigars to match"—which makes us to smile at the freaks of fashion, at the embarrassment of the ladies, and the non-exploded Southern hospitality, although surrounded by wells and wells of hot water.

In closing our comments we are moved to add that the Southern Homeopathic Medical Association has redeemed itself, and will henceforth remain purged of the debasing influences of its most recent past.

THE AMERICAN OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY.

—The following officers were elected for 1893: President, J. Nicholas Mitchell, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.; vice presidents, J. B. Gregg Custis, M. D., Washington, D. C.; Sheldon Leavitt, M. D., Chicago, Ill.; George R. Southwick, M. D., Boston, Mass.; treasurer, A. L. Chatterton, Brooklyn, N. Y.; secretary, George W. Winterburn, M. D., New York; censors, Thomas Franklin Smith, M. D., chairman, 264 Lenox Avenue, New York; Mary A. Brinkman, M. D., New York; Clarence Willard Butler, M. D., Montclair, N. J.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

—At the regular meeting of the Washington Homeopathic Medical Society held Tuesday evening, December 6, the following officers were elected: President, Dr. L. B. Swormstedt; vice president, Dr. J. B. G. Custis; secretary, Dr. Z. B. Babbitt; treasurer, Dr. William R. King; board of censors, Dr. G. W. N. Custis, Dr. S. S. Stearns, Dr. B. F. Gibbs, Dr. Ralph Jenkins, Dr. R. Munson; advisory board, Dr. W. F. Corey, Dr. T. L. Macdonald, Dr. Edgar Janney, Dr. J. B. G. Custis.

The president reported that the past year had been one of the most prosperous years the society ever had. Six new members had been admitted and there was an average large attendance.

PENNSYLVANIA.

—The Homeopathic Medical Society of Northern Pennsylvania met in West Pittston December 15. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Sandel of Plymouth. Dr. Lange, the president, was absent, and so Dr. Sandel was elected to the chair temporarily. The members present were Drs. Sandel and Brown of Plymouth; Drs. Murdoch, Coe, and Ayres of Wilkesbarre; Drs. Van Burgen, Roberts and Clark, of Scranton; Drs. Miller and Johnson, of Pittston; Dr. Day of Carbondale; Drs. Ware and Bunsten, of Scranton.

Dr. P. B. Peterson of Honesdale was proposed for membership and the proposition was passed to the censors.

The committee on constitution and by-laws reported progress.

Dr. Coe read a delegate's report of the State society meeting in Philadelphia.

Dr. Johnson brought a very interesting case before the meeting which the physicians were first at a loss to understand. It was a case of co-ordination on all the left

side, no sensation in hand or foot, but can hold anything when it is put in his left hand. Diagnosis, thrombi situated in the corpus stratum.

Dr. Murdoch of Wilkesbarre read an interesting paper on clinical cases of incision of knee joint, compound fracture of tibia (lower end), gallstone colic, and renal colic successfully treated.

Dr. Brewster of Scranton read an interesting paper on practical points in obstetrics.

Dr. Miller of Pittston led the discussion of Dr. Murdoch's paper, after which the members discussed it thoroughly.

Dr. Ware gave some practical points and Dr. Johnson also made suggestions. A general discussion of the disease of the mouth followed. Essayists, Drs. Van Bergen and Ware; leaders of discussion, Drs. Day and Ayres.

—The Lehigh Valley Homeopathic Society met December 1 at the office of Dr. E. D. Doolittle, Easton. Members were present from Easton, Phillipsburg, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and other places. The programme included the reading of papers by Dr. A. L. Kistler of Allentown and Dr. T. C. Bunting of Mauch Chunk.

—The annual meeting of the Allegheny County Homeopathic Medical Society was held December 9 at the Homeopathic Hospital, Pittsburg.

The following officers were elected: President, J. F. Cooper, M. D., Allegheny; vice president, J. L. Ferson, M. D., Pittsburg; treasurer, J. B. McClelland, M. D., Pittsburg; secretary, E. H. Pond, M. D., Pittsburg; board of censors, J. R. Horner, M. D., Allegheny; W. F. Edmundson, M. D., Pittsburg, and E. T. Miller, M. D., Pittsburg.

—The Homeopathic Medical League of

Reading, Pa., held its monthly meeting at the office of Dr. W. F. Marks December 2. Dr. George Keen was the essayist and read an interesting and carefully prepared paper on "Diabetes Mellitus," which was subsequently discussed by the members.

KANSAS.

—The Shawnee County Homeopathic Medical Society held its annual meeting in Topeka December 5.

There was a full attendance of the physicians of the city and several visitors. Dr. Menninger read a paper on "Spasmodic Cough," and presented a case of fracture of the neck of the radius. This case was thoroughly discussed, and all agreed that it was a genuine case of this rather rare injury, and commended the diagnosis and cure of the case.

Dr. Sturgis reported a very interesting case of iritis and one of sciatica. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Dr. C. F. Menninger; vice president, Dr. Eva Harding; secretary and treasurer, Dr. M. E. Stewart.

The next meeting of the society will be held the first Monday in January, to which all homeopathic physicians of adjoining towns and cities are invited. A good programme is in preparation.

NEBRASKA.

—The homeopathic physicians of Lincoln and the suburbs met December 13 at the office of Dr. Finney and organized the Lincoln Homeopathic Society. Every member of the school in the county united with the society, and arrangements were perfected for monthly meetings hereafter, the next meeting to be held at the residence of Dr. Bailey, when Dr. Righter will present a paper on the subject of pneumonia. Dr. R. St. John Perry was elected permanent secretary.

Colleges.

CLEVELAND MEDICAL COLLEGE BUILDING.

—The new building of the Cleveland Medical College was thrown open on Tuesday evening, November 29, 1892, by the trustees of the institution for inspection. The building was brilliantly lighted from top to bottom, and every department was crowded with delighted and enthusiastic spectators. The building, consisting of a basement and four stories in front and three stories in the rear, is beautiful because of its plainness. It is of a modern Romanesque type of architecture, and is built of colored pressed brick, with sawed and dressed Amherst stone trimmings. The basement in front is devoted to a thoroughly equipped dispensary, having an entrance from the street entirely distinct from that of the college proper. It is complete in all its parts, and a model institution of its kind. It has also added a gymnasium, a very desirable feature, and one highly appreciated by the classes.

ANN ARBOR.

—There has been considerable stir in regard to possible changes in the homeopathic department of the university. All sorts of wild and improbable stories have been afloat, very few, if any of which have any basis in fact. Dr. Obetz, the dean of the homeopathic department, says there may possibly be some changes, but it will be some time in the future before anything is consummated.

Dr. Gatchell is reported to have said that "The scheme is utterly impracticable, chimerical, and will never be carried out. It exists only in the imagination of Dr. Obetz, who is alone responsible in this matter. It is a personal scheme of his own and is not shared by his colleagues,

who have expressed themselves as violently opposed to it. For my part I shall oppose it first, last, and all the time. Let Dr. Obetz run his own schemes. Any wild scheme that Dr. Obetz may conceive will have no effect on the rest of us." Friends of the allopathic school smile broadly, and a few intimate that they hope that the regular school's competitor may be dispensed with entirely in the near future. So far as we have been able to ascertain the whole matter amounts to a proposition made by Dr. Obetz to those at the head of the allopathic department looking toward a closer union of the two departments than now exists, his purpose being, as he states, an economical one. By such closer union it is claimed that a considerable amount in the expenses may be saved to the State every year. If we understand the matter rightly neither school would compromise any of its principles by adopting the proposed plan.

Globules.

—We present with this issue the portrait of Prof. Jas. A. Campbell, M. D., of St. Louis, Mo.

—It is said that nitrite of amyl will generally stop spasmodic hiccough.

—It is stated that immersing the feet and hands in very warm water seldom fails to check epistaxis.

—Professor Virchow, the most eminent of German physicians, has recently denounced, in the Berlin Municipal Council, "the intrusion of religious arrogance into hospital nursing work," and we commend the following sentence to bigots of all sects: "Everybody knows that creeds claim supremacy in the healing of the sick; but we are profoundly interested in keeping away

this conflict from the sick bed, and permitting the spirit of humanity alone to assert itself there."—*The Nursing Record*.

—The *Medical Century*, a new monthly medical journal, under the editorship of Dr. Chas. E. Fisher, will be issued January, 1893. Large things promised.

—The Carroll Dunham Society of the Cleveland Medical College was honored with an address on "Hahnemann and the 'Organon'" by Dr. Z. T. Miller of Pittsburg on the evening of December 16.

—In the December *Century Magazine* is printed the first installment of "Benefits Forgot," a novel from the pen of the young American author, Wolcott Balestier, whose early death in Dresden a year ago cut short a career which such friends as Henry James, Edmund Gosse, and W. D. Howells believe would have brought the highest credit to American literature.

—Fire broke out in the basement of the Homeopathic Hospital in St. Paul last month and did about \$500 damage before it could be got under control.

—The ladies connected with the management of the Homeopathic Hospital of Minneapolis met to consider a proposition for the sale of the present site and property. The floating debt of the hospital is \$3000, with an additional mortgage of \$15,000. The proposition before the meeting was the acceptance of \$50,000 for the site and property, or any sum in excess of that amount which might be secured. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Rich, and addresses were made by Dr. Higbie, C. M. Loring, Dr. Bosworth, W. S. Benton, Dr. Ripley, and others. The meeting adjourned without definite action.

—Dr. Wm. C. Richardson of St. Louis, Mo., has been appointed Supreme Medical Examiner, to fill the vacancy caused by

the death of Dr. Hugh Doherty. Dr. Richardson is eminently qualified to fill the position from education and experience as Grand Medical Examiner for the A. O. U. W. and also the Select Knights of Missouri. A number of years ago he formulated a little book as a guide to subordinate lodge medical examiners, a copy of which should be in the hands of every one of the 5000 medical examiners for the A. O. U. W. Dr. Richardson is held in high esteem by A. O. U. W. and Select Knight fraternities of Missouri, and has been honored by positions of trust and responsibility by them, which he has filled with credit to himself and the order.

—It is actionable to call a physician a quack; or, to say that he is an empiric and a mountebank; or, that he is no doctor—he bought his diploma for fifty dollars; or, that he is a quack, and if he shows you a diploma it is a forgery; or, he has killed the child by giving it too much calomel; or, he has killed six children in one year; or, if Dr. X. had continued to treat S. she would have been in her grave before this time.

—M. Vandahurst Lynk, M. D., is about to launch A Journal for Negro Physicians, published monthly. If the editor is a negro he very excellently typifies his race's love for big words, as witness his own name. Wonder what unprosaic word the M. stands for. In fact, the whole announcement is cast in what W. B. Clarke would call highfalutin Tuscanese.

—The *Medical Age* encourages physicians to build homes for themselves, because it favors a "fraternal spirit and a union of hearts." Very good advice, but unfortunately more honored in the breach than in the observance. The physician of this age who remains in one building or one office five years is almost a natural curiosity.

Ob=don't=ology.

Don't imagine that this page has been dead for the past twelvemonth; it was simply sleeping. And

Don't blame us for waking it up again; it was always our pet baby, and we are still very fond of it.

Don't use a repertory until you know how, or until you are sure your materia medica knowledge will not suffice.

Don't say you have not used your obstetric forceps for twenty years unless you also add how many women and babies you have lost.

Don't any longer hold ill will to the Southern Homeopathic Medical Association. In its Hot Springs meet it fully redeemed itself.

Don't be afraid to give the homeopathically indicated remedy, the cranky ideas of a few moonshiners to the contrary notwithstanding.

Don't be overly surprised to find at the proper time that Obetz has a good segment of frigid truth on his side in the proposed Ann Arbor amalgamation.

Don't use artificial wines because filled with bacteria; and don't use genuine wines because filled with the d—euce. What's the matter, then, with beer?

Don't get the idea that all the other journals will follow the lead of the *Medical Century* and be edited hereafter; of course they haven't been in the past.

Don't look for World's Congress (Homeopathic) news in this issue; we have not received any. The Congress' Literary Adnexa had better appoint a more cosmopolitan manager. There are a few journals published outside of Chicago.

The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 15, 1893.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

EXPERIENCE has proven that this terror of Prohibitionists—alcohol—is the best preservative, as well as the best vehicle for the medicinal substance, and the easiest to dispense; and that water, nature's solvent, is the best vehicle to convey it into the patient. ** Recent experiments in the Ear Hospital, London, indicate that stammering is not a nervous defect only, but is associated with deafness. ** A case of obstinate hiccough is reported as promptly relieved by dilute sulphuric acid in a person aged seventy-three, who had resorted to all the ordinary remedies. ** An old priest in Worishofen, Bavaria, treats nervous diseases chiefly by spraying water over the body in various places, dressing at once without drying, and briskly walking afterward. ** The leaning of the body forward, and pressing of the abdominal muscles against the thighs, assists materially the expulsion of the child during contractions of the womb. ** If equal parts of peroxide of hydrogen and glycerine are applied to the hands and face it makes the skin soft and white, and will often remove freckles and pimples. ** The A. B. C. of boils, arnica, belladonna, and camphor; but the greatest of these is arnica. ** Professor L. Bischoff, Munich, was so fond of insisting on the intellectual inferiority of women to men, because of the relative lightness of the female brain. Yet when he died his

brain weighed but 1245 grams, a little less than the average brain of woman. ** Edward Claire, twelve years ago was injured while working in a mine; has been a cripple since. At the Cleveland City Hospital he was recently operated on, and the decayed bone taken out, with the result that the limb will again become useful. ** In 1872 Jefferson Miller of Jeffersonville, Ind., was feeding a machine doing work in a large barn, when a rat ran across the floor. Turning to watch the rodent, Miller had his left hand pulled off by the machine. Again in 1887, while feeding the same machine in the identical barn above mentioned, a rat ran between his feet. He kicked at it, slipped, and had his only remaining hand ground to a pulp. ** One day last week a variety actor from one of the Cleveland theaters purchased a skeleton on exhibition in a surgical instrument house. Having paid the price, he picked up his skeleton, put it under his arm, and started down Euclid Avenue. Perhaps there wasn't a lively scattering of pedestrians! He had all the room he wanted. ** "By the way, if you mention my name in connection with the accident you may say that 'Dr. Swankem was called and the fractured arm was suitably bandaged,' or something to that effect. Please spell the name correctly. Here's my card." "Thanks," said the reporter, looking at the

card. "You are next door to Dr. Rybold, I believe. Are you acquainted with him?" "No, sir, we do not recognize Dr. Rybold as a member of the profession. He advertises." * * It is better to bear the heat we have, than to fly to that we know not of. * * Deafness should not be regarded as a bad omen in typhoid fever. It is often due to an extension of pharyngeal catarrh in an upward direction rather than to cerebral lesions. * * A Russian physician asserts that the pain of neuralgia, if superficial, can be relieved at once by throwing a beam from a bright arc light upon the affected part. * * Apply a strong solution of the bicarbonate of soda to a surface poisoned by rhus tox. The relief is almost immediate. * * Dr. C. Willard Butler, being a very busy man, also is editor and proprietor of the *Montclair (N. J.) Weekly Herald*. And he's a good one, too. * * The *Materia Medica Bureau* of the Institute wants you to help, and at once. Send in *your* idea of how best to teach materia medica before, during, and after college term. W. E. Leonard, M. D., Secretary, Minneapolis. * * Superintendent Draper of the Cleveland public schools has done away with examination as tests of merit. Takes the daily record in place. Good scheme. * * Have you got those cholera remedies "pat," so you can go to work cheerfully and confidently when the epidemic strikes us next summer, as it undoubtedly will?

MEDICAL MELANGE.

Milk a Natural Germicide.—And now comes Dr. Freudenreich and knocks some of our most painfully erected bacteriological learning into a conglomerate "pi," by proving that the bacillus of cholera in fresh milk dies in an hour; that the bacillus of typhoid fever dies in twenty-four hours, and that other germs die at the end

of varying periods. And, worse yet, he found that milk exposed to a temperature of 131° F., loses its germicidal property, as also milk that is four or five days old. If this be true, what becomes of the sterilization of milk? or, rather, there seems no need of such process, if, indeed, it is not of itself a most mischievous if not a dangerous process; for the evidence is assuredly most strong that raw milk is, after all, preferable for human consumption.

Chase the Devil 'round the Stump.

—The other case [of cholera] is one of one devil chasing another. Our forefathers in the profession have observed and reported cases of an intercurrent acute disease carrying away with it a chronic trouble. Here is a genuine case in point: Mr. F., fifty years old, somewhat addicted to drinking, had been suffering for a year or so with a marked degree of ascites, the result of a cirrhotic liver, as I thought. He had a severe attack of cholera, in the course of which the ascitic accumulation disappeared entirely. While convalescent a full-fledged icterus developed. For nearly three weeks his urine contained enormous quantities of bile, and the itching of the skin was insufferable. He finally got well and the ascites never returned, although his liver remained small.—*Professor Arnulphy in The Clinique.*

—PANAMA, N. Y., December 27.—Dr. Charles Parker died at his home near Panama this morning, aged eighty years.

Dr. Parker was one of the pioneer homeopathic physicians of this county, occupying a prominent position in his profession until he retired from practice because of feeble health fifteen years ago.

—Every minute seventy human beings are born, sixty-seven die, and three are added to the increase of population.

THE COUGH OF STICTA.

By MALCOLM LEAL, M. D., New York.

I HAVE used sticta pulmonaria as a remedy in certain coughs many times in the past ten years. I do not know what led me to its use, nor can I trace the gradual change in my ideas of the indications for its use.

I started with the impression that sticta was a good remedy in dry night coughs. Drs. Burdick, Lilienthal, and Beebe had indorsed its value, and probably from them I obtained the above indication. Gradually the "dry night cough," was restricted by specification, until I now find myself using sticta only when the following conditions pertain: Cough dry, hacking, or single concussive, worse at night; apparent cause, tickling; apparent origin, upper trachea or larynx, unaccompanied by pain, though cough may seem to jar whole chest. Just such a cough, in fact, as is usually promptly relieved by use of alcohol and salt throat compress.

A typical case is the most recent one, which is here related in illustration:

Miss A., a stenographer, aged twenty-one years, a brunette, of slight build, reported to me on the 16th of February last. She had had a hacking cough constantly for over a year; had taken various cough mixtures, used sprays, etc., under direction of old school physicians, but all without any benefit. She had lost weight, but had raised nothing. The pharynx was anæmic, and arytenoid and inter-arytenoid regions of larynx congested. Expiration was slightly prolonged in right pulmonary apex. Otherwise she presented no abnormality. The cough was described as short, dry, teasing, worse at night, painless, and seeming to originate under upper sternum. She was given sticta pulm. S on No. 50 pellets, and directed to take one pellet every two

hours. Also she was told to take a preparation of cod-liver-oil—which last she had used before.

Ten days later (the 26th) she reported cough as much less, and said it "did not keep her awake nights," and that she felt stronger. Sticta 30 was then prescribed. Nine days later (nineteen from date of first prescription), she reported that cough had disappeared entirely, except for an occasional hack when in cold air or when talking. She was told to take sticta 30 for two days more, and then to cease all medication.

Ignoring, for the moment, the possible influence of the cod-liver oil in this case, let us investigate the homeopathicity of the selection made. We turn to Allen's Encyclopedia, and we find there not one of the symptoms of our case. Lilienthal in his "Therapeutics," Hering, and other writers repeat the clinical indications first given by the late Dr. S. P. Burdick in the *North American Journal of Homeopathy*, and among them are found the incessant cough at night, with great dryness.

I had supposed that the cough symptoms were a direct result of the proving, and only when looking the matter up to see how far my indications accorded with the symptoms of the provers, did I find how far I had departed from defined homeopathy in my use of the drug.

As the results of provings were of no avail in establishing the indications for sticta as a remedy in coughs of the type mentioned, I was led to review my clinical experience with the same indications.

I searched back to May, 1888, in my private case records, and extracted therefrom every prescription of sticta in any form, or association; here is the result: Sticta has been given in thirty-six cases of cough, in every instance the tincture being used. Of these cases, one improvement

must be thrown out, because sticta was given in alternation with arsen. iod., five because there is no record of the result, though it is probable that some of these cases were benefited. There are left, then, thirty cases where the result of administration is recorded, though symptoms are not always clear. Of the thirty cases we find seventeen were markedly relieved, or cured, while thirteen were unrelieved or made worse.

Among those relieved we find, without exception, the symptoms of our illustrative case, as far as they are reported. Among the unrelieved cases we find always some departure from the type assumed. Either pain is a factor or the cough is loose, or the aggravation is in day.

A CASE OF NUTMEG POISONING.

By GEORGE EVANS READING, M. D., Woodbury, N. J.

AT 11 P. M. on April 11 last I was called to see Mrs. D., who lived three miles out of the city. On my arrival at the house I was informed by her husband that she had been poisoned. On inquiry, I found that she was three months pregnant, and that she had been recommended by a friend to take six nutmegs in powdered form to produce abortion. She procured the nutmegs, and had grated them, and essayed to swallow the whole amount; but when she had taken one-half of the powder she felt nauseated, and so took no more for fear of losing the whole. This was at 5 P. M. She ate her supper as usual at six o'clock, and felt no further inconvenience until eight, when she vomited freely several times, and immediately afterward passed into the condition in which I found her upon my arrival.

This condition was one of low mutter-

ing delirium, with occasional silly laughter, the most constant hallucination being that she had two heads. From this condition she could be aroused momentarily by shaking her or speaking to her sharply; but she immediately relapsed into the same state. There was also a sense of impending dissolution, for she besought me piteously not to allow her to die.

Her pulse was 120, of good strength and volume. Respiration somewhat accelerated. The entire aspect of the case reminded me very strongly of poisoning by *cannabis indica*, as exhibited in the only two cases which have come under my observation.

I administered twenty grains of chloral, and left two other doses of the same size, to be given at intervals of two and three hours respectively, if needed. When I saw her the next morning, at ten o'clock, she was decidedly improved, but was still delirious most of the time, though more easily aroused. She had only taken the one dose of chloral, as she had rested quietly most of the night from the effects of the first dose.

I now ordered one grain of calomel every hour to allay the gastric irritation which was present, and the chloral to be given if needed.

The following day she was entirely rational, and was only suffering from the depression consequent to her previous excited condition, together with some remaining gastro-intestinal irritation. The calomel was continued, and the following day I dismissed the case.

The object for which the dose had been taken was not accomplished; in fact, the drug seemed to have absolutely no influence whatever upon the gravid uterus, but expended its force entirely upon the gastro-intestinal tract and the nervous system.

THE MANAGEMENT OF FEVER.

THE vast majority of the acute diseases coming under the observation of the physician are of a febrile character, and the physician who understands well the management of fever possesses a knowledge and skill most important to his patients.

By the management of fever we mean, as a matter of course, the management of patients with fever, and in all that is said, due allowance must be made for individual conditions and susceptibilities.

The greatest mistake that the medical attendant of a fever patient can make is to treat temperature. Pyrexia is but one element in the syndrome group of the febrile process. Perversion of metabolism, diminution and arrest of secretions and excretions, are, if less obvious, equally important phenomena.

Hippocrates may not have been the first to observe that the heat phenomena of fever were often indications of Nature's method of battling with an enemy, yet the antiquity of this teaching is sufficiently evident if we give it only its common name of the Hippocratic doctrine. Not all that is old is true, as not all that is new is good, but the truth of the Hippocratic doctrine of the frequently conservative tendencies of fever heat is becoming more and more apparent, as scientific observation in medicine replaces haphazard empiricism and novelty seeking.

Nothing has so forcibly emphasized the value of this doctrine as the results of the antipyretic medication that came into such wide and unfortunate vogue with the perfection of chemical processes leading to the manufacture of kairin, antipyrin, and the other powerfully poisonous coal tar derivatives. Even those who a few years ago most strenuously advocated the use of these agents to reduce temperature in

typhoid fever and pneumonia now teach that such treatment is inefficient, though too few have had the courage to say that it is dangerous—in some cases, probably murderous. It depresses not only heat production, but also respiration, circulation, excretion, and the functions of organic life in general. It adds drug poisoning to disease poisoning. Vigorous is the patient who can survive both.

Unfortunately, falsehood speeds faster than truth can overtake. The whilom honest but mistaken teaching of a few men deservedly eminent in the profession, and its blatant echoing by the host of imitators eager to gain notoriety by proclaiming from the housetops the latest novelty, have had the effect of popularizing the method of reducing temperature by powerful drugs. The fact, too, that a symptom alarming—needlessly alarming—to the friends of the patient can often be rapidly, apparently magically, made to disappear, has not been without effect in the curious complex of motives influencing the commercial medicine man. Thus, alike those who look to the colleges and hospitals for guidance and assistance in earnest endeavors to do good to their patients, and those who seek agents of striking power in order by the impression produced to do good to themselves, have become so accustomed to give drugs to patients exhibiting high temperatures, that it is a difficult matter to bring about a return to more rational methods. Fortunately there is an indication that the novelty seekers are about to make a fad of the cold water treatment of typhoid fever. Though this is novel only to them, it is devoutly to be hoped that they will succeed in popularizing it. The courage and devotion of Brand to what he knew to be right, his persistence in the face of opposition and ridicule, and despite honest criticism evoked by the blunders of timid and half-

hearted followers that "would like to bathe patients without wetting them," are examples of virtues too rare in the history of medicine. Bathing reduces temperature, it is true; but it does so by stimulating and supplementing the natural processes of thermolysis and excretion, and not by depressing normal thermogenesis. Sponging will not replace it, for there is an abstraction of abnormal heat and a soothing of abnormal nervous irritation brought about by immersion in a large volume of water that cannot be brought about in any other manner. It has been said that there is a salutary pyrexia as well as a dangerous hyperpyrexia. These cannot be separated by an arbitrary line; but the rule of Brand to keep the temperature of typhoid fever patients below 102.4° F. has the good results of more than thirty years' consistent practice in its favor; the method of effecting this, it is to be remembered, being by the cold bath, not by depressing drugs; and the indication itself being derived from observation of the effect of the treatment by cold bathing. Brand is careful to insist that the temperature is regarded by him only as an index, and that his method of treatment combats fever, the morbid complexus—not pyrexia, the symptom.

Not less important is it to give febrile patients comparatively large draughts of water. The trained nurse does not appreciate this, though the physician may. Again and again have we been answered, "He didn't ask for it," or, "All he asked for," in reply to inquiries as to the amount of water the patient was drinking. Nurses must be told to give definite quantities of water at definite intervals. Water accomplishes two desirable ends—it dilutes the poisons that enter the circulation as a result of perverted metabolism, and it mechanically facilitates the excretion of useless or toxic katabolins by the kidneys and the skin.

Diarrhea, if not excessive, is better than constipation for a patient sick with fever. In the absence of counter-indication, the bowels should be evacuated, *i. e.*, properly emptied, daily—whether spontaneously, by drug, or by enema. Diarrhea is not always a counter-indication to the administration of a suitable purge or the use of an enema; it may even indicate the necessity for such measures, for frequent ineffective efforts of the bowel to empty itself of irritative and toxic matters may be checked by removing the cause.

If a patient with fever be kept at rest, clean, plentifully supplied with fresh air, pure cold water, and small quantities of easily digested food, if his emunctories be maintained in a condition of gentle activity; if cold water be used externally in a proper manner, and when indicated; if alcohol be avoided unless definite indications for its use are present, the question of drug giving will become subsidiary, and the nature of the medication, whether antiseptic, supporting, specific, sedative, or whatever else it may be, will necessarily vary with the ætiology of the affection, the mechanical and pathologic conditions present, and the constitution or present status of the individual patient.—*Medical News*.

ASKED ALL TO RESIGN.

The Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital Affairs.

LAWYER L. H. ARNOLD has been elected President of the Board of Trustees of the Homeopathic Hospital in Brooklyn, and action has been taken by the Board looking to a probable reorganization of the medical staff of the institution. The affairs of the hospital and the training school for nurses attached to it have been seriously disturbed for nearly two years, owing to the relations of Miss Betts, superintendent of the school, with a member of

the medical staff, which formed the subject of a prolonged investigation, and was incidentally the basis for a recent suit in the Supreme Court, in which one of the nurses who was discharged sought for reinstatement.

The present Board of Trustees has retained Miss Betts in her place at the head of the school, and has also appointed a committee to ask all the members of the medical staff to hand in their resignations.

The members of the staff are Drs. Bonnell, Atwood, Moffat, Whitney, Keep, Miner, Chapin, Butler, Smith, Blackman, Valentine, Talmage, Willis, Searles, and Lewis. Dr. Bonnell has been connected with the hospital for a score of years, and has been chief of staff for a dozen years.

CHLOROFORM IN THE TREATMENT OF TYPHOID.

DR. WERNER (*St. Petersb. meditz. Wochenschr.* No. III, 1892) reports the treatment of 126 cases. His argument is based upon the findings of Behring, that a five per cent. solution of chloroform was destructive to the typhoid bacillus, and of Salkowski, that a twenty-five per cent. solution was sufficient to kill cholera vibrios. He gave patients one or two tablespoonfuls of five per cent. chloroform solution every two hours. At first the medication was continued day and night, later it was omitted during sleep and the intervals lengthened. It was noticed in regard to the course of the disease, that vomiting ceased or no inclination to emesis occurred, and this disappeared in one or two days as did likewise the diarrhea and tympanites. The mind became clear where there had been cerebral symptoms. In the worst cases this was noticed in from one to three days, and three times it occurred within twenty-four hours. All that remained of

that disease was shown by the fever, the weakness, and the anorexia. In four cases icterus developed, but only in a mild form. No exact reason for its occurrence could be given. It is worthy of note that in no case did decubitus develop.

The author does not consider chloroform in any way a specific, but thinks that it retards the activity of bacteria in the intestine.

REMOVAL OF MOTHER-MARKS.

THE *Allgemeine Medicinal Central Zeitung* gives the following as very efficacious: Mix one part of tartrate of antimony with four parts of emplastrum paponatum and work into a paste. Apply the mixture to the part to be removed to the depth of one line (one-twelfth inch), and cover with a strip of gummed paper or court plaster. On the fourth or fifth day suppuration sets in, and in a few days scarcely a sign of the mark can be seen.

CIMICIFUGA IN UTERINE DISORDERS.

DR. BOARDMAN REED says that ten to thirty drops of the fluid extract after meals are used to cure seminal emissions. This has rarely failed in my experience. Half a grain to a grain of the resinoid, cimicifugin, twice a day, has occasionally been found useful in conditions of nervous depression, hysteria, and incipient melancholia. Five to twenty drops of the tincture, several times a day, have proved very helpful in scanty menses, especially in maiden ladies, but if repeated as often as every three hours, even, are likely to cause severe headache. This untoward effect I have never seen from the largest doses, such as half a dram or dram of the fluid extract three times a day. Such doses are said, however, to produce headache sometimes. Very small

doses, as one-quarter of a drop up to one drop of the ordinary tincture, repeated every one or two hours, will often promptly relieve a frontal headache due to mental fatigue, or any kind of a headache resulting from pelvic congestion at the menstrual period in women. The same doses are often efficient in preventing abortion when threatened from weakness or passive congestion of the uterus, or from habit at a certain stage of pregnancy. Two or three drops of the tinctures of *cimicifuga* and *gelsemium*—sometimes one drop of each—every hour or two, are among the most certain means of bringing on the menstrual flow when delayed by passive congestion, cold, grief, or other similar cause, and acts similarly with the lochial discharge after parturition. Dragging pelvic pains arising from the same causes may be relieved by the same combination.—*American Therapeutist*.

PUMPKIN SEED IN THE TREATMENT OF TAPE-WORM.

DR. H. ROEMER (*Pharmaceutische Press*, No. 15, 1892) recommends the peeled seeds of the common pumpkin as an effective and safely acting tæniacuge. For an adult the dose may be placed at sixty or seventy grams (two to two and a half ounces) of the peeled seeds. Half the quantity of oilless cocoa is added, with a little sugar and some syrup, and water enough to make a plastic mass on rubbing it in a mortar. This is made into fifteen or twenty pastilles and coated with sugar. The patient, after the usual preliminary period of fasting and a dose of castor oil, is given one of the pastiles every ten minutes. Children require but half this quantity. The result is astonishingly good. The writer has expelled over one hundred tape-worms in this manner. Only in a few

cases was vomiting noticed. In general, the patient feels no disagreeable symptoms.

The seeds of the last year should be used and carefully peeled, which will be found a tedious task. Whether the oil is the active principle, or whether it is first developed by the crushing of the seed with water, as is the case with bitter almonds, mustard, etc., the writer does not attempt to solve.

Chironian Notes.

—In *bryonia* the perspiration relieves the patient; in *merc.* it makes him uncomfortable.—*Shelton*.

—The constitutional symptoms can never be measured by the size and appearance of a wound.—*Helmuth*.

—The best time to operate for *labium leporinum* is from the fifth to the seventh month, which is just previous to the first dentition.—*Helmuth*.

—In tracing back the cause of *epithelioma* of the cervix we find that in many of the cases it has been preceded by a neglected tear at the os.—*Helmuth*.

—In *peritonitis* following operation the frequent flushing of the intestines with several quarts of hot water is a great adjuvant to cure.—*Helmuth*.

—If every earache was treated as if it would result in suppurative inflammation of the middle ear there would be very few cases of the latter disease.—*Houghton*.

—People who suffer from chronic catarrh of the naso-pharynx should take a course of treatment every spring to overcome the bad effects of the winter's colds.—*Houghton*.

—After laparotomy the tendency to ventral hernia has been more marked when silk-worm gut is used in the abdominal walls than when silver wire is employed.—*Helmuth*.



J. H. MACKAY, M. D.,
MADISON, NEB.

—In gastralgia compare arsenic with mercury which has the burning and soreness in the abdomen, but lacks the nausea and thirst. *Dioscore* is valuable when the patient finds relief in lying out straight, and cannot endure the pressure of the clothing; in *carbo veg.* the abdomen is distended and tense, like a drum. *Nux vom.* especially in "high livers," and those addicted to wine. *Robinia* has an exceedingly acid indigestion. *Abies can.* and *puls.* may be indicated in various gastric disorders.—*Shelton*.

—*Belladonna* is indicated when the patient is highly excited, wants to get out of bed, and escape those about him; all the senses are hyperæsthetic, the pupil is dilated, the face engorged with blood, the pulse is bounding; he bites and strikes; everything makes too marked an impression on him. *Stram.* has been useful in delirium tremens; the patient sees gnats and bugs about him. It is our most valuable remedy in hydrophobia. *Hyosc.* belongs to this series; the delirium is characterized by obscenity.—*Shelton*.

—Success is more marked in pelvic surgery since attention has been directed to other conditions than the simple closure of a lacerated cervix. A complete operation is not performed now unless attention is directed: First to the hood of the clitoris, to break up any adhesions that may exist. Second, to the cervix, to remove all cicatricial tissue and curette the endometrium if necessary. Third, to the perineum where needed. Fourth, to the dilatation of the vaginal and rectal sphincters.—*Helmuth*.

—The diarrhea of *verat.* is accompanied by great prostration, very profuse perspiration, wet forehead, and vomiting of large quantities of fluid substances; the thirst is insatiable, the patient wants large

quantities of water; the evacuations are profuse and watery, associated with violent abdominal pains. In *ars.* the stool is dark in color, often containing blood of putrid odor, and always excoriating, scanty as compared with *verat.*; the thirst is for small quantities, the pains are burning, and the prostration is marked.—*Shelton*.

—*Acon.* and *bell.* have many similar symptoms in the throat; both have the redness of the soft parts, dryness, and painful swallowing. *Acon.* is always indicated in the earliest stages when there are rigors followed by rapid rise in temperature, sharp, sticking pains, and a dry, hot skin, with great anxiety and restlessness. *Bell.* is especially indicated when the parts are bright red, with great heat; but the skin is not as dry as in *acon.*, nor is there the anxiety. *Acon.* is positively injurious after the appearance of profuse perspiration.—*Shelton*.

—*Bryonia* is indicated when the headache commences in the morning on the first exertion—even opening the eyes causes pain; then with great aggravation on rising, a vertigo as if the head was turning in a circle, a feeling as if everything would press out of the head, especially when rising, the pain begins in the occiput, or finally locates in the occiput, it is generally relieved by pressure. It is frequently accompanied with gastric disturbances, dryness of the mouth, great thirst, and the tongue is heavily coated with a white coating.—*Shelton*.

—The reputation that Flower Hospital enjoys relative to her laparotomy record is certainly very enviable and not to be excelled by any hospital in New York. Of the very large number of abdominal sections during the past year they have been, with remarkably few exceptions, marked successes. By success is not meant simply

that the patients are taken from the table alive, nor that they live three days after the operation, but that the patients shall enjoy reasonable health and be enabled to perform the ordinary duties of life for some time at least.—*Helmuth.*

—The cough of *bryonia* is dry, hacking, painful, causing pain in the head; it is aggravated by coming into a warm room, also by eating or drinking. *Iod.* is also indicated in a dry cough, which is painful; but there is no aggravation on entering a warm room, nor does the cough cause pain in the chest or head. *Bry.* follows *acon.* well in pneumonia; the patient perspires freely, which relieves him; there is the sharp, sticking pain in the chest aggravated by the least motion, deep inspiration or cough. The patient usually lies on the affected side, and is relieved by hot applications.—*Shelton.*

—Of the germicidal solutions none is better than the bichloride of mercury for external wounds. For the abdomen simple warm or hot water is best. There is no telling how susceptible a person may be to the action of mercury. In the history of mercury we know that a quantity sufficient to simply move the bowels of one person would salivate a second, and cause actual poisoning of a third. Actual necrosis of the jaw may result from an amalgam filling in a tooth. An obstinate dysentery which had baffled the skill of many doctors was found to be caused by an amalgam filling.—*Helmuth.*

—The fever of *ars.* is peculiar in that the periods of chill or perspiration may be altogether absent, or of very short duration in comparison with the stage of heat. Heat commences about 2 A. M. and is always accompanied with anxiety, restlessness, thirst, and aggravation after midnight,

the patient feels as if he would burn up, and presents a picture of agony. *Ars.* is very valuable in the miasmatic fevers, and frequently prevents a recurrence of the same. It may be indicated in typhus, typhoid, or scarlet fever, when associated with tendency to disorganization of the and blood its characteristic symptoms.—*Shelton.*

—*Aur.* produces a hemiopia, the upper half of vision is lost; this is not a paralytic condition, but due to pressure on the optic nerve by a bony growth at or near the optic foramen, possibly syphilitic in origin. In *gels.* vision is destroyed on one side or obliquely, due to cerebral changes or anæsthesia of the retina. *Kalmia* has loss of vision of the right side of objects; here it is associated with cardiac disease, especially an atheromatous condition of the blood vessels; possibly there is an exudation of a little blood into the optic tract. *Aur.* is also indicated in ulceration of the cornea, when associated with redness, and *excessive photophobia*, severe pains in the orbital bones, always worse at night.—*Allen.*

—*Bryonia* is indicated in gastric catarrh when there is a sensation as if a stone were in the stomach, with pain in the epigastrium aggravated by touch, or any motion; there is great thirst for cold water, the patient wants something "to cut the phlegm." *Rhus tox.* has thirst for cold milk. *Nux vom.* produces the sense of weight in the stomach, and the aggravation occurs immediately after eating; retching is a prominent symptom. *Puls.* is indicated when the tongue is heavily coated; there is a sour, rancid taste in the mouth, and the aggravation occurs a few hours after eating, always worse in the afternoon, and general relief by fresh air. *Robinia* is characterized by an exceedingly acid in-

digestion, with acid regurgitations.—*Shelton.*

—The action of mercury in syphilis is peculiar in that it arrests the development of the disease, but will rarely, if ever, cure it. The symptoms of syphilis seldom, if ever, correspond to those produced by mercury; thus syphilis almost invariably produces diseases of the iris, and it acts especially on the flat bones of the body, while merc. does not effect the iris of a healthy individual, and it produces lesions in the long bones only. The same curious phenomenon is observed by the use of quinia in malarial fever. Quinia arrests the development of the poison, but seldom cures the disease—only, in fact, when the symptoms of the patient correspond with those exhibited by provers of the drug. Another example of the preceding is the use of salicylic acid in rheumatism.—*Allen.*

—Aurum produces a certain definite impression on the mind, a profound despondency, with a thorough disgust for life and *thoughts* of suicide; these patients do not actually try to kill themselves, but are continually talking about it. It has not been of benefit to those people who are continually *trying* to end their lives. The curious melancholia, characteristic of secondary syphilis, is a perfect picture of the mental symptoms of aur., which also has in its symptomatology many of the other lesions of secondary syphilis, especially the destruction of the bones. Plat. is somewhat similar to aur., but its mental symptoms are quite different: the plat. patient is proud and haughty, everything and everybody seems beneath him; there is also a peculiarity of vision, objects look smaller than natural, everything foreign to himself is insignificant. Melancholia and fear of death are also prominent.—*Allen.*

Society Meetings.

NEW YORK.

—A meeting of the Onondaga Homeopathic Medical Association was held January 3, in Syracuse. The bureau of surgery, Dr. Sherwood, chairman, made their regular report. Dr. Deuel considered the subject of hip-joint diseases. He emphasized the importance of early diagnosis and treatment. Then followed a description of a number of cases treated by him and the results obtained. Drs. Sheldon and Sherwood also reported interesting cases. Dr. Cooper read a paper upon the prophylaxis and hygienic treatment of tuberculosis. Besides considering the subject from a surgical point of view he advocated strict attention to all the means of preventing the spread of tuberculosis. The following preamble and resolution were adopted by the society:

“Whereas, The infectiousness of tuberculosis has been clearly shown, the dangers from it being as great or greater than from other communicable diseases that are subject to quarantine; and its results in suffering and death are appalling and common: and opinion and practices in regard to the diseases are lax and inadequate. Be it

“Resolved, That the Homeopathic Medical Society of the county of Onondaga respectfully requests the local boards of health to adopt measures and enact regulations to effect proper prophylaxis against tuberculosis.”

Dr. Cooper was elected delegate to the State Homeopathic Medical Society, in place of Dr. G. F. Martin, resigned. Rudolf Kaiser, M. D., of Onondaga Valley, was elected a member of the society.

MARYLAND.

—The Homeopathic Clinical Society of Baltimore and Washington held its monthly

meeting December 29, at the Southern Homeopathic College. Papers were read by Professors N. W. Kneass and B. W. Mifflin. The next meeting will take place in Washington, D. C.

MINNESOTA.

—A meeting of the Minneapolis Homeopathic Medical Society was held December 28, Dr. D. W. Horning in the chair. Drs. Williamson and Gibson were elected members. Dr. C. F. Mitchell read a highly scientific and entertaining paper on "Silicea, its Derivation and the Modes of Application." Dr. Horning read another paper, giving a comparison of the diversified uses of the drug in its constituent parts.

The subject of taking up a subscription to the fund for the proposed monument to Samuel Hahnemann at Washington was proposed, but action was deferred.

MASSACHUSETTS.

—The medical section of the Homeopathic Dispensary Association held its fortnightly meeting with Dr. A. C. Bray at Worcester, December 29, there being an attendance of eighteen, which included physicians from out of town. Dr. G. S. Adams of Westborough gave a lecture on "The Therapeutic Value of Hypnotism," which was followed by a general discussion.

IOWA.

—Dr. E. A. Guilbert responded to the toast of "Sociality in the Profession," at the banquet given at the Mercy Hospital, Dubuque, Ia., evening of December 14. The occasion was the opening of the new Annex, and in the celebration of which event both schools dropped their 'pathies at the outer door and met within on a level. There was a bounteous collation of viands, and following came the speeches. Dr. Guilbert referred to the fact of the dif-

ferent schools meeting on a common footing, making a humorous application of the anatomical parts required in "Kicking." He made large reference, reverential and humoristic, to sacred history, beginning with the Mother of All, and fitly closing with the millennium. His address was scholarly, filled with apropos quotations from the poets, and ably carried out the spirit of his toast, which was to prove the possibility of fraternization of diverse thinking and believing doctors, and to pray for the speedy realization of this peaceful vision throughout the whole profession of medicine.

Book Reviews.

ELECTRICITY IN THE DISEASES OF WOMEN.

With special reference to the application of strong currents. By G. BELTON MASSEY, M. D. Physician to the Nervous Department of Howard Hospital, etc. Philadelphia and London: F. A. Davis, publisher.

This treatise reflects chiefly the daily experiences of the author; it is, therefore, eminently practical, and suited to the workman as well as the student. Many of the text-books are written by theorists and teachers; but where the practical experience is in the main lacking, in a subject as young as electricity is still, it is wise not to indulge in too much speculation. Dr. Massey handles this matter plainly and without gloves. He is candid in not recommending his own or anyone else's special routine; he gives them all, and permits intelligent judgment to elect which will serve best. It is a very readable book and leaves a pleasant impression on one not specially devoted to electricity. Although Dr. Massey essays to make his teaching apply chiefly to diseases of women, yet under

his clear and able direction of the use of the power, it will apply also to the male in his diseases.

HISTORY OF CIRCUMCISION. From the Earliest Times to the Present. By P. C. REMONDINO, M. D. (Jeff.). Philadelphia and London : F. A. Davis, Publisher.

This is another of the Ready Reference Series, and is an excellent one, too. The manner of its preparation came about from collecting material for a paper to be read at the meeting of the Southern California Medical Society at Pasadena, in December, 1890, entitled "A Plea for Circumcision ; or the Dangers that Arise from the Prepuce." The subject called for so much study and research that after giving all that was necessary to the paper, the accumulated material was still more elaborated and the present volume was the result. It evidences on every page long and profound and intense reading and study of the ancient histories and religions. This is truly an interesting book, filled from cover to cover with spicy anecdotes illustrative of the topic ; it bristles with quotations from the classics to establish the antiquity of circumcision, but ultimately gives the credit to the Hebrews of biblical times for the introduction of the rite. Dr. Remondino sums it all up by regarding the prepuce as a pathological adnexa, to be removed on first occasion. "To be generous, and not libel nature, we must conclude that the prepuce is a near relative to the fast disappearing climbing muscle ; very useful in our primitive, arboreal days, when we needed such a muscle to reach our perch for the night, and a prepuce or something of the kind, in default of a breech-cloth, to protect the glans penis from being scratched by the briars or thorny and rough bark of the trees in our ascent. The prepuce was well enough in

our primitive and arboreal days—ages and ages ahead of our cave and lake dwellings,—when the notch in a tree and its rough bark formed our couch ; but in these days of plush-cushioned pews and opera seats, cozy office chairs, car seats, and upholstered furniture or polished oak seats, it serves no intelligent purpose."

The operation of circumcision, as recommended by the author, does not differ materially, if at all, from that found in the latest text-books.

MICROSCOPICAL DIAGNOSIS. By CHAS. H. STOWELL, M. D., Assistant Professor of Histology and Microscopy, University of Michigan ; and LOUISA REED STOWELL, Assistant in Microscopical Botany, University of Michigan. Detroit : George S. Davis, publisher, 1882.

An old book according to its imprint but as new as when printed, because its subject matter is practically unchangeable. The matter of this book is well presented by both pen and graver. Several of the plates are especially fine and interesting.

SYPHILIS IN ANCIENT AND PREHISTORIC TIMES. By Dr. BURET, Paris, France. Translated from the French, with Notes, by A. H. OHMANN-DUMESNIL, M. D., St. Louis. In Three Volumes. Vol. I. Philadelphia and London : F. A. Davis, 1891.

This is No. 12 of the Physicians' and Students' Ready Reference Series. When we add that this is a very French book, the majority of our readers will doubtless understand. This author is full of ancient lore, and makes many drafts upon that store. He is very quick to translate all the poetical passages of the Old Testament into plain references to syphilis. He makes David's bones white with it. And so on and so forth, in a Frenchy fashion.

Aside from this the book is not undeserving of much praise, because it is filled with much information of a valuable kind. Doubtless the succeeding volumes, when they get nearer home will give definite data for the treatment of this frightful scourge—such treatment as has not yet been made known.

DISEASES OF THE URINARY APPARATUS.

By JOHN W. S. GOULEY, M. D., Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1892.

A book of 333 pages, clearly written and printed, and attractively bound. Dr. Gouley necessarily views the urinary problem mainly from a surgical, and altogether from an allopathic standpoint. Still he is very fair; he carefully states his problem and then solves it. It contains only a few illustrations, which seems rather peculiar, bearing in mind how profusely works of this kind are usually illustrated; but the care with which the pen picture is made fully, we believe, compensates for the absence of the other kind of pictures. Dr. Gouley is a perspicuous writer, and the reader will not fail of being profited by even a single perusal of this book.

Globules.

—We present with this issue the portrait of Dr. J. H. Mackay of Madison, Neb.

—Alligators' eggs are a common article of diet in some parts of the West Indies.

—Mamma," said little Johnny, "if I swallowed a thermometer would I die by degrees?"—*Boston Post*.

—Collinsonia is a valuable remedy when there is a sensation as if a foreign body was lodged in the rectum.

—The tincture of cypripedium has been found useful in rhus poisoning. A wash of

from six to eight parts in one hundred, with from one-third to one-half a drop of water internally, will be of value.

—It is the custom among the Kirghiz tribes of Central Asia, when one of their women has difficulty in labor, to put her on a horse and drive the animal at a gallop for several miles.

—"Henery? W'y, Henery died 'mos' a year ago, wid a kyarbuncle." "My! It's awful how many gits killed on dem kyars nowadays, wid de bilers busting an' a gitting' scrunched 'tween de kyarbuncles."—*Harper's Bazar*.

—Dr. Pravaz, the inventor of the hypodermic syringe, is dead. In France this syringe has always been called the Pravaz syringe. The doctor died at his home at Lyons.

—Temperance puts coal on the fire, meal in the barrel, flour in the tub, money in the purse, credit in the country, contentment in the house, clothes on the children, vigor in the body, intelligence in the brain, and spirit in the whole constitution.—*Benjamin Franklin*.

—It is stated in an exchange that the beak of a mosquito contains not a single injector, but no less than six perfect "surgical" instruments: two lancets, one double-barbed spear, a saw, a needle of exquisite fineness, and a pump.

—It has been observed several times that the bite of mosquitoes in hot climates where yellow fever is prevalent will produce a mild form of the disease which renders the patient immune to a degree from future attacks. This would seem to confirm the theory that inoculation with a properly modified virus might act as a preventive to yellow fever.

—An exchange says that the original of the quotation, "Who shall decide when

doctors disagree, and soundest casuists doubt, like you and me," is found in Pope's "Moral Essays," third epistle, first line, and was applied to doctors of philosophy, and not to doctors of medicine.

—An expert in entomology—one who has studied flies of all kinds for years—sends the following interesting and valuable information—answering the question, "Where do all the flies come from?" in a way that leaves nothing but the answer to be desired: "The cyclone makes the house fly, the blacksmith makes the firefly, the carpenter makes the saw fly, the driver makes the horse fly, the grocer makes the sand fly, and the boarder makes the butter fly."

—Dr. J. G. Malcolm, Chicago, has sent to the different journals a prospectus of his "Condensed Concordance of the Homeopathic Materia Medica," which when completed will be a volume of from 700 to 800 octavo pages, and will be ready by March, 1893. The author proposes to arrange the Materia Medica into thirty chapters following the usual anatomical divisions of Hering and Cowperthwaite, and giving in alphabetical order the grand *characteristic symptoms* of all drugs having such symptoms; next the *characteristic symptoms*, being those of lesser value; and the chapter closing with a repertory. It differs from Lilienthal's "Therapeutics," mainly in the chapter divisions, and in the characteristics.

—In addition to its popularity as an infant food Malted Milk is now acknowledged to be one of the best diets for typhoid fever and many other wasting diseases. Malted Milk Co., Racine, Wis., will supply samples.

—The Indianapolis *Sun* says: "The fact that three train robbers got only a mighty small swag out of a Pullman car

full of passengers near Hot Springs the other day can be explained when it is understood that the passengers had been aboard of the car long enough for the porter to get a whack at them, and the robbers couldn't find him." Possibly a better explanation may be that those passengers were homeopathic physicians returning from the Hot Springs meeting of the Southern Association—that is, if it was their train that was held up.

—When should we operate for laceration of the cervix? Goodell says: "When the laceration is not extreme, and the lips lie parallel, do not operate. If there is erosion or eversion of the edges of the tear an operation is indicated."

—Dr. Robert Boocock, of Flatbush, has been made a member of the Homeopathic League of London, England, of which the Earl of Dysart is vice president.

—One writer in the *Popular Science Monthly*, in commenting upon an article written by Dr. Davies under the caption "Proper Diet for Hot Weather," concludes his remarks by saying that "individual peculiarities and inherited habits of the system are prominent factors in the process of nutrition, and experience is a safer guide in regulating one's diet than any theories based on the chemical composition of the foods."

—Dr. P. McCahey's (Phila.) Uterine Tube and Tractor is backed up by a good many sterling testimonials from experienced physicians in all schools of medicine. The theory advanced by the doctor of heated air *in utero* during parturition, and the important and sometimes fatal part it plays, is certainly very logical and appeals to one's common sense. The subject of childbirth made easy, by reducing the time and danger, appeals to every physician. Dr. McCahey's Atmospheric Trac-

tor as substitute for the forceps is a very welcome addition to our armamentarium.

—Every day 100,800 human beings are born, 96,480 die, and 4320 are added to the increase of population.

—The life-size bust of Hahnemann sent out gratis by The Luytie's Homeopathic Pharmacy Co. of St. Louis is a beauty and an ornament to any homeopathic physician's office. The Cleveland Medical College had its copy bronzed, and placed it, like Poe's raven, over the door of its faculty room. The conditions upon which the bust may be had are light. Write for them.

—A FIVE YEARS' COURSE.—According to the *British Medical Journal*, all medical students in the United Kingdom who matriculate on the 1st of October will have to pursue a five years' course of study before they can take the final examinations that give them the right to practice. We hope that this step will be duly considered by those who still deny the necessity of a three years' course for the American medical student.

—SURE CURE.—A patent cough medicine procured from a store at Baltimore by Edward F. Callahan for his family, all of whom were suffering from colds, put his wife and three children to sleep. All were roused except the youngest child, who had to be walked about the house all night to keep her awake. Prompt application of remedies saved the family from death.

—A MIDGET SON.—The humble home of Abe Hall, a poor carpenter on West Columbia Street, Springfield, O., is the Mecca of hundreds of curious people bent on seeing his midget son, born three days ago. The child, which is bright, healthy, and well formed, weighs twenty-eight ounces, and gives every promise of living. The father and mother are both large people.

Ob=don't=ology.

DON'T fail to remit as many dollars of the realm as possible to the Hahnemann Statue Fund. It is a worthy cause.

DON'T uphold final examinations as a test of ability and worth in a medical college, when you know they evidence nothing of the sort.

DON'T let your pet medical society, whether county or State or Territorial, close its session without adjourning to meet in Chicago next year.

DON'T let Morgan Park Smith's eloquence keep you from removing to Chicago, if you really want to go. He means well—as to Chicago.

DON'T worry about the Mattei exposure. None but the most idiotic of homeopaths ever believed the system (?) had the first element of homeopathy in it.

DON'T ride too stiffly that germ theory hobby. A good many better riders than you are dismounting now in anticipation of a more speedy unhorsing later on.

DON'T you feel amused to notice the I. H. A. belittling Hahnemann and his "Or-ganon," remembering how that was their old charge against the American Institute?

DON'T take everything for gospel that Sam Jones writes. In his attack on Wood he was brutally savage, but he overdid it, as men usually do when working for revenge.

DON'T be a "Founder" of anything until you have been dead long enough to know whether the Foundry you Founded will continue Found. It might Founder in your lifetime.

DON'T pass it around promiscuously, but we *would* like to know whether the spermatozoön is a microbe or a bacillus, or to what other classified trouble-breeding "varmint" he belongs.

The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 15, 1893.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.



W. A. WILCOX, M. D.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. W. A. Wilcox of St. Louis, a gentleman well and favorably known, and his daughter, Miss Emma B. Wilcox, M. D. The latter, we believe, is entitled to the honor of being known as the youngest lady practitioner.

A PLEA FOR MONGRELISM.

IT is the Hahnemannian spirit to disregard theories when in opposition to facts.

* *

THIS may excuse the attempt to show the incorrectness of § 64, though it seems to be almost a sacrilege to the mind which looks up to Hahnemann as inspired in everything that he put forth. As honorable as this sentiment is, it must be guarded against, for, with riper judgment and new experience, some of the ideas

must be refuted which were held when beginning to ascend the ladder of wisdom. Piety to a beloved teacher must not upset truth when it goes against his teaching.—*Fincke in the I. H. A. Meeting '92.*

* *

NOW, by all the gods at once! So even the I. H. A. concedes that "with riper judgment and new experience some of the ideas must be refuted which were held when beginning to ascend the ladder of wisdom." Then, why, in Honesty's name, have you spent so much ridicule, nay, venom on the "eclecticism" of the Institute, when that was exactly what it claimed, viz., that Hahnemann was fallible, that some of his theories were baseless speculations and could no longer stand the test of to-day's scientific progress? Then those "mongrels" and "eclectics" and "pseudo-homeopaths," and "allo-homeopaths,"



Miss EMMA B. WILCOX, M. D.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dake and Dudgeon, Orme and Runnels, Cowperthwaite and Hughes, Hale and Gentry, and the long line of to-day's *unfanatical* Homeopaths, who use bis-

toury and speculum, were and are right after all, because they believed that, "with riper judgment and new experience," Hahnemann would have put his blue pencil through several paragraphs of the Organon, and might even have performed a laparotomy with Listeristic accompaniment.

ISOPATHY OF THE FUTURE.*

TO the isopathy of the future we turn with the greatest expectancy; before it lie the grandest achievements, for through its beneficent powers immortality itself will be reached.

Now, we all know that "potentization makes the medicine homeopathic," *therefore*, all we need to do is to properly potentize this *aqua divina*, and, lo! we possess a remedy homeopathic to death itself!

. . . What an imposing and beneficent rôle will this isopathist of the future play! See him as he solemnly and yet confidently enters the chamber of death; on the bier lays the dead; around it gather the sorrowing relatives and sad friends. Slowly affixing his potentizer to the nearest cold water spigot, the isopathist promptly potenziizes a piece of the dead man's flesh. When this crude mortal substance—a product of disease—is duly raised to the immortal, ethereal sphere of D C M, a drop is carefully placed on the cold tongue of the deceased. The effect is magical! The stilled heart once more pulsates; the inactive nerve centers again send forth their electric demands, the palsied muscles once more are active, the deceased arises; and sorrow is turned into joy. The doctor gets his fee; the undertaker, his dismissal; the heirs, nothing!

* Extract from a paper by "Lux" in the *Hom. Phys.*, January, 1884

MEDICAL MELANGE.

Aphthæ.—Dr. J. L. Ferson of Pittsburg contributes a valuable paper to the Penna. Hom. Soc. on *Aphthæ*. Quoting Dr. Baum (appeln): Suspecting that the development of A. in newborn infants was due to the cleansing of their mouths just after birth, he first had the mouths of forty infants carefully and thoroughly cleaned just after birth and after each nursing. Of the forty only eight escaped without aphthæ. In nearly every case the trouble developed within two days, some even before the children were placed at the breast. Following this with 170 infants, any attempt to clean the mouths was strictly forbidden, and among this number only one case developed, and in this case, it was afterward learned, the nurse had disobeyed orders and cleaned the infant's mouth.

For remedies Dr. F. gives the following:

Arsenicum.—When aphthæ become livid or bluish, the gums livid and bleeding.

Borax.—Aphthæ cheesy in character and color, more often found on the inner surface of the cheeks, although also on tongue and fauces. They bleed easily. The mucous membrane of the forepart of the palate looks dry and wrinkled, as if burnt. The mouth is very hot, noticeable to mother when child nurses, and the membranes are dry.

Hellebore.—Ulcers flat, yellow with elevated gray edges, or with red, swollen base, scattered over gums, tongue, and mouth. The mouth may be dry, or there may be a very offensive, profuse saliva. The glands of the neck and under the chin are swollen. There are blisters around the mouth.

He also gives the indications for kali chlor., mercurius viv., muriatic acid, nitric acid, and sulphuric acid, all of which are

leading remedies in this disorder and should be carefully studied.

Homeopathy and Materia Medica.

—Dr. Joseph C. Guernsey in *Hahnemannian*, in discussing the correlation between homeopathy and materia medica, says: The foundation upon which homeopathy was established, the rock upon which it was built; its very dependence, both now and for the future, is the homeopathic materia medica. Hygiene and dietetics, pathology and physiology, besides other collateral branches, are as necessary to its existence, as a system of medical practice, as are beams, bricks, and mortar to an edifice; but of that edifice, the materia medica is the corner stone. Or if, instead of an edifice, we regard homeopathy as the arch of cure spanning all the diseases flesh is heir to, then the materia medica is its keystone. But in spite of this, the tendency at the present day seems to be to make homeopathy depend upon everything else *except* the materia medica. . . The early triumphs of homeopathy were owing, not to talking about and explaining the Organon, but to the successful application of the materia medica. . . Hahnemann and his immediate successors established homeopathy, and they gave it the reputation and proud distinction which it enjoys to-day through the wonder and admiration they excited at the cures accomplished with the homeopathic materia medica. . . Homeopathy could never have been generated . . . without its materia medica. . . [and] has not made any progress whatever since the day of its birth, nor can it ever make any progress in all time to come, excepting by and through its materia medica.

Homeopathy has a materia medica of its own, and a method of prescribing peculiarly its own.

1. We prescribe according to the law of similars;

2. We give the least possible dose (or quantity) that will cure;

3. We require that all repetition of the dose shall cease while improvement continues.

The Dose of Nitro-Glycerine.—

The Hahn. Monthly, quoting the *Med. Rec.*, says that Dr. George L. Peabody, in addressing the Practitioners' Society of New York, remarked that his experience had taught him, when giving nitro-glycerine for the relief of increased arterial tension, that an unfavorable result might be changed to a favorable one by increasing the dose beyond that ordinarily recommended, or until the desired effect was obtained. In support of this idea, he detailed cases where the dosage was increased until the patient was taking one grain of the drug every two hours, the ordinary dose being one one-hundredth of a grain. Absolutely no unpleasant symptoms followed the use of the drug. Other cases are met with, however, in which the ordinary dose produces considerable discomfort.

[Are the "other cases" instances of the higher potency efficacy?]

Treatment of Tapeworm.—From the *Medical Current* we learn that the Germans have discovered three articles of diet which are obnoxious to worms, viz., onions, garlic, and herrings; of these they make a salad.

Before giving any medicine for a tapeworm the patient should fast for twenty-four hours, only taking a little milk and water or a little broth, but just sufficient to sustain life. At the end of this period a mild laxative may be given, after which the vermifuge should be exhibited.

When treating a patient with a tapeworm, unless you succeed in removing the head a cure will not result, for the segments grow from the head. Now, there are two ways of looking for the head

in the passage: one is to pour some carbolic acid (to destroy the odor) and water into the vessel; then do not stir with a stick, but merely shake; allow to settle, and pour off all but the sediment. Continue this until all fecal matter is removed, then examine the sediment for the head. Another way is to pour the passage into a piece of muslin. On this pour water, and continue doing so until all fecal matter is washed out, then examine residue for the head. If you do not find the head you cannot be safe that the worm will not return until three months has elapsed.—*New Remedies.*

Benzine in Pediculosis.—A writer in the *British Medical Journal* strongly recommends ordinary benzine as the most effective, cleanly, and convenient application for destroying pediculi capitis or pubis. The affected parts should be freely bathed with the fluid for three or four minutes. Both pediculi and nits are killed almost instantaneously. As a rule, a single application is sufficient, even in severe cases.

The smell of benzine disappears very quickly. The remedy can be safely applied even in the presence of an eczematous rash, since it causes only trifling pain, which soon passes off. The only objection which can be raised against its application is, it is extremely inflammable, which can be overcome by applying only during the day-time.

[This is but little better than the coal oil treatment; but vastly superior to the old-time blue ointment.]

Lachesis and Sepia Cases.—**Lachesis**¹⁶.—I received a call by messenger boy to come at once to a prominent hotel. On arriving there, I found a young woman suffering with the following symptoms: Left side of face badly swollen, nearly closing the eye; purplish look. Also upon the left superior maxillary a

large gumboil; choky feeling in her throat. She feared it would close up and she would die. An old-school physician had seen the case and said to call a dentist and have a recently filled tooth removed. But she said "No," and sent for me. I gave one dose *Lachesis*¹⁶. She received relief in a few minutes. The boil broke the next morning, the tooth was saved, and she is thankful. So am I—for the patients she sends me.—*P. S. Sanderson, M. D., Philadelphia, in Homeopathic Physician.*

Hydrastis Canadensis for Night-sweats.—In an old-school exchange we find that Dr. J. A. McCallum, in a paper read at the seventeenth annual session of the Arkansas Medical Society, recommended the administration of *Hydrastis Canadensis* for controlling night-sweats in typhoid fever, stating that he had found nothing so satisfactory, as it controlled them when sulphuric acid failed. It acts by improving the condition of the system which gives rise to night-sweats.

Lard to the Perineum.—An English contributor to the *Monthly Homeopathic Review* says: I observe Dr. Winterburn, of New York, in his paper on the "Perineum" in the September *Review*, strongly recommends the constant application of lard to the perineum and vagina in order to prevent laceration. Allow me to indorse what he says upon this matter. For some years it has been my invariable habit to follow out this plan, and I am inclined to think with very great benefit and comfort to the patient, and also greatly tending to prevent the laceration of this important structure. At the same time I venture to say that much else that he says in his valuable essay is open to criticism. Surely ruptured perinæ are not so very frequent as Dr. Winterburn would lead us to think; and again, in my humble opinion, most slight lacerations will heal and heal well, if left alone, without

surgical aid. In English experience I do not think we find patients commenting on the number of stitches the doctor has put in. About the preparation of women for labor, this I think doubtful as a general rule, and when a woman complains only in an ordinary way of the usual symptoms and troubles of pregnancy, I do not believe much can be done; at all events I am of opinion that there is not sufficient experience at present to form any very decided opinion on the advantage of the preparation of patients for labor by medicines. So very few patients think they require treatment, especially after the first confinement. Practically speaking, I cannot see that a minute knowledge of the anatomy of the perineum is of much service to the practical and experienced and observant obstetric practitioner in his art. To English physicians the remark about the gentleman who attended a case of midwifery, in which the perineum was ruptured, and from which it enabled him to learn so much by afterward seeing the professor stitch it, must sound strangely to our ears, especially as it was only six weeks before this student was to present himself for examination or graduation. With us several cases of midwifery must have been attended and the student have seen some ruptured perinæi stitched long before graduation is thought of, if by graduation is meant the final examination.

born about an hour. On inquiring as to where it was, one of the women—there were four present—pointed to the bed and said it was there. Found the cord still attached, and the placenta retained. As the child was breathing fairly well I tied the cord, severed the connection, and handed it over to the mother-in-law. By this time the spasm of the mother had relaxed, but she was still unconscious. Prepared some belladonna 3d in water, and succeeded in getting her to swallow some.

On examination I found the after-birth adherent. With considerable difficulty I peeled it loose with the finger and delivered in about an hour. In the meantime she had another violent convulsion, and these continued to recur about every half hour for several hours, then grew lighter and less frequent. During the time I had kept up the belladonna every fifteen minutes, as nearly as the spasms would permit. I now continued the remedy at longer intervals. By evening the lochia had entirely ceased; during the night she had several severe spasms and a number of lighter ones. Morning showed some improvement, but it also showed some new troubles; we now had considerable fever and a suppression of urine.

Prescribed bell. and apis. When I came to inquire about the baby, was informed that during the night it had several spasms, and that there had been no action from either the bowels or kidneys, since it was born. For it I prescribed apis.

September 13, found Mrs. E., rational, has had no spasms since my last visit, secretions have started, is free from fever and everything looks favorable. Continued bell. every two hours. Baby has had action from bowels and kidneys, and no more spasms; continued apis. September 17, found mother and child both doing well, and had no further trouble.

A BAD CONFINEMENT THAT DID WELL.*

By J. N. LUCAS, M. D., Shelbyville, Ind.

WAS called 4 A. M., September 11, 1887, to go several miles in the country to attend Mrs. E., in first confinement. On arrival found the woman in a violent convulsion, and was informed it was the third she had had and that the child had been

* Read before the Indiana Institute.

THE HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

By J. W. HAYWARD, M. D.*

DOUBTLESS we have all heard that a certain knowing invalid, on requiring a physician when traveling, adopted the rule to inquire at the postoffice as to which of the doctors of the place received the most professional journals, and he consulted that doctor as the one most worthy of confidence. These were wise acts, for the medical man who is the greatest reader of the books of his profession is likely to be the best qualified for practice. We must all feel that this is especially the case with homeopathic physicians, for we depend so very much upon books of reference for the appropriateness of every prescription we give. In fact, for the selection of the right medicine for any given case in daily practice, we must depend almost entirely upon books of reference; for however good our memory, we cannot possibly remember the symptomatology of all the drugs of the *Materia Medica*; while the success of our treatment may almost wholly depend upon our selecting the *one* most appropriate medicine.

Now, of medicines we have a great number, and of books of reference not a few; so the question becomes a very important one: Which are the *best* books of reference? Nor is it of less importance to inquire: Which are the most recently published? for our selection of the appropriate medicine is very likely to depend upon our possession of the *latest* as well as the best books of reference? How do we attempt to select the appropriate medicine? It was a

happy discovery of Hahnemann and some of the ancients that the poisonous effects of drugs can be used as the determining indication for their selection in the treatment of disease; and we are thankful that Hahnemann seized on this fact, collected and published a number of these effects, and built thereon scientific Medicine.

Though it will be no information to our seniors, it may be interesting to our juniors for me to mention that the first publication of these effects was Hahnemann's "*Fragmenta de Viribus Medicamentorum Positivis*," published in 1805, and that the next was Hahnemann's "*Materia Medica Pura*," the first edition of which, consisting of six volumes, was published between 1811 and 1821, a second edition following between 1822 and 1827. Then followed his "*Chronic Diseases*," in four volumes, between 1828 and 1830, a second edition following between 1835 and 1839. Some of his disciples also published on the same subject: Hartlaub and Trinks published a "*Pure*" *Materia Medica*; Stapf, a "*Contributions*"; Noack and Trinks, a "*Handbook*"; and Jahr, a "*Symptomen Codex*." All these, however, as well as Hahnemann's "*Materia Medica*" and "*Chronic Diseases*," were in the German language, and were therefore not available to the majority of English physicians. It was not until 1840 that they were brought within the reach of English readers. In this year, Dr. A. Gerald Hull, in America, made a rendering into English of Jahr's "*Manual*"; and in 1846 Dr. Hempel, also in America, brought the works of Hahnemann within the power of English-speaking physicians, by publishing an English translation of them. This was, however, so imperfect that the Hahnemann Publishing Society has issued a new translation, made by Drs. Dudgeon and Hughes.

* We publish this excellent paper of Dr. Hayward's, and the discussions, because it contains the best statement of the *Repertory* question yet presented. The *Monthly Homeopathic Review* has already given it to the English readers.—EDITOR.

The form in which all these contributions were published was the same as that of Hahnemann's "Fragmenta de Viribus;" they were, as the name implies, mere fragments of the positive effects of medicaments, arranged under the headings of the various organs of the body; and, as this form was found convenient to the practitioner in adapting the symptoms of medicaments to the symptoms of natural diseases, it was retained; and it was continued in future contributions, no attempt being made to give the effects of drugs so as to teach the sphere of action of each, or to convey an idea of any pathological state any particular drug had a tendency to develop. The consequence was that they did not commend themselves to the profession generally, but rather repelled physicians from their study and use. Moreover, Hempel's translation was a very indifferent production: the rendering itself was frequently erroneous, and several of Hahnemann's medicines were altogether omitted. Hull's "Jahr," too, was a very imperfect work. In 1848 Dr. Hempel brought out a re-issue of it, with additions from Noack and Trinks and from subsequent pathogenetic material. Imperfect and inadequate as these works were, they were, nevertheless, the only collections of pathogenetic material available to the English reader; and they remained so for nearly thirty years. During this time much new pathogenetic material appeared in the medical journals; consequently, as well as being untrustworthy, Hull's and Hempel's translations became also antiquated, so that the English-speaking homeopathic physician had to work with defective tools, which in the matter of health and life and death was a subject for serious contemplation. Dr. T. F. Allen, of New York, therefore, undertook to furnish English-speaking practitioners with a new and complete col-

lection; and he commenced that colossal work the "Encyclopedia of Pure Materia Medica," the first volume of which was published in 1874, and the last—the tenth—in 1880. This work furnished a fairly good translation of Hahnemann's works, including the medicines omitted by Hempel, and in addition it contained all other available pathogenetic material that had accumulated up to the date of its publication. It is to be hoped, therefore, that every physician, here as well as in America, possessed himself of a copy of this rare and invaluable work. One of the purposes of this work was to collect together all existing pathogenetic material up to date; it had, therefore, necessarily to include some rather doubtful contributions—some chaff along with the wheat; but the sources and authorities for each were carefully and fully given, so that the practitioner might judge for himself as to their reliability. But this work of ten large volumes not only contained unreliable material, but was cumbrous and expensive: to bring it within the reach and use of the general practitioner Dr. Allen soon began its revision and abridgment. By omitting all the references and much of the doubtful matter, even though taking in some new material, he managed to compress the whole into one volume, in the form of a "Handbook," which was published in 1889.

Dr. Allen's "Handbook," then, may now take the place of his "Encyclopedia" for ordinary practice; though of course truly scientific and thorough physicians will always rather refer to the originals as given in the "Encyclopedia," especially as the "Handbook" contains—without any distinguishing mark—the material of the "Chronic Diseases," much of which is not trustworthy.

(To be continued.)

Open Court.

"REGULAR" TREATMENT, says Wilson A. Smith, Editor, in his *Current*: John E. Owens, allopathic M. D., medical director of the World's Columbian Exposition, has reported adversely upon the application of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association to erect an emergency hospital on the grounds of the great fair. That's strange. First time in the history of the world that our old-school friends ever treated us shabbily. They generally ask us what we'll take and give it to us without any questions. They are all broad-minded, liberal gentlemen that would treat an opponent only in the kindest way. And they are *regulars*. That word regular means something that we never thought of before. It means that if the allopaths are in power to regularly snub any homeopath who dares to suggest anything that would be fair to his school; it means to regularly hog any and every thing, in and out of sight, and to regularly whine if the homeopathic physicians, who treat fully half of the taxpayers, get anything that savors of a public institution. They are broad men. As broad as those who carried on the Inquisitions of Spain, to say the most. Another struggle for justice; but homeopathy will win, as it always does. Poor Owens! He has run foul of the wrong men this time. Privately, we think he has made a fool of himself.

—Phenacetine, according to Kater, is unsurpassed in the treatment of cerebral disorder due to excessive indulgence in alcoholic drinks.

In whooping-cough $\frac{1}{2}$ grain doses of phenacetine dissolved in 10 drops of glycerine are readily taken by children, and afford prompt relief, permitting sleep and ameliorating the attacks.

In delirium, a dose of phenacetine will usually afford a quiet night.

In insomnia from simple exhaustion phenacetine acts admirably. [Shoemaker, "Materia Medica, Pharmacology, and Therapeutics," Vol. III.]

—BOSTON, December 31.—Charles N. Mellen has endowed a homeopathic hospital, to be erected on Parker Hill. It will be started with a corps of nine physicians, and is to be known as the "Charles N. Mellen Hahnemannian Hospital" in honor of its founder, who, it is understood, contributes one hundred thousand dollars to the institution.

—Professor D. A. MacLachlan of Michigan University has returned from his study in Europe. If hard work means anything it means that the professor will be one of the best oculists and aurists in the United States.—*Current*.

So say we all of us. Brother MacLachlan is a hard worker and a good homeopath. His transference to a purely technical (O. and O.) chair left a vacancy in a homeopathic chair which has never again been filled.

—ANOTHER "EASY" REMEDY FOR GONORRHEA.—From the *Lancet* we learn that Dr. Alejandro Infante, a military medical officer, has communicated an account of several cases of gonorrhea and gleet which had proved rebellious to ordinary methods of treatment, but had been rapidly cured by the internal use of the fluid extract of a plant, the *aplopappus lareta*, which, like many other species which yield resins, belongs to the division *tubuliferae* or *cynarocéphalæ* of the order *Compositæ*. A fluid extract was prepared, and this was made into a mixture with water in the proportion of from two to five per cent. In the chronic cases two or three tablespoonfuls were ordered daily. In a very acute case,

where the urethra was almost impervious, a tablespoonful of a one per cent. mixture was ordered, at first every hour, and subsequently in less frequent doses of a stronger mixture.

DR. ROGERS DEFENDS THE NATIONAL COLLEGE OF CHICAGO.

PERSONAL chagrin on the part of a disappointed man, according to Dr. L. D. Rogers, president of the National Homeopathic Medical College, is at the bottom of the charges laid against the institution before the State board of health. At the same time the doctor declares that the board has acted most unjustly toward the institution and that its members have treated him with discourtesy.

"There is absolutely no foundation for the statements," said the doctor last night, "and my lawyer, ex-Governor Hamilton, avers that in all his experience he never saw so outrageous a document as the answer filed by the State board of health to our application for a writ of mandamus. The man who made the charges is connected with a new institution. Last winter he was recommended for election as a member of the faculty of the National College at a meeting of that body. His election, however, was never sanctioned by the directors, and I never recognized him. It is on that account that he made these charges, which are utterly false. The institution, which is spoken of by the State board of health as located over a saloon, is, as a matter of fact, connected with the Chicago Baptist Hospital, supported by forty churches in this city. Its faculty includes men of international reputation in their various departments, but the board of health describes them as incompetent, ignorant men. Professor Scholer, who lectures in chemistry, has no superior in the

city in that branch. Everybody knows the names of Julia Holmes Smith, our professor of gynecology, and Professor Harris H. Wilder, probably the finest authority on microscopy on the continent, who are both members of the faculty. Professor Clapp, who lectures at the National College in sanitary science, is health officer of Evanston. As to the charge that the college was started to advertise me, its absurdity is shown by the fact that I knew nothing about it until I was offered the presidency by a message which reached me at Atlantic City.

"It would be easy to go through the whole bill and dispose of its ridiculous assertions seriatim, but that will shortly be done in the law courts."

NINE INDIGNANT DOCTORS.

The Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital Again.

AT a recent meeting of the trustees of the Homeopathic Hospital and Training School for Nurses in Brooklyn a resolution was adopted requesting all the members of the medical and surgical staff of the institution to forward their resignations, to be accepted or held over as might be determined upon. General John B. Woodward, Lowell M. Palmer, and Dr. Jarvie were appointed a committee of the trustees to receive the resignations.

The explanation for this singular action on the part of the trustees was that it was taken with the hope that it would result in establishing more harmonious relations among the members of the staff. It is apparently, however, going to have a contrary effect. Dr. R. M. Lewis, chief of the staff; Dr. E. J. Whitney, Dr. W. W. Blackman, and Dr. R. K. Valentine have already placed their resignations in the hands of the committee, but their nine associates have flatly refused to do so, and

in a sharp statement to the committee have explained the reason for their action. The nine recusant members of the staff are Drs. H. M. Smith, E. Chapin, R. C. Moffat, C. R. Bonnell, H. Willis, W. S. Searle, J. L. Keep, W. M. Butler, J. F. Atwood, and E. Miner. There has been no secret of the fact that serious dissensions have existed for a long time in the institution, and that the investigation of a scandal by the trustees and a lawsuit, in which a Miss Smith sought reinstatement as a nurse, grew out of them. It was while Miss Laura M. Betts was acting superintendent of the training school that Miss Smith was discharged for alleged insubordination. She subsequently alleged that her dismissal was really brought about through certain revelations she had made in reference to some matters which had come under her notice involving the relations between Dr. Lewis and Miss Betts. The trustees made a sifting investigation, and spread the result before the public in the shape of a long report vindicating Dr. Lewis and Miss Betts. Miss Smith's suit for reinstatement was subsequently tried in the Supreme Court, but under the rulings of the court the Lewis-Betts scandal matter was not introduced, and judgment was given against Miss Smith. Since then the Board of Trustees has been reorganized, and Miss Betts installed as the regular superintendent of the training school. Several members of the medical staff, it was understood, were strongly opposed to her retention in that place, and it is believed that the demand for the resignation of every member of the staff was for the purpose of bringing about their retirement.

In the joint statement of the nine members of the staff to the trustees, the history of the Lewis-Betts scandal is recited at length and this reference made to the investigation into it :

"In this investigation the testimony against the accused was abundant, direct, and positive, while the defense consisted of denial, of attempts to show malice on the part of the nurses and staff, and of explanations which were a perversion of the facts. To this latter feature was undoubtedly due the character of the verdict which has been published. The accused were acquitted from the charge of immorality, which was never made against them, while, on the matter of indiscretion, which alone was implied, not a word was said. The report of this committee and the decision of the trustees in adopting it caused some wonder and criticism, but it was acquiesced in by all of the staff."

The statement closes as follows :

"The hospital affairs present this singular and almost incredible anomaly :

"A body of medical men of unblemished character and high standing in the community, who have labored in the institution, many of them since its foundation, who have given their time, knowledge, skill, and money to a large extent, when compared with their means, who have done nothing to bring reproach upon the hospital, and much to honor it : and these men, those in authority in the hospital are frowning upon, discrediting their motives, misinterpreting their acts, and, in many ways, in public and in private, endeavoring to oppose and suppress.

"To crown all, they now demand their resignations upon insufficient and incomprehensible grounds.

"With equal zeal these same authorities uphold, sustain, honor, and promote, both in public and in private, the individuals whose conduct has brought the trouble to the hospital and the character of which can be judged from the testimony already published and from the foregoing facts."

Chironian Notes.

—The use of the phonograph in the treatment of subjective noises due to disease of the middle ear is attracting much attention just at present, and some most gratifying results have been had from its use.—*Houghton*.

—When stretching of the integument occurs to the extent of enfeebling the circulation and breaking down of tissue from the growth of an underlying tumor, the redness may simulate the infiltration of a carcinoma.—*Helmuth*.

—Capillary oozing may be caused by the Esmarch's bandage obstructing venous return. The tendency of the capillaries is to contract; but prolonged pressure paralyzes this activity so that the mouths of the vessels may remain patulous.—*Helmuth*.

—Bryonia acts on the synovial membranes, especially of the large joints, producing inflammation with swelling, redness, heat and pain, intolerance of the slightest motion, but relief from hot applications. It is also indicated in various forms of rheumatism with the marked aggravation on motion.—*Shelton*.

—The bryonia patient is aggravated by the least motion, while in rhus tox. the patient is restless and relieved by motion, although aggravated by long-continued motion. Rhus tox. is aggravated by damp weather; both are relieved by heat. Rhus tox. has thirst for cold drinks, especially for cold milk; in bryonia the patient wants copious draughts of water.—*Shelton*.

—In an ovariectomy it is often a question in the operator's mind whether it is good surgery to remove both ovaries, even though one is apparently healthy. My

experience leads me to think it is better to remove both, for generally through sympathy or other causes the remaining ovary becomes involved; and a second operation is never so successful.—*Helmuth*.

—Croton tig. has a large and copious stool, accompanied by flatus, and the movements occur as soon as food is taken. Gambogia has a sudden urging to stool, the movement comes with a gush, preceded by gripings about the umbilicus, but a sense of great relief following it. In coloc. there are severe gripings in the abdomen, relieved by bending double; the stool also relieves, but recurrence of pain soon follows.—*Shelton*.

—Bryonia is indicated in inflammation of the mammary glands, the breast is swollen and hot, the pains are sharp and aggravated by the least motion. Phytolacca when the breast is purplish, very sensitive; drawing on the nipple causes intense pain, which extends through the back. Conium is valuable when the breast becomes hard and frequently nodular, with a sticking pain. Calc. carb. is also a valuable remedy in these conditions.—*Shelton*.

—Bryonia is indicated in an obstinate constipation; the stool is hard, dry, and difficult. In alumin. the rectum is dry and inactive, a great effort is required to pass even a soft stool; it is a valuable remedy in the constipation of nursing children. Graphite has a large stool which is covered with mucus. Opium is indicated when the stool consists of hard balls of fæces. Silica has a hard, difficult stool, with irritable sphincter ani.—*Shelton*.

—Glon. and bell. both have a throbbing headache; glon. has this throbbing all through the body; bell. has a frontal headache, with throbbing of the carotids, dilated pupil, and extreme sensibility to sound and light. Acon. has intense congestion and

fullness of the head, as if something must protrude from the cranium; extremely sensitive to cool air and to touch. The headache of nat. mur. is bursting in character, especially associated with errors of refraction.—*Shelton*.

—When shock is present after wounds we should take into consideration whether or not it is maintained by irritating substances still in the body, as might be the case if a pulpified dead mass were still on the body acting on the nervous system as an irritant. Secondary shock is a condition occurring after primary shock in persons of exhausted nerve force. Those who have been previously apparently healthy, but have through life lived on high nervous tension, are susceptible.—*Helmuth*.

Society Meetings.

MASSACHUSETTS.

—The annual meeting of the Boston Homeopathic Medical Society was held January 5, in the college building in East Connecticut Street. President Henry E. Spaulding occupied the chair. The following new members were elected: Foster L. Marshall, Frederick L. Emerson, Noble H. Hill, Mary Floyd Cushman, Winthrop T. Talbot, Herbert D. Boyd, William F. Wesselhoeft, Archelaus D. Rines, George M. Adams, H. C. Hallowell.

In the election of officers for the ensuing year, the following were chosen: President, Walter Wesselhoeft, M. D.; vice presidents, N. Emmonds Paine, M. D., and Martha E. Mann, M. D.; recording secretary, J. E. Briggs, M. D.; provisional secretary, F. B. Bachelder, M. D.; treasurer, M. W. Turner, M. D.; censors, I. T. Talbot, M. D., Emily A. Bruce, M. D., and William J. Winn, M. D.

President H. E. Spaulding delivered a brief valedictory address, in which he spoke of the shortcomings, the hopes, and the possibilities of the society. At the present, he said, there are the names of two hundred members of the profession on our roll, but only a small number of them do what they can to make the meetings worthy of the organization. The grandest guarantee that homeopathy deserves our confidence and support is that it has cast off its swaddling clothes and become a man, not only in numerical strength but in broadened scope and readiness to meet criticism. The society is now entering upon a grand epoch in its existence.

Dr. George B. Rice read an interesting paper on abnormalities of diet as found in various parts of the world, in connection with accompanying slight modifications of the digestive organs. Horseflesh, cats, dogs, monkeys, snakes, eggs, crocodiles, caterpillars, clay, cuttlefish, raw salmon, ostrich, parrot, spiders, walrus meat were among the varieties of diet mentioned. The speaker brought his paper to a close by asking why food could not be taken in the form of tablets containing all the elements necessary to the sustenance of the body.

Dr. I. T. Talbot delivered an address, in which, having spoken warmly of the work of Hahnemann, of the manner in which his teaching had made its way into recognition, and of the blessings which the founder of homeopathy had conferred upon America and the world, he strongly urged the members of the society to contribute to the proposed national monument to the great discoverer to be erected at Washington.

Dr. T. H. McClellan, president of the American Institute of Homeopathy, who was introduced as the father of the proposal

of a national monument to Hahnemann, also spoke in favor of the project, pointing out that homeopathsists themselves, to say nothing of the outside public, ought to do everything in their power to obtain suitable recognition for the great medical reformer.

On motion of Dr. Talbot, the meeting appointed President Spaulding, Dr. Talbot, and Dr. H. C. Clapp a committee in charge of the monument fund.

The following facts about the monument were communicated :

The Columbian year is counted a most auspicious time to enter upon the project of raising a monument to this veritable Columbus of medical discovery, and the committee feels confident that the profession and the people will join with enthusiasm in doing honor to the man whose learning and genius brought about the greatest reformation in the history of medical science by the discovery of a rational theory of drug action. The plans look to the erection of a heroic statue in bronze upon a granite pedestal; a grand work of art which will make necessary a fund of from \$50,000 to \$75,000. For such a monument there will be no difficulty in securing a most eligible site on one of the public squares at the nation's capital. Upon the announcement of the scheme in Washington over \$1000 was subscribed at once, and at a meeting of the International Hahnemannian Association additional subscriptions to nearly as large an amount were received.

PENNSYLVANIA.

—The annual meeting of the Homeopathic Medical League was held January 5 at the office of Dr. Marks, Reading. In lieu of an essay interesting cases were related and discussed, among which were a case of "Severe Capillary Bronchitis

Cured Seemingly by Poulticing," by Dr. E. Z. Schmucker, and a case of "Impacted Urethral Calculus Removed by External Urethrotomy," by Dr. William A. Haman. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. E. Z. Schmucker; vice president, Dr. J. G. Grosscup; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Wm. A. Haman.

NEW YORK.

—The annual meeting of the State Homeopathic Medical Society will be held in Albany, February 14 and 15.

AN OPEN LETTER

From Charles Marchand, Chemist and Graduate of the "Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures, de Paris," (France), to Professor A. Jacobi, M. D., of New York.

Published by the *Archives of Pediatrics*, January, 1893.

MY attention has been called to an article read before the "American Pediatric Society," at Boston, May 4, 1892, by Professor A. Jacobi, M. D., and published in the December number of *The Archives of Pediatrics*. This article is entitled "Note on Peroxide of Hydrogen," and purports to be a "warning."

The learned writer at the beginning enters into a diatribe regarding proprietary medicines of all kinds, and endeavors, by an extravagant list of diseases (many of which have never been mentioned by me as being connected with the subject), to convey the impression that peroxide of hydrogen (medicinal) is a "nostrum," and that the manufacturer of this article is to be classed among "quacks and patent medicine venders."

He then commiserates the "immense number of unsophisticated medical men all over the country for their relative inability" to successfully "cope with the misery surrounding them," and intimates that the "trash" written regarding peroxide of hydrogen (medicinal) is not published for his hearers, who, being writers

and teachers, are above the common horde of medical practitioners. With this compliment to his hearers and most uncomplimentary reference to an "immense number" of his professional brethren, Dr. Jacobi proceeds to mention several cases of diphtheria, which having been apparently greatly relieved by the use of peroxide of hydrogen (medicinal), finally were cured under the use of lime water, as a spray and wash.

The inference drawn by the writer of the article in question is, that the peroxide was an "irritant" and had been of more harm than good.

It is not my province as a chemist to enter into a medical discussion with the learned doctor, but I would like to ask if, in his opinion, a case of diphtheria can be treated successfully with lime water only, and whether in the cases he cites, it is not possible that the peroxide treatment was an important element in the recovery of these patients. I would also inquire whether the intemperate and in some instances personal allusions to myself and the preparation which I manufacture, are in all respects the outcome of professional investigation, and not the result of a desire to advertise himself by discrediting a remedy of which the therapeutic value has been proved by thousands of physicians who, though they may be "unsophisticated" from Dr. Jacobi's standpoint, are nevertheless known as eminent and honored professional men, all over the world.

The drift of this article is seemingly an attempt to prove that Marchand's peroxide of hydrogen (medicinal) is injurious; and in confirmation of my sincere belief that the claims made by me of the harmless character of my medicinal peroxide of hydrogen are true, I am willing to submit myself to a thorough test upon my own throat by spraying it with twenty-five per cent. solution of Marchand's peroxide of hydrogen (medicinal) instead of a five per cent. solution as alleged to have been used by the learned doctor, for the same continuous number of days mentioned by him; and if any ulceration appears, or if the repeated application of the remedy "does give rise to actual diphtheria," as he states may be possible, then I am willing to

acknowledge that he is right. This test may be made at any time with the utmost publicity.

I make this proposition in good faith from a scientific standpoint, and will expect Dr. Jacobi to make the test in the same spirit or acknowledge that he does not desire to do so.

Globules.

THE Japanese cremate all persons dead with cholera. In Tokio there are six public crematories, each large enough to burn twenty-five bodies at a time. Whether it should be spelled "drachm" or "dram" depends somewhat upon the end of the drug-store in which it is being dispensed—whether at the "soda" fountain or at the prescription desk. Seven years ago Gallavardin advocated the treatment of smallpox with solar darkness; that is, to keep the patients absolutely away from all solar light. If thoroughly done, no suppuration takes place, and, consequently but little scarring. Twenty drops four times a day of fluid extract of hydrastis canadensis promises a rapid and complete cure in vomiting of pregnancy. "Astral Conception" is what the Italian Duchess called it when the royal Duke returned home after an absence of two years. A new version of that ancient tale: How I got it in the *cabinet d'aisance*. Dr. Gritian (Lyons): If ever you meet a woman complaining of infecundity, tell her to sing at the top of her voice during the copulative act. One who practiced this had a pair of twins; after that experience she kept her mouth shut. This is no way related to the j'ine-cological story where the patient said "ah" when the vaginal speculum was inserted, in order to facilitate better seeing of the parts. At the Sco-ville Avenue M. E. church, Cleveland, the

communion wine is now administered in small individual glasses. "Take this cup, and as often," etc., etc. ■ The term phimosis is derived from the Greek, and means a muzzle. Someone told somebody it was a corruption of an exclamation taken from the Vulgate, a long time ago: "Fie, Moses! !" ■ "Miss Forsythe has a new encyclopedia." "Poor thing! She has had several before. Is this one on the back of her neck like the others were?" ■ Dr. Geo. Rose (Richmond, Va.) took from the bladder of a woman a pledget of absorbent cotton, once saturated with iodine, in the shape of a truncated cone and thinly crusted with phosphate of calcium. Had been placed there seven years previously by a physician who "had mistaken the urethra for the cervical canal." Almost as bad a blunder as sleeping with hairpins in the bed. ■ Dr. E. M. Hale (Chicago): "If defecation could always be effected in the natural position in public water closets, the danger of contracting infectious diseases would be *nil*. The bowl should be sunk in the floor with a semicircular railing behind bowl to protect clothing." Good idea! ■ At one time slaves who were afflicted with tapeworms brought a higher price than those without the parasite, owing to the belief that such persons were stronger and would live longer. ■ An express-agent of Junction City, O., while handling a turkey was pecked on the hand. Blood-poisoning set in, and he will probably die. Is this a new bacillus—a bacillus turkey-cellar—or, rather, *sella turcica*? ■ Rub a little burnt magnesia every little while on the sweat-band of your hat, to prevent the inflammation and corroding of the skin of the forehead from the twenty-eight per cent. of fatty acids contained in said sweat-band. ■ Feed dry bread or boiled potatoes to a patient who has swallowed anything sharp or

pointed; it will surround the object swallowed with a sort of coating, and also distend the intestine. ■ Surgeon-major Lawrie (Hyderabad) has proved positively by cross-circulation experiments on animals that chloroform has no direct action upon the heart. ■ Isn't it about time to let up on that Yale College sea-serpent, the relative standing in classes of smokers and non-smokers? ■ Parrots, it seems, are capable of doing something besides acquiring ill-tempered language. Several deaths have occurred in Paris from infectious pneumonia communicated by parrots brought over from Brazil. ■ Dr. Welch, (Balto.) says toxalbumin produced by the growth of the bacillus is the cause of diphtheria. Thanks. He may now sit down; or, rather, before doing so, will he please say how that remarkable discovery of his facilitates the cure? ■ Thus writes *Mister Keith* (London): "What I now plead for is that for a time all bloody operations for the treatment of uterine fibroids should cease, and that Apostoli's treatment, as prescribed by him, should have a fair trial." That sounds almost good enough to be said by a real doctor. ■ "Why I Am an Allopath" is what Dr. Murdock of Omaha wrestles with before the Kansas Medical Society. It consists mainly in the fact (1) that there is no other school; (2) that it has existed from the dawn of life. The same logic would put him up a tree, swinging by a hairy tail, and masticating pediculosuses. ■ Aluminum has been discovered in the urine. This complicates the other 2003 simple processes of urinolysis. ■ A Pennsylvania man has been shot in the "oil regions," and a Nebraska woman has received a wound in the "early morning." Does anyone recall President Lincoln's answer to the inquisitive woman making the rounds of the hospital with him? ■ Two years since Margaret O'Grady swallowed a needle. In hospital,

a few weeks ago, same needle was extracted from her shoulder. • You ought to speak of that brilliant operation hereafter as *cocliotomy* and not *laparotomy*. • A Western medical man says that frequent pregnancies rest the tired ovaries ; and because of the refusal of women to bear children, the ovaries become tired and eventually rebel. Enter, then, the gynecologist. • The Trendelenburg position consists of the elevation of the pelvis so that the symphysis forms the highest point, and the body comes on an incline of at least 45° to the horizontal. As a result, all the viscera will gravitate toward the diaphragm and the pelvis become free and easy of access. • The Antiseptic Courtship, credited by Old School and Eclectic exchanges to T. B. S. King, belongs to J. B. S. King, associate editor of the *Advance*. Possibly for fear of admitting that some good may come out of Egypt these "regular" pirates fail to credit the journal from which it is taken. • The Big 4 of belladonna are heat, redness, throbbing, and burning. • Sugar in the urine is no more a proof of diabetes than albumin is of Bright's disease. Many other conditions produce temporary sugar and albumin. Take the *Totality* of your PATIENT as your guide. • Dr. Leopold Roheim (Budapest) treats epileptic seizures with compression of the carotid arteries. • INSANITY AND TEA-DRINKING is the startling sub-head of a paper in the *Lancet*. Woman, charged with willful murder of her two children. Found melancholia and mania resultant upon starvation diet : lots of strong tea, a little bread, no meat, and other similar "nutriment." There's death in the (tea) pot ! • A few months ago our exchanges chronicled the extirpation of a uterus from a man. Now, a renal calculus passes through the bowel. Reminds some of us of a novel in Boccaccio detailing the pregnancy of a man and how he was delivered.

Ob=don't=ology.

Don't permit your young man to ride a bicycle if he shows any inclination to the "safety stoop."

Don't cleanse out the mouth of the newborn baby (unless filthy dirty from the maternal discharges) for fear of causing formation of aphthæ.

Don't be a fanatic on the use of repertories, until your prescription record is *sans peur et sans reproche*.

Don't all remove to Chicago. Some of the country doctors who have recently migrated thither will find "hard sledding"—especially now.

Don't use one ear exclusively for telephone practice. Alternate, lest you have ear trouble.

Don't be over hasty to express "contempt" for your brother journalist, when your own little history is not wholly above criticism.

Don't refuse to visit a patient in some parts of this broad, free land of ours, lest the irate caller kill you, as at Portage Entry, Mich.

Don't use white rubber for the mouth or in contact with the skin. Apt to produce arsenical poisoning. Use the native black in preference.

Don't permit your student to carry away from your office the impression that materia medica is a "dry" affair and a most difficult study. The country is being glutted with surgeons and specialists. The rebound must come soon.

Don't be the last to lay off the bacteriological fad. It has had its day. Off with it ! Ring on something new for the diversion of that embodiment of all medical love—The Allopath !

The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 15, 1893.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.



JAY W. SHELDON, M. D.,
Syracuse, N. Y.

ON this page are presented the portraits of Drs. Sheldon and Candee. The two gentlemen are associated in practice in Syracuse, N. Y., and are well and favorably known both at their home and in the various homeopathic societies of which they are members.

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* *

IN a daily paper published in Indianapolis, we find it quite the prevailing fashion for physicians of all schools to advertise their cards, with necessary addenda of specialty treated. Evidently a community makes its own customs, and these physicians, who are members of the Indiana Institute, as well as of the American Institute of Home-

opathy, have no fear before their eyes of the violation of the Code. At any rate there is something manly in this style of advertising. Each doctor hires so much space, and pays for it. He does not "sponge" for his advertising by having his cases reported as reading matter, etc.

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* *

WE also find the peculiar triangular symbol of the I. H. A. displayed in this advertising column with the name of a new translator of the Organon attached. Has the I. H. A. no regulation covering this use of their distinctive, three-sided monogram in a public (secular) print? Quite recently, also, there came to our table an extract from the reading notices of a Chicago daily paper, notifying the public that the I. H. A. does not give harsh medicines and violent local treatment; therefore it behooved them to employ this quoted and advertised member of the I. H. A. for all diseases of women, etc., etc. The I. H. A. was very prompt to "Church" Gentry (of Concordance Repertory fame) for recommending a local gynecological application. And it went out of its holy way to dethrone its president for admiring Christian Science and saying a kind word for it. Evidently there is other work for it to do.



J. WOOD CANDEE, M. D.,
Syracuse, N. Y.

SOME time since we had occasion to refer to the odd policy of the publishers of the *Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesis* in persistently refusing to honor this journal with the usual complimentary copies. We were careful not to indicate any censure on the editors of the work, Drs. Richard Hughes and Jabez P. Dake, in which latter intent we are still strong. It seems, however, that our reference to and criticism of the English publisher's business policy was not kindly received; for a letter written by us to that firm, carefully addressed, postage prepaid, has been returned to us unopened and "Refused."

* * *

WE deem this a tacit admission that our charges heretofore made, in our printed notice, and in our several private letters, are true. It is an ancient custom not only to refuse to right a wrong, but also to refuse to listen to appeals for justice. In dismissing this topic, this editor, who has been in charge of the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST since 1887-88, desires to state publicly that he has not received a single issue of the *Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesis*; and that his predecessor as editor, Dr. Winterburn, received only a few stray numbers; from investigation they do not seem to have reached any one. There is the less excuse for this pretended missending, inasmuch as the firm is in possession of our full address, and has been for years, as all its other publications reach us with dispatch.

Open Court.

THE *Mirror* Man Recovers His Breath," says Brer Foulon, in his last *Clinical Reporter*, and then he (F.) proceeds to knock the breath out of the *Mirror*. He quotes the following: "The point made by the humorous Foulon, that

the wealthy and learned employ homeopaths, is no point at all. We all know that people who have plenty of money and lots of leisure are the ones who have the most imaginary diseases. Busy people, people absorbed in the necessities of others, people who are working their way in the world, people who carry burdens, people who are too busy to be sick, when they get sick, are real sick and they want a real doctor; so that the argument presented is no argument."

To this says Foulon: "And who are these who are so subject to imaginary diseases; those whose opinions we proposed to get and publish? Why, the successful business men, the lawyers, the teachers, the preachers, the journalists."

One argument, which our learned brother does not use, for we know he must have thought of it, is that possibly the successful business man, the millionaire, the ambitious scholar, journalist, novelist, or teacher, values life perhaps more highly than those who are carriers of burdens solely, those who are constantly fretting and worrying. A rich man or woman, however idle, would certainly *not* employ a mediocre physician, or one who failed to stand high in repute medically as well as socially. Those of the other classes who haven't got the "riches," who have hopes, or who prayerfully look forward to the time when they shall enter in where thieves and moth have no trust—this class *may* be said to be less tenacious of life's struggle than those who are reasonably sure of all there is to be had here; and the latter class will not stint dollars, nor will they be carried away by any sentiment, when it comes to the question of health or life itself. This is a materialistic view, it is true, but it ought to weigh with the *Mirror* and the materialistic school which it so ably reflects.

Medical Melange.

The Teaching of Materia Medica.

—*The North American Journal of Homeopathy* says : It has seemed to be the fashion among a limited circle to depreciate and condemn the teaching of Materia Medica in the homeopathic colleges. When this fusillade of criticism began there was wide room for improvement, but the teaching then was not altogether bad. In later years the teaching of Materia Medica has greatly improved, and our homeopathic colleges, generally speaking, have nothing to be ashamed of in this respect. It is about time that this senseless clamor—for it amounts to little less than that now—was stopped. Most of these self-constituted critics know absolutely nothing regarding the teaching of this subject, and if asked to formulate a plan of practical work would be unable to do so. So worthless is most of this fault-finding that it awakens a suspicion that the motive that prompts the criticism is not one to be particularly proud of.

[A very excellent statement of the case, and the advice given should be heeded by the critics. If further fault-finding seems a necessity, why not unburden it in an exhaustive paper to 1894 Bureau of Materia Medica of the American Institute—which bureau is now at work collecting such suggestions, and welcomes every fault-finder and critic.]

Helonias Dioica.—Dr. Silas Griffith read before the Pennsylvania Homeopathic Society—The Hahnemanian—a Clinical Study of *Helonias Dioica* in which he credits the native Indians as the original custodians of its virtues ; but that Dr. E. M. Hale and his coadjutors rescued and developed this “therapeutic diadem.” The essayist said that H. is particularly suitable for female systems with feeble con-

stitutions, nervous system run down ; for the careworn mother as well as the youthful maiden ; in a word, a *restorative*, because it favors nutrition and promotes healthy secretions. In sympathetic *gastric disorders*, dependent on *uterine* or renal diseases it is especially valuable. Perhaps one of its most important fields is in the treatment of atonic uterine hemorrhages ; and as well as for cases where there is a tendency to uterine malpositions. It resembles *aletris* in its power of preventing miscarriage when due to local weakness, or when resultant from slightest overexertion. The opposite condition, *i. e.*, the irritable uterus, with great sensitiveness, calls for *viburnum* or *caulophyllum*. The first of a series of cases cited by Dr. Griffith is as follows :

A lady, *æt.* forty-three, the mother of two children ; face pale and puffy, with darkness under the eyes ; anæmic ; general anasarca ; confined to bed ; had been under old-school treatment for the past ten years ; during this time she had been flooding profusely at each monthly period ; was told by her physicians there could not be much done for her. When I first saw her she had a profuse discharge of offensive watery blood, and was so weak that she could scarcely be moved, while the abdomen was distended by ascites ; the uterus could be felt above the pubes. There was no indication of an ovarian tumor, nor of cancer, nor of polypi. After three months' treatment, with *helonias* as the principal remedy, she was discharged cured, and remains in good health.

Neurasthenia is the title of a paper by Dr. S. B. Buckley in the *Current*, which takes the present day homeopath back into the dim, dark days of ten or twenty years ago—the Dark Age of Homeopathy. While Hahnemann continued in this “vale of tears” we had daily evidence of the

value of pure homeopathy. With his demise, new apostles arose who "improved" upon his system of prescribing, so that about our war times homeopathy was a wonderful conglomeration of patchwork. The excitement of the war over, the newer generation took hold, excavated the ruins of the homeopathic Pompeii, and gradually but surely, as is evident in the Transactions of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the old line of homeopathy again came to the front and is now in command, and, let us hope, to stay.

Reading Dr. Buckley's case, we find the usual evidence of allopathic training—the careful recording of the temperature and pulse, and that nice attention to the detail of the sick room and attendants which marks the skilled pathological prescriber, of either school. But the readers look in vain for any record of the patient's condition, his symptoms, if you will; nothing that would serve another physician in curing a future case. Dr. Buckley found a wood-carver, æt. twenty-seven, half-conscious, said to have cramps, for which an allopathic physician had injected morphia. Dr. B., upon this exhaustive array of symptoms, prescribed stimulants and tinct. belladonna. Next day because patient had not slept much, mind clouded, could not collect thoughts, answered questions slowly, he gave belladonna and hyoscyamus. "Next day, condition much the same. Gave citrate of iron, strychnia, and hyoscyamus." On October 3, bowels were moved by a cathartic; then because he was singing hilariously, laughing, picking and pulling at bedclothes, he was given nux. and hyoscyamus, "with a dram of bromidia at night." On October 16, no material change having taken place, and the patient having taken also anac., gels., and calc. carb., Dr. Smythe was called in who put the patient on material doses of

quinine. At last picric acid was thought of as the "keynote"; "the slightest exertion brings on speedy exhaustion." Under this remedy the patient got well.

As we intimated at the beginning, the reading of this case carried us back a good many years, when alternation of remedies, heavy drugs, quinine, allopathic slops, and every other possible make-shift of an ignorant or slipshod homeopath (?) was tolerated in our journals. The *Medical Counsellor* was the last of that class of journals. To-day we look in vain for such narrations. A better idea of homeopathy is current; our journals while not "pure," in the senses of some few fanatics, yet are free of the old-time mongrelism in that they all teach the single remedy and an implicit reliance on the totality of symptoms. Dr. Buckley is either a very old man, clinging to the theories of the long ago, or else he has imbibed his homeopathy (?) from a queer source. But the patient got well. True; but some people can't be killed, except with an ax.

Buttermilk.—Though it is not so cheap as it was in the days of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, still it cannot be called a dear food, and in the shape of buttermilk it is a very cheap food. It would be both a wise and economical change, if some of our households spent less on meat and more on milk. And it is an experiment that should be all the more readily tried when the fact is taken into account that, as I have already said, not individuals only but whole peoples have lived and still live on milk alone. It is said even of the most despised form of milk, buttermilk (*we* throw it to the pigs) its use is universal in India, and as a food it is regarded as so important by the pastoral tribes of Meerut that they say "a man may live without bread, but without buttermilk he dies."—*Dr. C. B. Ker.*

Milk.—In an odd copy of the *British Journal of Homeopathy* we find an excellent paper by Dr. C. B. Ker on *milk*, from which the following is extracted :

Miss V., æt. twenty-seven, consulted me on February 4 of this year for the following symptoms: For three months has taken no food which has not caused great pain in the stomach; there is also constant nausea and, till the last few days, there has been almost constant vomiting; the bowels are costive, there is little loss of flesh, the urine is deep colored, the tongue is clean, and there is profuse and almost constant catamenial discharge. There is also, as one could expect in such a case, depression of spirits and physical and mental exhaustion, and some faintness. I came to the conclusion that the case was one requiring not so much medicine as a careful dietary; that it was one, at all events, which there was no chance of curing without a careful regulation of the food. My prescription, therefore, was a wineglassful of hot, slightly salted milk every hour, and no other food whatever. I directed my patient to apply to the epigastrium a pad of flannel, and to sip very hot water if, notwithstanding the diet precaution, the pain in the stomach returned. On the 12th the report was to this effect: No pain in the stomach, some pain in the back and shoulders, the bowels continue costive, the urine is paler, there is neither nausea nor faintness, the appetite is stronger than she likes. Milk was continued the sole food, but it was to be doubled in quantity and was to be taken hot or cold, according to the pleasure of the patient. Absolute rest also was insisted upon. A week later the report showed that pain in the stomach had not returned, nor did it return till other food a short time afterward was added to the milk, and then it again disappeared on returning to milk alone. The

last report shows that, though sopped bread and gruel have been added to the milk, there is no pain in the stomach during their digestion.

"Is eating homeopathic to a sick headache?" asks Dr. W. B. Clarke, of Indianapolis. "I have at least half a dozen times dissipated one in less than ten minutes by prescribing half a dozen raw oysters, dressed with tomato catsup and a little cider vinegar, the dose to be applied to the mucous lining of the stomach." Try it, ye afflicted.

THE HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

By J. W. HAYWARD, M. D.*

(Continued from page 47.)

THE "Encyclopedia" and the "Handbook" are both constructed on the plan of Hahnemann's "Schema." Now, the "Schema" plan, though the best possible for enabling the practitioner to discover in the *Materia Medica* the drug whose symptoms most nearly correspond with those of the patient, is, as before stated, very ill-adapted for studying symptomatology and pathology of drugs. From it the sphere of action and the pathological relationships of drugs cannot be learned. To remedy this defect, and to provide a *Materia Medica* from which a knowledge of the genius of drug action may be obtained, the British Homeopathic Society and the American Institute of Homeopathy, after much consultation during the years 1881-83 and '84 agreed to issue, conjointly and at their own cost, a revision of the pathogenetic material, and to give the symptoms, not in schema, but in the narrative form, just as they were reported in the accounts of the provings, poisonings, and experiments. In order to do this work thoroughly and scientifically, they availed themselves of the services, as

editors, of one of the most able men in each of the two countries, viz., Dr. Hughes, in England, and Dr. Dake, in America, associating with these gentlemen a committee consisting of three of the experts in *Materia Medica* of each country. The work was begun in 1884 and completed in 1891, resulting in the production of a book—the “Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesis”—which is the most scientific, the most complete, and most reliable collection of pathogenetic material ever given to the world; is *the* book on pathogenesis. In this book the effects of drugs are given in the same way as is the natural history of natural diseases, viz., by reported cases; so that the student, by reading the detailed reports of several cases together, may learn the action of each drug and the pathological state it is capable of developing—that is, may learn the symptomatology and pathology of the drugs he has to use, just as in his Treatises on Disease he learns the symptomatology and pathology of the diseases he has to treat, and which before the issuing of this book he had not been able to do, but which he can do in this book, and in this book only. This is the only book in which the student can follow the gradual development of drug diseases; there is, in fact, no other book in which drug pathogenesis can be studied at all intelligently. In this study it is essential to be able to read the full and complete details of several cases one after another, as can be done here, and here only.

Other *Materia Medicas*, as we know, have been published, such as Drs. Weber's and Rückert's, Teste's and Hale's “*Materia Medicas*,” Dr. Hempel's “*Lectures*,” Dr. Carroll Dunham's “*Lectures*,” Dr. Farrington's “*Lectures*,” and Dr. Hughes' “*Pharmacodynamics*,” and others; but these are not “books of reference.” They are merely remarks on, or aids to the study

of the *Materia Medica*—expositions, in fact; and the same may be said of Dr. Hering's “*Condensed and Characteristic*,” Dr. Cowperthwaite's “*Text-book*,” Burt's and Lippe's “*Materia Medicas*,” and of Dr. Allen's last production, viz., the “*Materia Medica Primer*,” for in all these the material has been so boiled down and epitomized as to reduce these works to mere aids. They are, however, all very useful in their way, as letting light into the pathogenesies, and pointing out the spheres of action of drugs and their applicability to certain morbid states. There is certainly one other worthy of special mention, at least a specimen of what the *Materia Medica* should be, viz., “*The Materia Medica Physiological and Applied*,” brought out by the Hahnemannian Publishing Society, on the initiative of Dr. Drysdale, or, as I deeply regret to have now to say, the late Dr. Drysdale. This is not only a collection of pathogenetic material, as are Allen's “*Encyclopedia*” and the “*Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesis*,” but it is an attempt at the production of a complete and ideal *Materia Medica*. In it the pathogenetic material is given in full, with *post-mortem* effects when possible; *pathogenetic* “commentaries” are made, which take the place of such lectures as Hempel's, Dunham's, Farrington's, and even Hughes'; the symptoms are also put into schema, which is, as already stated, the best possible form for practice: there is an index to each section for finding the individual symptoms; and the lines of the pathogenetic material are numbered for ready reference and verification; while to each section is added a *therapeutic* “commentary” with illustrative cases of cure, which latter more than takes the place of the various therapeutic guides, lectures, and treatises. We have here, then, in the same volume, pathogenetic material; lectures on

Materia Medica; schema; index; and therapeutics; altogether this is a sample of what the Materia Medica of the future ought to be; and were it completed, little more would be needed in this department for either student or practitioner. As, however, this is not completed, the "Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesis" must, for the present at least, be the book of reference for the student; and Hahnemann's "Materia Medica," as issued by the Hahnemann Publishing Society along with Allen's "Handbook," must be the books of reference for the practitioner, in adapting together the symptoms of drugs and patients. Every physician ought to possess these three books, for without them it is impossible to afford our patients the efficient professional aid they are entitled to expect from us.

But even the three books above referred to, comprehensive as they are, do not meet all our needs. It is true that the symptoms are supplied in Hahnemann's "Materia Medica" and Allen's "Handbook," and that those of the various parts are arranged under the headings of the different organs so as to facilitate reference to them; but there are given in Allen's "Handbook" the symptoms of 1036 different drugs! How, then, shall we select from among these 1036 medicines the *one* whose symptoms correspond most closely with those of the patient? Certainly not by a feat of memory! This is impossible, for the symptoms extend over 1060 quarto pages! It may also be true that we may have studied well the "Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesis," and obtained from it a general knowledge of the general as well as the local action of most of the drugs; we may have learnt in it the genius and pathology of drug action and the course and progress of drug diseases; but neither are these sufficient to enable us to fit the symptoms of any particular patient to those of some

particular drug with sufficient minuteness to bring the case under the operation of the homeopathic law, which comes into action only when the symptoms correspond closely. No, we require something more; something in the form of an index, or, as it is commonly called, a repertory; something that will enable us to find any particular symptom and group of symptoms any time we may be in search of them. Of indices, it is true, we have no lack, many have been published, but none of these is all that we need, or up to the present day. It is true they are all of some use, but it is also true that even the latest published is now quite out of date. Of the earlier ones there are Noack and Trink's, Jahr's and Bönninghausen's "Repertories," and Wrelen's "Index," these are of course quite out of date. Dr. Allen published an index to his "Encyclopedia," under the name of Symptom Register—a thick octavo volume of some 1330 pages; but this was constructed on the impractical alphabetical plan, and has not been found to fulfill the expectations formed of it; besides it refers to the "Encyclopedia," with its unreliable material. Dr. Allen has also brought out a new edition of Bönninghausen's "Repertory," but neither does this meet our necessities. The pioneer homeopathic practitioners of Great Britain, under the guidance of the late Dr. Drysdale, started one some years ago, but this has not been completed, though it is certainly the best ever projected. Dr. Berridge's is somewhat of an imitation of the British; only two chapters of it have, however, been issued, and they are spoiled by including merely cured symptoms on an equality with the pathogenetic. Gentry's is on the concordance plan, and though in six large volumes of some one thousand pages each, it is incomplete, inasmuch as it includes only what its author considered to be characteristic

symptoms. Winterburn's and Worcester's and Cigliano's, though very pretentious works, are open to much the same objections. Then there are Greig's Illustrated, Neidhard's Head, Lee's and Simmons' Cough, Eggert's Uterine, and other topical repertories; all these are, however, now quite out of date, and therefore comparatively useless, and, to a certain extent, they are misleading, because, having been issued before the publication of two of the books with which we have now to work, viz., the "Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesis" and Allen's "Handbook," they do not give reference to the most recent material; they are, therefore, broken reeds, and may fail us in some most critical case.

Dr. Hughes is preparing an "Index" to the "Cyclopedia," and including in it Hahnemann's "Materia Medica." This is intended to make the "Cyclopedia" also a book of reference for the practitioner: if it should do this, then the "Cyclopedia"—along with Hahnemann's "Materia Medica," as issued by the Hahnemann Publishing Society—will become *the* book of reference in daily practice, and Allen's "Handbook" will be superseded, except to those who rely also on the symptoms of the "Chronic Diseases." I have seen the beginning of this "Index," and can say that it promises to accomplish its purpose; and of course it will be up to date, and will refer to the most recent material. To enable us to find special symptoms an Index or Repertory ought to give not only the symptoms themselves but their characteristics. To give the symptom itself only would generally be of very little use; for instance, if we were seeking a medicine for a case of diarrhea coming on after meals and accompanied by nausea, vomiting, and tenesmus, it would be very little use for the Repertory to give us a list of medicines that produce diarrhea

without telling us which does so after meals and with nausea and vomiting and tenesmus. Generally speaking, it is not by the symptom itself but by its conditions and concomitants that the appropriateness or otherwise of a medicine is decided; moreover, the symptom and its conditions and concomitants should not be separated, but should be displayed to view all at once together, and on the same page when possible, so as to avoid the turning over of leaves, seeking the symptom in one place, its conditions in another, and its concomitants in another. Now the only Repertory that up to the present has succeeded in doing this is that started by the pioneer homeopathic practitioners of this country, viz., Drs. Drysdale, Russell, Black, Dudgeon, Atkin, and Ker, and called the "British Repertory." In this Repertory each symptom is given, printed in ordinary letterpress, and it is followed by a list of the medicines known to have produced it, and the conditions and concomitants are not severed from it, but are added on the same page and perhaps on the same line. By this arrangement the most appropriate medicine may frequently be selected by a glance at one page. And "by the use of a system of symbols," say its authors in the introduction, "we have here a method by which the legitimate demands of a perfect Repertory may be satisfied, viz., that every symptom may be given (in cipher) under every aspect in which it can possibly present itself." Of this "Repertory" Dr. J. T. O'Connor, in an exhaustive paper on "Repertories" in the *North American Journal of Homoeopathy* for June last, says: "The plan results in giving us what is simply a perfect Repertory. . . . If this 'Repertory' could be brought up to date . . . we would possess a Repertory of inestimable value," p. 348.

(To be continued.)

AGAIN HARMONIOUS.

THE trouble between the trustees of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital and Training School and the members of the medical and surgical staff, which originated in the scandal involving the names of Dr. H. M. Lewis, chief of the staff, and Miss Betts, the superintendent of the Training School, is at an end. The fifteen members of the staff, all of whom had been requested to send in their resignations, which were to be accepted or not, as the trustees might decide, and about half of whom had prepared sharp letters of refusal, have united in a communication to the board of trustees, saying :

"All the difficulties which have arisen among us as members of the staff have been settled to our mutual satisfaction, good fellowship is restored, and we are ready to go on with our hospital work harmoniously among ourselves, and in perfect accord with the other members of the hospital."

The trustees were so much pleased with the restoration of harmonious relations that they unanimously voted to withdraw the request for the wholesale resignations. In their reply to the medical staff the trustees make this reference to the Lewis-Betts matter :

"The trustees desire to express their gratification that through the friendly settlement of your difficulties an act of justice has been done to Dr. Lewis and Miss Betts, both of whom, in common with all the members of the staff, have always enjoyed and still enjoy the confidence and respect of the trustees, and whose good names are by your voluntary action fully vindicated."

WILL SEEK RECOGNITION.

JUDGING from the action which was taken at the monthly meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the county of Philadelphia, held last month,

State and municipal recognition is to be sought. It was determined to appoint a committee to collect comparative vital statistics, showing the relative mortality between the cases treated according to the old or new schools. The records of the Board of Health will be carefully tabulated, and the homeopaths expect to prove by official figures that the percentage of deaths resulting in cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, and even in obstetrical cases, when treated by the allopathists, is much greater than in the cases treated by the new school. It is anticipated that such a showing will be made in favor of homeopathy that greater favors will be received from the State and municipality than now accrue to the hospital, which is in no way treated with the same proportionate liberality that is accorded to the Jefferson or University Hospital.

Another effect of the report, it is anticipated, will be to show irrefutable figures of the exact achievements of both schools from which the public can draw its own deductions.

THE BOSTON FACULTY.*

LACHESIS acts almost as a specific in spasms of the glottis following excessive alcoholism or sudden abstinence from the tobacco habit, when the face becomes dark, the patient frightened from inability to expel air from the lungs.—*J. H. Smith.*

REMOVAL OF MOTHER-MARKS.

THE *Allg. Med. Cent. Zeitung*, quoted by *N. Y. Med. Times* gives the following as very efficacious : Mix one part of tartrate of antimony with four parts of emplastrum saponatum, and work into a paste. Apply mixture over the mark to be removed to the depth of one line [one-twelfth inch], and cover with a strip of

* From *The Medical Student*.

gummed paper or court plaster. On the fourth or fifth day suppuration sets in, and a few days later scarcely a sign of the mark can be seen.

Chironian Notes.

—Adhesive strips, even though antiseptic, are not the best means of coapting wounds. They are likely to retain a little secretion and do not tie the lips of the wound as exactly as sutures, for they are more likely to slip.—*Helmuth.*

—Eupat. perfol. is indicated in febrile conditions accompanied by pains as if the bones were being broken, aggravated at 9 A. M., the sweating period is usually absent, there is generally thirst before and during the fever, but vomiting occurs immediately on taking water.—*Shelton.*

—Puls. is one of our foremost remedies in otorrhœa; the discharge is purulent, occasionally bloody, but seldom excoriating. Tellurium has an exceedingly excoriating discharge, smelling like fish pickle, and causes an eczematous eruption about the ear. The discharge under mercury is also purulent, generally bloody, and extremely excoriating; the ear feels as if stuffed, and the pain involves the whole side of the head, always worse at night.—*Allen.*

—Kali bich. produces a circumscribed, clean cut ulcer, resembling, to a marked degree, true chancre, with the characteristic cheesy, tenacious exudation. In merc. there is an ulcer which has a tendency to spread, quite superficial, the edges of which bleed easily, but without the induration found in chancre. Merc. nitros. is more frequently required in rapidly spreading ulcers, especially when accompanied by sharp, shooting, splinter-like pains.—*Allen.*

—Bry. is indicated frequently in the fever accompanying inflammatory action; it is

also a valuable remedy in exanthemata with tardy development of the eruption. Sulphur should also be thought of in such cases, each with its characteristic symptoms, chilliness all over the body, cutis anserina followed by great internal heat, redness of the face, and thirst for large quantities of water, then profuse perspiration with marked relief is characteristic of bryonia.—*Shelton.*

THE OLDEST HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. W. ALLEY died at his home in Moravia last month, aged ninety-one years.

It was claimed by some that Dr. Alley was the oldest homeopathic practitioner in the world. He was born in Sullivan County in 1802, and in 1805 he removed to Moravia with his father. He commenced the practice of medicine in Moravia in 1828, and shortly afterward conformed his practice to the principles of homeopathy, which system he continued for nearly sixty-five years. During all these years Dr. Alley has occupied the same office, and he remained in active practice up to five weeks ago, when he was taken ill.

—Dr. Alonzo S. Ball, of New York city, was one of the first converts to homeopathy, and one of the first members of the American Institute of Homeopathy in 1844. He was ninety-three the 11th of February. He graduated in medicine in 1834. Dr. Louis Hallock, now in practice, is in his ninetieth year and graduated in 1826.

GRACE HOSPITAL, DETROIT, MICH.

THE annual report of the Grace Hospital has just been submitted to its board of trustees, by the superintendent of the hospital, and such portions of it as are considered of interest to the general public, are herein given:

Total expenses of year, \$43,065.51.
Total revenue from patients, training school, endowment, \$41,701.61, leaving a deficiency of \$1,363.90.

Number of patients treated in hospital, 1094; in dispensary, 4870.

Total number of days' service to all persons, 176,666, at an average cost per person per day of $83\frac{3}{10}$ cents; average cost per person per day of uncooked food, $26\frac{9}{10}$ cents.

The ambulance made 655 runs, covering a distance of 2165 miles; the longest trip was 39 miles, the shortest, $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; average $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The training school has received 392 calls for special nurses, of which 230 were supplied; 109 applications from candidates were received, of which 23 were accepted and 16 retained; 11 nurses were graduated.

The expenses of the training school were \$9,983.54; earnings, 13,356.06; leaving a surplus of \$3,372.52.

Through the generosity of Hon. Jas. McMillan the hospital has been provided with very substantial balconies at the north end of the private room wing and bridges connecting the two southern wings, thus providing ample means of escape in case of fire, as well as a suitable promenade for convalescents.

ROBERT H. SILLMAN, Supt.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Editor AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST:

Permit me to take issue with you *in re* your recent editorial "To Be Called Doctor and Be Respected."

In doing so I shall undoubtedly be thought of as suffering from the disease so ably discussed by Harvey Dale, M. D., in the same issue in which the editorial appeared. I will quote from you as follows:

"Who that has long borne the title of 'doctor' does not appreciate the relief,

though only temporary, of sojourning in a strange locality, or among the companions of his earlier youth, and being simply Mr. Smith or Mr. Brown, or Hello, or Dick, etc."

Now I do not believe that the relief was because the title of "doctor" was dropped by those addressing the sojourner, but rather because he himself had been able to drop the title with the work and worry and care which go with it. Therefore being called Mr. Smith, etc., gave relief because it proved the change in environment—just as the judge out of court is more often plain "Jones" than "your honor," while I think the same man who addresses him thus out of court would be fined for contempt of court, or at least corrected, should he attempt to be so familiar during a session of court with the same "Jones" as the judge.

I have frequently noticed that the same men who call me "Doc" on the street, address me as "doctor" when I enter their homes in my professional capacity. Enough of that, for the next one I quote is the definition of the word "doctor: "

"Its first and original meaning was and is *teacher*."

This is true, and if the time ever comes when the title of "doctor" for a practitioner of medicine is dropped, the time will also be at hand when it will be acknowledged that a practitioner of medicine should be primarily a *teacher*, using his knowledge to instruct the people so to live as to best prevent disease; and until that time comes he should use his best endeavors to *teach* people to call the physician in time to abort the disease instead of waiting until the disease is seated. Yes, "the first and original meaning was and is [and should be] *teacher*."

"To be called 'doctor' has long since ceased to be respectable." Has it, indeed? Well, well! Some of the older and grayer, heads than mine will shake, and with the writer, wonder what next?

Another delusion of long standing dispelled (?).

The statement is so crushing that we tremble as we rise to offer a mild protest against such strong language, but as we become accustomed to the atmosphere, we

gain strength to protest not mildly but vehemently against such utterances concerning a noble title borne by many noble men and women in the noblest walks in life.

I desire also to state that if you and I had been on a fishing trip when you expressed the sentiments contained in your editorial, I should have remarked, "Old boy, I think you are dead wrong; it must be that the water up this way is too strong for you."

But when seated in his sanctum on the bank of the Cuyahoga, the editor utters such sentiments, I am forced to reply in terms to suit the environment.

O. STEWART BAMBER,

75 ROWE STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

January 2, 1892.

[Dr. Bamber gives "Special attention to Surgery"—we speak by the card. Lawson Tait also gives some attention to surgery. Why, then, is it *Mister* Lawson Tait, but *Doctor* Bamber? *Doctor* Bamber would not wish to claim that he was a better "teacher" than *Mister* Tait? The defense of titles in untitled and uncereemonial America is somewhat of a contradiction. The argument advanced by Dr. Bamber is based on politeness and not on merit; on custom, not on worth. He admits that *Doctor* meant, and yet means *Teacher*; therefore Mr. Bamber is entitled to *Doctor* because he *teaches* his patients hygiene, etc., etc.; consequently every mother is a *Doctor*, because she *teaches* her child; in short, anybody who teaches anything anywhere is a *Doctor*. Even thus the appellation should be, Mr. Bamber, *Doctor*, and not Dr. Bamber, *Teacher*, or Dr. Bamber, *Physician*.—EDITOR.]

Society Meetings.

NEW YORK.

—The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Kings County Homeopathic Medical Society was held January 10 for the election of officers. There was a large attendance, between forty and fifty members being present. Dr. William M. Butler, the president,

occupied the chair, and Dr. W. S. Rink recorded. The reports of the various officers were read and showed the society to be in a flourishing condition. During the year just ended many new members were admitted and the amount in the treasury swelled by several hundred dollars. The following officers were then elected for the year: President, B. L. B. Baylies; vice president, Nathaniel Robinson; secretary, W. S. Rink; treasurer, A. G. Warner; necrologist, M. E. Grady, M. D.; censors, W. M. Butler, W. W. Blackman, E. Chapin, J. L. Moffat, H. Willis; delegates to State society until 1894, W. B. Breck, B. W. Bierbauer, W. H. Aten, G. H. Iler, M. T. Hopper, F. E. Risley, J. A. Stewart, C. W. Smith.

A paper was read by Dr. C. H. Hadley comparing homeopathic and allopathic treatment, and a paper by Dr. B. L. B. Baylies on throat diseases.

—The Western New York Homeopathic Medical Society held its third quarterly meeting in Buffalo January 11. Dr. Dewitt G. Wilcox, president of the society, called the meeting to order. The papers discussed were as follows: "Endometritis," Dr. George T. Mosby, of Buffalo; "Calendula," Dr. A. Wilson Dods, Fredonia; "Eye Strain and Brain Fag," Dr. F. Park Lewis, Buffalo; "Syringa Myelia," Dr. C. E. Walker, West Henrietta; "Headaches," Dr. Herbert Beals, Buffalo; "Clinical Observations," Dr. O. Stewart Bamber, Rochester; "Vibrating Motion in the Treatment of Chronic Catarrhal Deafness," Dr. Elmer J. Bissell, Rochester; "Pharyngo-Myosis," Dr. Lewis A. Bull, Buffalo; "Diphtheria," Dr. L. G. Alling, Dunkirk; "The Relation of Renal Diseases to Insanity," Dr. Asa S. Couch, Fredonia; "Sterility," Dr. Katherine Walker, Buffalo; "Sound Massage, a New Method of

Treatment for Deafness and Noises in the Head," Dr. F. Park Lewis, Buffalo; "Ventral Fixation of the Uterus," Dr. J. M. Lee, Rochester; "Sterility," Dr. Sarah H. Morris, Buffalo; "Sterility," Dr. M. E. Graham, Rochester. Dr. F. Park Lewis read a paper on "Eye Strain and Brain Fog," which is of much interest. He said many children spoiled their eyes in school. In an examination of the eyes of school children he noted that few under ten years of age were nearsighted, but as they grew older more and more were found to have some defect in sight. At the age of twenty the proportion of those who have bad eyes is vastly greater than at any other time. He had one boy in his office a short time ago who had studied for college. For eight months the boy had studied from eight o'clock in the morning until midnight. As a consequence he had hurt his eyes so badly that it would take months before they could be used, and perhaps they would never be of much use to the owner again. Gas, he said, was doing much to injure the eyesight of the public generally, as the atmosphere of homes was kept so dry, by reason of little water being evaporated, that the inside of the eyelids were dried up badly and inflamed. He illustrated the lecture with a chart. The next meeting will be held next April at Rochester.

—The annual meeting of the Erie County Homeopathic Medical Society was held in Buffalo, January 11. There were present Drs. Lewis, Wright, Bull, Brayton, Cook, Wilcox, Mangus, Buck, Stearns, Maycock, Mosely, Osborne, Shepard, and F. P. Lewis. President Osborne occupied the chair.

Three interesting papers were read on the general subject of cholera. The physicians are studying up during the winter

months, and in case of a cholera attack, the coming summer they will be well prepared. Dr. George R. Stearns very ably discussed the "Origin, Cause, and Symptomatology" of the scourge, Dr. Deitt C. Wilcox "Infection and Means of Personal Immunity," and Dr. A. R. Wright "Homeopathic Treatment in Former Epidemics." Dr. C. A. Albertson being unable to be present, his paper on "Modern Old School Treatment" was not read. It was decided to hold meetings oftener during the winter.

The new officers elected for the ensuing year are: Dr. George T. Mosely, president; Dr. Joseph T. Cook, vice president; and Dr. Jessie Shepard, secretary and treasurer.

—Business and pleasure were combined at the annual meeting of the Rochester Hahnemannian Society January 17. At the business session the president, Dr. Hoard, occupied the chair, and Dr. Johnson performed the duties of secretary.

An instructive feature of the meeting was the reading of the Organon, followed by a discussion, in which nearly everyone present engaged. Among those who spoke were Drs. Schmitt, Brownell, Carr, Bamber, and Hermance.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Dr. W. G. Brownell; vice president, Dr. W. W. Johnson, of Pittsford; secretary and treasurer, Dr. S. G. Hermance; board of censors, Drs. J. A. Biegler, A. B. Carr, and A. C. Hermance; delegate to International Hahnemannian Association, Dr. Merritt E. Graham; alternate, Dr. E. V. Ross. The president appointed Dr. S. G. Hermance and O. S. Bamber a committee to prepare a paper on "Surgery," to be read at the next meeting.

—There was a large attendance at the

annual meeting of the Monroe County Homeopathic Medical Society. The programme began with a paper by Dr. A. M. Whiton, and an address on the subject "Diseases of the Spinal Cord," by Dr. P. W. Neefus.

The president of the society, Dr. W. B. Carman, read a protracted paper on the subject of "Immigration Viewed from a Medical Standpoint." He first called attention to the thousands of foreigners who yearly land on our shores, and how they crowd together in mining districts, breeding all manner of diseases. He quoted largely in his statistics from Dr. Strong, the eminent New York physician. "These foreigners," said the reader, "are not home-makers, and should not be allowed to come here and compete with our American laborers." He said that nearly all of those who came as immigrants were the poor, and in many cases the scum of European lands.

Speaking of New York city, Dr. Carman said that typhus fever, yellow fever, and cholera were caused by the crowded condition of the tenement houses, the inmates of which were too ignorant to take sanitary precautions to avoid this condition. "The authorities have been absolutely obliged to quarantine these crowded districts," he said; "and in summer with closeness, bad quality of food, and poor ventilation the people die off like flies." The speaker said also that the death rate was scarcely less in winter, as the conditions were not much better. Then there is lack of fresh air because of bad gases from the stoves, and other causes.

Dr. Carman thought to remedy this state of affairs by the passage of Chandler's Restriction bill, now before Congress, and he urged the members of the society to give it their support.

The election of officers resulted as fol-

lows: President, Dr. T. D. Spencer; vice president, Dr. Marcena E. Sherman; treasurer, Dr. T. J. Thurber; secretary, Dr. H. W. Hoyt; censors, Drs. M. E. Graham, S. R. Snow, and P. W. Neefus; delegate to State Society, for term of three years, Drs. Louise F. Chamberlayne, P. W. Neefus, and G. H. Doane; executive committee, Drs. H. M. Collins, E. J. Bissel, and L. B. Hawley.

—The quarterly meeting of the Oneida County Homeopathic Medical Society took place at Dr. MacMaster's office, Utica, January 17. There were present Drs. MacMaster, Laird, Capron, Chase, Barrus, Terry, Davis, and Chandler, of Utica; Drs. Deming, Clayton, and Spencer, Trenton. A discussion of legislation relative to affairs of the Middletown Hospital was followed by an interesting essay by Dr. M. O. Terry upon "The Dupable Character of the Medical Profession and the Public at Large." Dr. Laird followed by an article on "Infant Diet."

—The January meeting of the Broome County Homeopathic Medical Society was held. In the absence of the president, Dr. C. A. Ward, the vice president, Dr. D. H. McGraw, called the meeting to order. Immediately after the reading of the minutes, the delivery of the papers and their subsequent discussion followed. Of these Dr. Blair's essay on "Arsenicum Album" commanded the attention of the members and provoked an entertaining debate. The society adopted resolutions in regard to the late Dr. Marcus S. Brown, of Afton.

Dr. C. T. Haines also read a short memorial address upon the life of Doctor Brown.

The following members were present: Drs. Snyder, Hand, Martin, Proctor, Bailey, Haines, Fiske, McGraw, Blair, Winters,

Mandeville, Mills, Greenleaf, Dutcher, Adams, and Merrell.

—The Southern Tier Homeopathic Medical Society held its annual meeting January 17, at the office of Dr. G. T. Hawley, Corning. There was a good attendance, considering the inclemency of the weather. Papers were read by Drs. B. F. Grant, of Bath; Brown, of Tioga, and J. M. Bardon, of Mansfield, upon various topics, and formed subjects for a general discussion by the members present. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. B. F. Grant, of Bath; vice president, Dr. J. M. Borden, of Mansfield, Pa.; secretary and treasurer, Dr. G. T. Hawley, of Corning; censors, Drs. J. L. Corbin, E. W. Bryan, C. E. Campbell, J. M. Horton, and J. M. Bardon; directors, Drs. A. M. Gamman, J. M. Bardon, E. C. Eddy, G. E. Noble, and A. Groom.

—The annual meeting of the Montgomery County Homeopathic Medical Society was held at Fonda January 10: The following officers were elected: President, Dr. Leonard A. Frazier, Amsterdam; vice president, Dr. C. B. Walrad, Johnstown; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Wm. M. White, Amsterdam; censors, Dr. Garnsey, Gloversville, and Dr. Hicks, Amsterdam; delegate to the State Medical Society, Dr. White, Amsterdam.

—The annual meeting of the Westchester County Homeopathic Society was held January 25, in Warburton Hall, Yonkers, at which papers were read by Drs. Flag and Madden. The annual election of officers resulted as follows: President, Dr. Robert N. Flag of Yonkers; vice president, Dr. E. B. Swift of Pleasantville; and secretary and treasurer, Dr. R. P. Fay of Yonkers. Delegates to the meeting of the State Society are Drs. Fanning, Hall, and Nutting.

COLORADO.

—The Homeopathic Club held its annual meeting at the Brown Palace, Denver, January 23, and elected the following officers: President, Dr. J. B. Kinley; vice president, Dr. J. Wylie Anderson; secretary, Dr. S. F. Shannon; treasurer, Dr. J. B. Willard; censors; Drs. E. H. King, E. G. Freyermuth, and W. A. Burr. The essayist for February 27 will be Dr. Strasser.

LOUISIANA.

—The New Orleans Homeopathic Hospital Association held their annual meeting in January 16.

The meeting was called to order by President D. R. Graham.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. D. R. Graham; first vice president, J. A. Mathieu; second vice president, W. H. Michel; secretary, Wm. W. Weiss; treasurer, Prof. G. Soule; financial secretary, Henry Wellman.

The board of directors were also elected, viz.: S. M. Angell, C. P. Lopez, Charles R. Mayer, Al. T. Baker, H. M. White, W. R. Wall, A. H. Beck, H. C. Cage, and E. R. Wells.

The officers of the medical board were re-elected: J. A. Mathieu, president; C. R. Mayer, vice president, and C. J. Lopez, secretary.

The association will commence the erection of the hospital buildings as soon as their property on which they expect to build is relieved of incumbrances.

Globules.

—Wet feet and warm whiskies are good things from an undertaker's point of view.

—The Carroll Dunham Society of the Cleveland Medical College held its regular

monthly meeting January 20, 1892, and was addressed by the Rev. Cyrus S. Bates, D. D., on "The Physician, The Citizen, The Man."

—Dr. McLosh was killed at Portage Entry, Mich., for refusing to attend a drunken Finn at the quarries.

—Dunkard preacher baptized seven persons by immersion in a creek in Manheim, Pa., in zero weather.

—The corner stone of the new Homeopathic Hospital adjacent to the new Hahnemann College, Chicago, was laid last month.

—Dr. Charles A. Dana computes that every death in the United States represents two years of sickness and that there are two and a half millions of persons sick continually.

—An Atkinson (Kan.) editor wrote that Mrs. Kate Brown sat up all night and fired up to keep her plants warm. The omission of one letter from the word plants by the compositor who set up the item has since made it very embarrassing for the editor.—*Alliance Review*.

—The third annual post-graduate clinical course of lectures at the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College will begin on Monday, March 27, 1893, and continue two weeks.

This course will be open to all graduates in medicine and surgery of whatever school.

—"I suppose," said the fellow who had been studying up physiology, "I suppose this is called a boarding-house because it helps the lumbar region?"

"No," said the facetious boarder, "it's because one pines for more."

"And I'll tell you," said the landlady grimly, "it's because you've to plank down or you'll be fired."—*St. Louis Humorist*.

Ob=don't=ology.

DON'T be a small-beer publishing house, and refuse to honor an editor's request for an extra copy of a book.

DON'T forget that the "Ides of March" approach, when your local and State and National society will "bone" you for *that* paper.

DON'T cut your journalistic brother off your exchange list, because he differs with you. If we all thought alike there would be room for but one journal.

DON'T have a wife and family in a remote Southern State, and yet pose as a bachelor in the North. "Contemptible" is a mild word to apply to such conduct.

DON'T wait to enroll yourself among the Institute members until after you have "practiced" for ten or more years, and then only because of a possible public position.

DON'T give all your spare moments to the acquisition of surgical and special knowledge and then plead lack of time to "memorize" the "endless" symptomatology of our authors.

DON'T say you have *over* sixty students. Why not give the exact number? Surely the average student is not a nonentity or a doubtful factor. Your registrar knows *exactly* how many students you have. If it is worth mentioning at all, let us have the truth.

DON'T be continually promising what you intend to do. Do something sometime somewhere, and let the other fellows find it out. There used to be a medical college out West which for a time cast all its literature in the future tense. This holds good of journals as well as of colleges and individuals.

The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, MARCH 1, 1893.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.



BENONI F. UNDERWOOD, M. D.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE portrait here presented is that of Dr. B. F. Underwood, a practitioner of Brooklyn, N. Y., well known through his writings. A one time editor of this journal and author of several important works on homeopathy, including "Diseases of Childhood," "Headache, and its Materia Medica," "The Materia Medica of Differential Potency," etc., etc.

* *

WE have been made happy by the receipt, though a little tardy, of the prospectus of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, which includes a medical program, designed by homeopaths, to commence May 29, 1893. At the head of this committee we find Dr. J. S. Mitchell of Chicago, a worthy gentleman, a good homeopath, and an enterprising business man. The list of physicians comprising the advisory council seems to have been collated from a last year's directory, one member thereof being dead, several others

removed, and many misspelled names. With this we also received the hotel advertisement. This is the extent of our present knowledge. We have hopes of also receiving notification of the homeopathic bureaus and their *personnel* before the day set for convening the congress. All large bodies move slowly, and as we in Cleveland are so much further away from Chicago than New York, or San Francisco, or Baltimore, we do not expect to be reached by the Homeopathic Literary Bureau until later in the season, if at all; doubtlessly, however, in good time we shall be urged to give special prominence to some feature of the work.

* * *

ON January 13th last, two little children, aged five and two respectively, were left alone in their parents' house at Chilli-cothe, O. During the absence of their parents and of others, the elder of the twain, a little girl, "played doctor," and plied the younger child, a boy, with morphine pills until he fell into a heavy slumber, from which he never again awakened. There are several morals concealed in this o'ertrue tale; but that one to which we have special reference is the use of morphine pills for any purpose, and then, the careless, nay, criminal negligence of the adult users in permitting them to be

lying around where small children could get at them. Within the past four years a *homeopathic* physician of Michigan lost his own five year old boy through the same medium; this lad found his way into his father's office, and drank a laudanum mixture. If opium in any of its varied forms must become a part of a homeopathic physician's outfit, it were wise to surround it with ordinary care.

*
* *

IT is one of the unhappy inheritances that we do not always succeed in making plain that which we essay in our writings. Thus in an editorial of some months since touching the Keeley Gold-Cure a strenuous effort was made to uphold the code of ethics so far as it concerned homeopaths; and while we championed the cause of the two or three Texan homeopaths, who were being scape-goated for a personal reason, we did not uphold them in their Gold Cure Institute and as we said then, and repeat now, we have no Gold Institute, have never employed the Cure, never expect to, and have never yet come in contact with anyone who has used the cure. But the inability referred to at the beginning of this article is strikingly brought home to us by the kind of mail received. Opium Curers, Piles Curers, Drunkenness Curers, Venereal Disease Curers, and from this class on down to the baser charlatans who traffic wholly on human misery and ignorance, these have daily filled our editorial waste basket; doubtlessly these vampires have but half read our editorial and jumped to the conclusion that it upholds secret nostrums. It does not! Read it again.

—Dr. F. P. Kinstry of Washington, N. J., has been elected one of the Executive Committee of the Lehigh Valley Homeopathic Society.

HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS.

By SOLON ABBOTT, M. D., Biddeford, Me

IN the study of hydrastis we find that it has three special centers of action: 1. Mucous membranes. 2. Digestive organs. 3. Glandular system.

Dr. Hale says: "Its general primary effects on the system, when taken in medicinal quantities by a healthy person, will undoubtedly be those of a nutrient tonic, *i. e.*, it stimulates the digestive processes and increases the assimilation of food. By these means the blood is enriched, and this blood feeds the muscular system. The consequent improvement on the nervous and glandular system is a natural result.

On the mucous membranes its action is of a similar character. The natural secretion is at first increased; then it becomes abnormal in quantity and quality. At first clear, white, transparent, and tenacious, it becomes yellow, or thick, green, corrosive, and even bloody, and so tenacious as to be drawn out in long strings. In primary action it passes on from mere increase of secretion to erosion and ulceration.

On the bowels its action produces mushy stool, colicky pain in the umbilical region, and a gone, faint feeling in the epigastrium.

On the glandular system it causes increased secretion, and it is through its action on the lymphatics that it has cured cancer.

The conditions and symptoms calling for its use are found in inflammations and ulcerations of the mucous membranes with the characteristic discharge. Especially in chronic inflammation of the stomach has it been found valuable. In post-nasal catarrh, where the discharge is thin and watery, and attended with burning and rawness, together with the sensation as of a hair in the nostrils. It may also be em-

ployed to advantage in cases of chronic bronchitis, used, however, as a spray. Sputum is thick, yellow, and tenacious, with loss of appetite.

In uterine affections *hydrastis* is indicated for prolapsus uteri with ulceration of the cervix. The leucorrhœa is watery at times, at other times thick, yellow, and excoriating, this condition being associated with a gone, weak feeling at the pit of the stomach, well-marked palpitation of the heart, the tongue moist, coated a dirty yellow, and taking the imprints of the teeth. The face is sallow, and the eyes sunken and surrounded with dark rings. The bowels are constipated, and stools covered with mucus.

In constipation of long standing, and especially in those cases which have been aggravated by cathartics, it is very useful. In old ulcers, when everything else has failed, the topical application of the powder will often stimulate granulation and soon heal the sore. In ulceration of the stomach remember *hydrastis*.

FOUR INVOLUNTARY PROVINGS OF CAMPHOR.*

By J. T. G. EMERY, M. D., South Waterford.

CASE I. C. F. Foss, twenty-three years of age, a carpenter by trade, left off chewing tobacco and thought he would chew a little camphor, to let himself down a little easy, as he expressed it. After he had chewed it three days, while planing a plank at the bench, about two o'clock in the afternoon, he became dizzy, his plane and bench seemed to go round and round; he could hardly keep his seat; he felt as though falling toward the right side of his bench. He felt sleepy at times; sometimes unconscious,

not drowsy, but as if going off. On waking up again, said he was going to die; felt like death the more he thought of it; wanted to see all his friends to bid them good-by, for death was near at hand and what he had to say must be said quickly; could not speak, for the words seemed to choke him. After being laid under the shade of a tree in the open air and rubbed well, he came out of it, and in the evening said he felt as well as ever. At his bench at work the next day, thinking it over to himself would make him feel the same as before. He gave up work and went home. On his way home he felt low-spirited, and as though he must lie down; felt as if he could not get a good breath.

Next morning when he left home for his work, he felt very nervous. Imagined various things that he never should do any more, like working at his trade; and that he would not live longer than the next September anyway; that he would have smallpox and die. He looked pale during the bad spells he had, and for some days after.

II. Another case was of spasms, caused by eating crude camphor.

Mrs. Mason, married, aged twenty-two years and three months. Strong, physically, and firm; nervous and excitable disposition; strong will. General health good. She ate a piece of camphor about the size of a nutmeg or marble, while talking with some of her friends.

Two weeks previous to this, she had chewed small pieces of camphor, and had been in the habit, when younger, or at school, of eating pieces of chalk and starch. She craved them then.

Symptoms: She sat down to eat her dinner, and after having eaten a very little, severe dizziness came on; her face flushing red, followed in a few minutes by extreme pallor; eyes turned upward, then

* Maine Homeopathic Medical Society.

backward, then to the right and to the left; the head the same. Right arm was extended above the head as if catching at something. In twenty minutes there was a watery fluid bubbling from her mouth in small quantities, strongly impregnated with camphor. Extremities cold and numb and cramped. Mind wandering; talking, shouting, crying, and laughing, by turns.

Treatment for this patient consisted in applying cold water to the head, fanning, slapping the arms and lower extremities. Copious draughts of composition, very hot, and strong mustard water had been given her before I saw her. Sitting nearly erect seemed to be the best or easiest position for her. The convulsions lasted about twenty minutes, and were not severe. Slight relapses would occur if the patient was silent. At times since, she has had slight feelings as if another attack was coming on.

III. Mr. Charles Gilman, bookkeeper by occupation, twenty-six years of age, took a teaspoonful of camphor. It was followed by a kind of vertigo, without nausea; uncertainty of motion, and a fainting fit, in which he remained unconscious for ten minutes. His lips were everted as in bleating, his head was hot and his feet cold. For four hours he had not the slightest memory for things that had happened then, or in the past; his thought was of the camphor, which appeared to be in his breath, before his eyes, and all about him.

Since the attack he can plainly see objects at arm's length, but things further off appear dim and undefined. On the same day, when walking in his garden, he experienced an uncertainty in his gait, and on looking down it seemed to him as if all objects were commingled. It was to him as if he moved in his own little world in which all things were clear and defined, and

outside of which all was uncertain and undefined.

IV. Mr. Ham, a school teacher, one day on returning from school to his home, felt a little chilly and thought he had got a slight cold. When he retired at night he took nearly a teaspoonful of camphor. Two hours later he awoke in the night with cramp in the stomach so violent that he thought he should die. He bent toward the right side and buried his face in the pillow; the cold sweat stood in drops on his face; the nose was icy cold and pinched; the upper lip everted; he could not see, and talked in a husky voice. The abdomen was cold, wet, and contracted; the pulse scarcely perceptible.

I gave him camphor 30x, and in ten minutes his pulse was much better. I repeated the dose three times that night; the next day gave one dose of the 300th. He was some feverish that day, but the next day was well again.

THE HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

By J. W. HAYWARD, M. D.

(Continued from page 64.)

WITH Hahnemann's "Materia Medica," Allen's "Handbook," and the "Cyclopedia," with its "Index," or the "British Repertory," the pathogenetic outfit of the homeopathic physician may be thought to be tolerably complete, and it might therefore be supposed that nothing more is needed in the way of books of reference. To a certain extent this is true; but unfortunately, all the drugs of creation have not yet been proved, nor have those that have been proved been proved so thoroughly and exhaustively as to have revealed all their pathogenetic powers. These can be obtained only by further and more

careful provings. In the meantime, therefore, something is needed besides the present pathogenetic material and the Repertory. While our "Materia Medica" remains in its present state we must not disregard the results of clinical experience; on the contrary, we must collect "clinical indications," and use them to interpret the pathogenetic symptoms and to point to the curative spheres; but the clinical and pathogenetic symptoms must not be mixed together or used interchangeably; they must be kept quite separate and distinct, in separate publications. The pathogenesis of some drugs is very extensive, but not very definite; in other words, some drugs produce an immense array of symptoms without developing any definite pathological lesion, so that, until some definite disease has been cured by them, they can be used only tentatively. But immediately some special group of symptoms has been removed by any particular medicine a flood of light is let into its pathogenesis, and its sphere of usefulness is at once determined. Clinical symptoms are useful in this way. Again, it has occasionally been found that certain diseases, or symptoms, or groups of symptoms, have disappeared under the use of certain medicines, although these medicines have not been known to have produced the simile of these symptoms; of course, from defective proving. Many such instances are reported in our journals. A collection of these should be made, so that they may be used as supplementary to or illuminative of the pathogenesies; only, however, as supplementary, not as substitutes or on an equality.

These wants have been felt ever since the commencement of homeopathic practice, and many attempts have been made to meet them. Almost all Materia Medica compilers, from Jahr to Allen, have attempted to meet them by adding a small

circle to the symptoms that have been cured, but not known to have been produced by that particular drug. Even Hannemann himself attempted to supply the information, in the introductory comments on the different medicines in his "Materia Medica and Chronic Diseases;" and Hartmann, Hartlaub and Trinks, Bönninghausen, Rückert, Baehr, Jahr, Hempel and Beakley, Marcy and Hunt, Hughes, Arndt, Lilienthal, and the authors of the "British Repertory" and others have attempted special treatises on the subject. These have all been found very great helps in practice, and should all, or at least Hughes', Arndt's, and Lilienthal's, and the different treatises on special diseases, be in the hands of every practitioner. Dr. Lilienthal's is a kind of therapeutic index or Repertory; Dr. Hughes' are short lectures on diseases and their treatment; Dr. Arndt's is an attempt—a very successful attempt—at a complete system of medicine, as Marcy and Hunt's had previously been. The "Manual of Therapeutics" of the authors of the "British Repertory" is, however, the best conceived, and would best meet our needs. The necessity for it was set forth by the late Dr. Drysdale in the *Monthly Homeopathic Review*, for November, 1871. Specimens of it have been given in the same journal for February, 1871 and 1873; and the introduction to it was published in the same journal for November, 1891; and if carried out it would perhaps be the best of all, and supersede all others, and render the practicing of homeopathy much more easy, certain, satisfactory, and successful than it has even already been.

I would then earnestly entreat our young colleagues not only to purchase and use these books of reference, especially the "Cyclopedia" and its "Index," but also to join in the work of completing the

"Materia Medica Physiological and Applied," the "British Repertory" and the "British Manual of Therapeutics," which are by far the best conceived of all the works I have referred to. There is some satisfaction, sir, in being feeders as well as milkers of the cow that supports us.

Chironian Notes.

—In paralysis of the oculomotor muscle with its accompanying symptoms, viz., dilatation of the pupil, drooping of the upper lid (ptosis), turning out of the eye, immobility upward and downward, I have found caust. and phos. most frequently indicated.—*J. H. Payne.*

—If in a case of *post-partum* hemorrhage the uterus obstinately fails to contract by ordinary methods, and the woman is approaching a stage of syncope, plug the uterus high up, as well as the vagina, with long strips of iodoform gauze, then bandage firmly to keep the uterus well compressed.—*W. Wesselhoef.*

—In phlegmonous inflammation, when the tissues assume a bluish or purple tint, with discharge of decomposing serum, lachesis is well indicated.—*J. H. Smith.*

—In the treatment of a case of peritonitis make your patient as comfortable as possible. To do this apply cool compresses—and by "cool" is meant not more than 10° below the temperature of the body. Have the knees slightly flexed; never hesitate to give the patient cold water to drink if he desires it, and if he does not, offer it to him. Acidulous beverages, like weak lemonade, are not counter-indicated.—*C. Wesselhoef.*

—When you have a case of chronic muscular rheumatism, in laborers who are

exposed to all kinds of weather, don't forget arnica.—*F. B. Percy.*

—If larvæ are present within the ear and the ordinary means of removal fail, binding a piece of raw meat over the ear may sometimes produce the desired effect.—*H. J. Bellows.*

—In examinations of the eye don't mistake the *physiological* cup for *glaucoma*. The physiological cup is a depression in the center of the optic disk, while in glaucoma the whole optic nerve is pressed backward.—*J. H. Payne.*

—While your patient is curable, the unhomeopathic use of analgesics, especially of opium, is not advisable; rather encourage your patient to bear the pain. When incurable, however, if we have cases where there is much anguish, learn the skillful use of analgesics.—*C. Wesselhoef.*

—When in diphtheria and fevers the tongue is tremulous when protruded, regard it as a symptom of danger. It is a call for stimulants. For this purpose nothing is better than light carbonated wines.—*J. H. Smith.*

—If there be threatening decomposition of fluids consequent on chronic inflammation, I regard lachesis as the last remedial agent but one, plumbum, then the trochar.—*J. H. Smith.*

—In diphtheria and other diseases which may effect the eustachian tube, the more severe cases almost invariably commence in the left side.—*H. P. Bellows.*

ATE POISON FOR SALT.

NEWARK, N. J., January 22.—Charles L. Euvsard, saloon-keeper at 108 Academy Street, ate some homemade cockroach poison last night in mistake for salt. After he closed his saloon he fixed up a hasty lunch and took a bowl in which his

wife had mixed borax and arsenic and dipped one of the articles he was eating in it. It was such unsatisfactory salt that he dipped it in again and had consumed considerable before his wife noticed what he was doing. A physician was sent for and antidotes administered. As soon as he was out of danger he became exceedingly angry at his wife for her carelessness. He has experienced no ill effects.

AN UNFAIR BILL.

HOMEOPATHIC physicians of Illinois declare that a bill now before the legislature is in effect a deliberate attempt to discriminate against our school of medicine, and the legislative committee of the Illinois State Association met February 12 at the Tremont House, Chicago, to take action with regard to the proposed measure. Dr. J. A. Vincent of Springfield presided. The bill proposes that a board of medical examiners be established, to be composed of nine allopaths, one homeopath, and one eclectic. The creation of the board will do away with the State board of health. It was resolved to oppose the bill and a committee of twenty was appointed to go to Springfield. They also discussed the bill for an Illinois Western Hospital for the Insane, and decided that they should be put in charge of the new institution.

Correspondence.

CHICAGO, February 16, 1892.

Editor AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST:

The Hering College of Homeopathy has come to stay, as well as the divine truths which it represents, and it would be difficult to find a more enthusiastic and zealous faculty, and body of students than are to be found at this college. There are over

sixty students in attendance, which is indeed a very large attendance for a college yet in its infancy.

Students are here taught that homeopathy, as taught and practiced by Hering, Guernsey, and Lippe, is the safest, best, most reliable, and only way of curing not disease, but the sick, and proof beyond doubt is given to students that no local application is ever necessary to a cure, and that the single remedy in the potentized form is all that is necessary to cure the sick.

To charge that the fundamental branches that go to make up a thorough medical education are overlooked at this college, is utterly false.

The anatomical work is thoroughly and conscientiously taught; physiology, biology, and microscopy, do not occupy an inferior or isolated place, but are taught by skilled teachers, and students are as well drilled on these subjects as at other medical schools. Chemistry and uro-analysis are both taught in the lecture room, and the laboratory by one of the best chemists that ever adopted the medical profession.

The senior class are drilled in the art of obstetrics, and taught how to skillfully make examinations of female patients. The senior class also receive a thorough course in physical diagnosis, and have one hour each week for practical work in this branch.

Surgery is taught by skilled and conscientious men, who do not believe in cutting everything they can get their hands on, and iodine, carbolic acid, iodoform, are relegated to the shades of barbarism.

At every lecture on materia medica and on the "Koran" of Hahnemannians, by Dr. Allen, strangers are always present, many physicians having attended occasional lectures by one of the greatest expounders of the only rational law of cure.

If this college will never amount to any-

thing, why do not the progressive (!) homeopaths let it die a natural death, instead of trying to kill the body?

Friends, they have an elephant and no straw to give him, but we can feed the elephant with all he needs, and will not ask their assistance.

This decrying of the Hering recalls an occasion of long ago. Once there was a man who wanted to become renowned, but not being able to do anything good or great, he burned the temple.

Each and every professor here seeks to impress on the mind of the student that the remedy must be indicated according to the totality of symptoms in the sick, or a high potency will not act any better than an ounce of tincture, and also that palliation need not nor never should be resorted to under any circumstances.

The Hering College is like a city on a hill that cannot be hid, and when the men and women who receive their degree here go out to battle they will shine brighter in the firmament of homeopathy, as this college goes onward to become one of the foremost homeopathic colleges of the world.

The students have organized an Institute Quiz, and a large majority of all students are members of the Institute.

We court an investigation of the methods and practice at this college, and think we are able to demonstrate the superiority of a Hahnemannian prescription over that of a progressive homeopath's routine work. The dispensary affords abundant clinical material, and the number of patients is rapidly increasing from all parts of the city, and the dispensary is winning fresh laurels for the cause of homeopathy. Many patients after hearing of our dispensary, and having received no benefit from the others, although having been the round of all, come here and, after being under treatment for a short time, return and

report symptoms which are very conspicuous by their absence.

J. D. MITCHELL.

Society Meetings.

FORTY-SECOND MEETING OF THE NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY.

THE forty-second annual meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York convened in Albany February 14. The officers present were Dr. William M. L. Fiske of Brooklyn, president; Drs. L. A. Bull of Buffalo, E. J. Bissell of Rochester, and J. W. Candee of Syracuse, vice presidents; Dr. John L. Moffat of Brooklyn, secretary; Dr. Charles Deady of New York, treasurer, and Dr. Herbert D. Schenck of Brooklyn, necrologist.

The society was called to order by President Fiske, when the Rev. Dr. A. V. V. Raymond of the Fourth Presbyterian church was introduced and offered up an earnest prayer.

President Fiske next proceeded to deliver his annual address, of which space forbids only a brief outline. "I am a homeopath," he said, should carry with it as much enthusiasm in the profession as Senator Hill's famous declaration, "I am a Democrat" did in the political field. They were homeopaths because they were versed not in one or more departments of medicine, but in all, and also in the true method and law of applying medication for the healing of the physically ill. Yet in these days of advanced thought there was room, and homeopaths must be progressive. The profession must resist all enemies to such progress and not allow one inch of tenable ground to be taken from it. The Middletown asylum, which was the child of the profession, has excited the envy of its rivals by its success, and

the sooner the institution is emancipated from the care of the present commission in lunacy the better. He suggests a hearty approval be given by the society to the national quarantine bill. The remainder of the address was mainly devoted to an argument in favor of the revision of the marriage laws of the State. The method of selecting the State examining board was also recommended for consideration.

President Fiske next announced these committees :

Attendance—Drs. E. Hasbrouck, Birdsell, and Gifford.

Audit—Drs. Bull, Clark, and Terry.

President's address—Drs. Lee, Butler and Vandenburg.

Treasurer Deady reported a balance on hand at the last annual meeting of \$603.60. The receipts during the year were \$1404.75 ; making a total of \$2,008.35. The disbursements were \$1,239.75, leaving a balance on hand to date of \$768.60.

The society went into an election for honorary members and senior members, and these were chosen : Honorary member, Dr. D. V. Kinne, Paterson, N. J.; senior members, Drs. Robert McMurray and Henry Minton, Brooklyn.

A communication was received from the Broome County Medical Society, requesting the State society to take vigorous action with a view of preventing the invasion of cholera in the country. The communication was referred to the bureau of public health.

Dr. Lewis called attention to the statement made by President Pilcher of the old school society at its meeting last week respecting the wide difference in the number of graduates from the old school colleges as compared with those from the homeopathic colleges. Dr. Lewis said that this was an evidence that the curriculum of the homeopathic colleges was much more

exacting in its requirements of the student than the old school colleges.

Dr. Herbert D. Schenck of Brooklyn, necrologist, next made his report, stating that there were no deaths among the active members. He then read sketches of Drs. Samuel Lillenthal of New York, Theodore Armstrong of Binghamton, and Dowling of New York, who had passed away from the list of permanent members.

A resolution offered by Dr. L. A. Bull of Buffalo, brought out a lively discussion, in which nearly every one present participated. It provided that the Homeopathic Medical Society heartily seconded the resolution adopted by the old school society last week requesting that the Regents of the University require that students in obstetrics certify to having attended at least three cases of labor before graduation. Modifications of the word "attended" to "assisted" and "having been present" were suggested, and discussed, when Dr. Lewis moved as an amendment that the preamble referring to the old school resolution be stricken out. This was carried, the amendment "having been present" was adopted and the resolution thus changed was adopted.

Dr. Lewis next moved that a committee of three be appointed to report an expression of the society on the question of the abolition of capital punishment. The motion was adopted, and the committee was named as follows: Drs. F. Park Lewis, Buffalo; M. O. Terry, Utica; and E. H. Wolcott, Rochester.

The report of the bureau of public health was represented by Dr. Terry, who read a paper by Dr. J. W. Dowling of New York on "State vs. National Quarantine." The paper took strong ground in favor of national quarantine, and recommended the adoption of resolutions approving the bill which is now awaiting President Har-

rierson's signature. The resolutions were adopted.

Dr. M. O. Terry also read a paper on "Nomadic Pretenders in the Profession," which criticised in a caustic manner the methods practiced by traveling doctors, and urged stringent measures to be adopted for their restraint and punishment. He incidentally referred to the Keeley gold cure, and recommended that a resolution be adopted requesting institutions practicing it to furnish the State board of health, with its method of treatment for certification. The resolutions were referred to the committee on legislation.

An interesting paper on "Cholera, its Prevention," by Dr. W. E. Milbank was next read.

At the evening session an important subject was presented by Dr. H. M. Paine in the report of the legislative committee. It advocated the passage of a bill for the creation of a State homeopathic commission in lunacy. The committee advance these reasons in support of the law :

First. It will secure complete emancipation from non-homeopathic domination.

Second. It will enable the citizens of this State who are adherents of the homeopathic system of medical practice, to exercise the civil right of choice in the matter of care and treatment of the insane.

Third. It makes it the duty of the homeopathic commission in lunacy to ascertain the facts regarding the necessity for providing increased accommodations for the insane, and to report to the legislature such measures for relief as in its judgment public necessities require, and the comptroller is to make provisions therefor in his annual report.

Fourth. Because it will in no way interfere with the work of the present commission ; will not oppose its authority, diminish its duties, privileges or re-

sources, nor abrogate any of its prerogatives.

The committee's report concludes as follows :

"It is not necessary for homeopaths to bring a railing accusation against the present non-homeopathic commission in lunacy, showing that in times and ways without number it has, and is even now, doing acts that are plainly subversive of free government, acts whereby freedom of choice in medical affairs, as far as these relate to the homeopathic care and treatment of the insane in this State is almost obliterated.

"It is sufficient for our present purpose to show that the provisions of the existing insanity laws have accomplished almost complete prohibition of the treatment of homeopathic cases by homeopathic physicians, and in hundreds of instances have forced such cases into non-homeopathic institutions.

"The vital question, therefore, for the homeopaths of this State to determine, and that without any delay, is, whether it is prudent for them to longer permit the continuance of provisions of law that place, to a very large extent, the control of homeopathic care and treatment of the insane for whom homeopathic care and treatment is desired, in charge of recognized opponents of the homeopathic school and system of practice."

The committee's report brought forth quite a discussion. Dr. Bull thought it would be wiser not to ask for so much and only ask for the appointment of one homeopathist in each hospital. Dr. Lewis and Dr. Talcott spoke in favor of the report, which went over until this morning.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

The report of the Bureau of Obstetrics was prepared by Dr. C. E. Walker, who

said that three papers had been received, but as the authors were not present, Dr. E. Hasbrouck of Brooklyn was allowed to exhibit and explain an instrument used in obstetrical operations. Dr. G. M. Martin followed with a paper on "Maternal Impressions." In the course of which he described two cases occurring in his own practice. In one of these cases, his patient was so impressed by the sight of a crippled child that her own child was born crippled in like manner. Three other mothers who had been impressed by the same cripple, also gave birth to children crippled in like manner. The paper was discussed by Drs. C. E. Walker, Harrison Wilkes, and Louise Lannin, who narrated incidents brought to their notice. Drs. Searle, Graham, Fiske, Moffat, and Talcott also spoke on the subject.

Dr. C. E. Walker next read a paper on the "Uses of Electricity in Obstetrics," showing that the use in some instances has proved most successful. Drs. Wilkes, Gorham, Talcott, Hasbrouck, Searle, Paine, Moffat and others discussed the paper, the discussion taking the direction as to the best method for checking hemorrhages.

Dr. E. Hasbrouck of Brooklyn, chairman of the Board of Censors, reported in favor of the election of the following candidates for membership, and they were duly elected: Dr. A. B. Getmann of Oneonta, and Matthew J. Hall of Mamaroneck.

The society next went into an election of officers for the ensuing year, with Drs. E. J. Bissell of Rochester and George E. Gorham of Albany as tellers. The officers chosen were:

President, Dr. John M. Lee of Rochester; vice presidents, Drs. J. W. Candee of Syracuse; W. S. Garnsey of Gloversville; and Mrs. Mary A. Brinkman of New York; secretary, Dr. John L. Moffatt of Brooklyn; treasurer, Dr. Charles Deady of New

York; necrologist, Dr. Herbert A. Schenck of Brooklyn; censors, Drs. B. L'B. Baylies of Brooklyn; A. R. McMichael of New York; F. W. Dowling of New York; Geo. E. Gorham of Albany; Louis Faust of Schenectady; Charles E. Jones of Albany; L. A. Frazier of Amsterdam; C. W. Walrath of Johnstown; F. W. Adriance of Elmira; George T. Moseley of Buffalo; Newton M. Collins of Rochester; and D. G. Wilcox of Buffalo.

Dr. Lee, the president-elect, in return for the honor, made a brief address, in which he accepted the trust, and pledged himself to devote his best energies to the work of his society.

The society next proceeded to an election for the names of four members of the Board of State Examiners, to be submitted to the Board of Regents, with Dr. George W. Winterburn of New York and C. E. Walker as tellers. There were six candidates, as follows: Dr. Henry M. Dearborn of New York; Dr. William M. Butler of Brooklyn; Dr. William F. Laird of Watertown; Dr. M. W. Van Denburg of Fort Edward; John McE. Wetmore of New York, and Dr. Henry M. Lewis of Brooklyn as the candidates.

There was much contention over a claim that the name of Dr. Jay W. Sheldon of Syracuse had been surreptitiously omitted from the ticket, and no little feeling was expressed in consequence. Some of the members also wanted to vote for Dr. W. H. Proctor of Binghamton, and still others for Harrison Willis of Brooklyn. Finally the president succeeded in getting the members to a ballot.

The ballot resulted in the selection of these four names: Dr. William M. Butler of Brooklyn; William T. Laird of Watertown; John McE. Wetmore of New York, and J. W. Sheldon of Syracuse.

The following nominating committee for

the ensuing year was elected without opposition: Drs. F. Park Lewis of Buffalo; F. E. Doughty of New York; A. B. Norton of New York; Harrison Willis and E. Chapin of Brooklyn.

Delegates to the Homeopathic Congress at Chicago were announced: Drs. T. F. Allen of New York; John M. Lee of Rochester, and D. G. Wilcox of Buffalo.

Dr. Herbert D. Schenck, having resigned as necrologist, Dr. E. Hasbrouck of Brooklyn was elected in his stead.

The committee on president's address reported in favor of abrogating article 6 of the by-laws relative to the regent's degree, and of amending section 4 of article 2 by making members of twenty years' standing eligible to senior membership. This was adopted.

Middletown was selected as the place for the semi-annual meeting.

—The Homeopathic Medical Society of Onondaga county held its regular monthly meeting February 5 at Syracuse, N. Y. The time was fully occupied by reports of cases furnished by the bureaus of clinical medicine and of surgery. Medical cases were reported by Doctors Candee, Cooper, Duell, Lukens, and Kaiser. Surgical cases by Doctors Candee, Sheldon, and Sherwood.

At the next meeting the bureau of gynecology and practice of medicine will report.

PENNSYLVANIA.

—At the meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Philadelphia, held at Hahnemann Medical College, February 9, several very interesting papers were read, provoking entertaining and instructive discussions. Drs. Harry R. Mansfield, T. L. Adams, J. W. Hassler, P. Sharless Hall, H. S. Weaver, and C. H. McDowell, were elected members of the society.

MICHIGAN.

—The Homeopathic Society of Southwestern Michigan met at Kalamazoo, February 9, and elected the following officers: President, Dr. T. C. Buskirk of Oshtemo; vice president, Dr. J. N. Ayres; secretary and treasurer, Dr. N. B. Sherman. Dr. F. H. Tyler was elected censor for a term of three years, *vice* D. E. A. Balyeat, whose term had expired.

Those appointed chairmen of bureaus are as follows: Dr. N. B. Sherman, gynecology; Dr. A. B. Cornell, pathology; Dr. J. N. Ayres, theory and practice; Dr. J. S. Ayres, sanitary science; Dr. E. A. Balyeat, obstetrics; Dr. F. H. Tyler, surgery.

—A meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania was held in Scranton, February 16. Dr. Lange, president, was in the chair. Those present were Drs. Lange, Coolidge, Van Bergen, Brewster, Heilner, Ware, Montgomery, Roberts, Clark, Shepard, Linderbury of Scranton, Drs. Coe and Ayres of Wilkes-Barre, Dr. Hill of Tunkhannock, Dr. Miller of Pittston. In the absence of Dr. Johnson, the secretary, Dr. Miller, was appointed secretary *pro tem*.

Dr. Johnson offered a resolution to the effect that this society favors the passage of the bill by our present legislature, establishing three medical examining boards for the examination and licensing of physicians to practice in this State. Passed.

Dr. Linderbury read an interesting paper on "Neurasthenia," which excited much discussion.

Dr. Ayres read an interesting report of a case of "Occlusion" and obliteration of the gall ducts.

Dr. Perterson of Honesdale was elected to membership.

Essayists for next meeting are Drs. Ware and Van Bergen.

IOWA.

—The Semi-Annual Session of the Central Iowa Homeopathic Medical Association was held in Marion, at the office of Dr. D. R. Hindman. The attendance was large and the various discussions enthusiastic and profitable.

Professors J. G. Gilchrist, C. H. Coyswell and F. J. Newburg of the homeopathic medical department of the State University were present at the meeting.

Professor J. G. Gilchrist reported the most prosperous year in the history of the homeopathic medical department of the State University. The largest class, clinics over full, hospital crowded. He also gave a written report of one hundred abdominal sections without antiseptics, which was ordered published. Delegates were elected to the State Society and the American Institute, after which the Association adjourned to meet in Cedar Rapids July 12, 1893.

OHIO.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Summit County Clinical Society was held February 7, at Akron. Among those present were Drs. I. J. Baughman, H. W. Carter, R. B. Carter, Childs Kurt, Lyon, Rockwell, and Stoakes. In the absence of the president, the vice president called the meeting to order. The minutes of the January meeting were read and duly approved without any correction.

A very interesting clinic was again presented. This is one of the cases of phosphorus poisoning to which reference has been made in the past; and in which an operation for the removal of a portion of the lower jaw had been demanded by a prominent local authority. This case seems to still be doing very nicely and bids fair to again illustrate the superiority of

homeopathic medication over a recourse to the knife.

MASSACHUSETTS.

—The Worcester County Homeopathic Medical Society held its regular quarterly meeting February 7.

The following papers were presented; "Opium or Apoplexy," Dr. G. F. Forbes, Worcester; "A Clinical Case," Dr. E. R. Killer, Leominster; "Membraneous Enteritis," Dr. W. H. Bennett, Fitchburg; "Membraneous Enteritis, with Reflex Epileptiform Convulsion," Dr. D. B. Whittier, Fitchburg; "Vocal Fremitus in Pneumonia," Dr. J. P. Rand, Worcester; "The Treatment of Diarrhea by Homeopathic Means," Dr. F. W. Patch, Framingham.

Dr. G. R. Spooner, North Brookfield, was admitted to membership, and Dr. G. W. Butterfield of Framingham was proposed for membership.

MINNESOTA.

—The bi-monthly meeting of the Minneapolis Homeopathic Society was held February 8. Owing to the absence of Dr. Leonard his paper on "Obstetrical Emergencies" was not presented and the society devoted the evening to a discussion of the cholera. The concurrence of opinion seemed to be that in as much as it takes seventeen days for an immigrant to come here from Hamburg and other European points, and the cholera bacilli is matured in six or seven days there could be no danger of a cholera epidemic.

NEBRASKA.

—Dr. C. G. Sprague read an interesting paper on cholera and its epidemic through Europe, before the State Society at Omaha. The greatest ravages were among the lower

grades of humanity and in the most densely populated districts of a country and a city. In 1832 a ship came into Quebec and cholera soon broke out on the ship and rapidly spread to the various eastern cities. The different cholera years were touched upon in the paper. In 1848-9 cholera was epidemic in New York City and in that year Dr. Sprague said that for several weeks one could not stand in any section of the city, particularly east of Broadway, without seeing a dead wagon or a funeral procession, and in the districts where the disease was the worst, the inhabitants were isolated and only physicians and drivers of dead wagons were allowed to come and go. There are several theories accepted for the spread of cholera, viz., blood poisoning, drinking water, fungus and damp subsoil, each of which unquestionably has something to do with its spread.

Dr. Sprague reviewed the different theories and spoke briefly of those who had advanced them. He said the same conditions which caused cholera in 1503 existed in the epidemic of 1848-9, and we have to-day the same conditions and the same symptoms.

Dr. Hanchett read a paper which dealt with sanitation and the probable advent of cholera in America. Dr. Hanchett said that in all probability Asiatic cholera would be epidemic in the United States the coming season, as last year there were half a dozen cases in New York, and only by prompt work was the disease stamped out. He believed cholera would be brought by thousands who will visit the United States this summer and also through importations of fabrics from cholera infested countries. The way to prevent cholera is to have every port carefully guarded, and every vessel, upon the slightest suspicion, thoroughly fumigated. In Omaha every citizen should take upon himself to see that all garbage is

removed and that the streets are cleaned, and the sewerage system should be thoroughly overhauled and cesspools cleaned. Disinfectants should be furnished to every family, and water should be boiled before drinking. Everyone should be cautious of what is eaten and should keep himself clean. Those who are in no fear of the disease and who are self-possessed are not as liable to an attack as those who are nervous. The garbage should be cremated. Every person in the city should, so far as possible, assist the board of health.

Dr. Worley spoke of the cholera epidemic of 1873, when it broke out at Nashville and was brought to Davenport by a traveling man, who died from the disease in a Davenport hotel. The sewerage from the hotel ran out upon the ground near the river, where the inhabitants drank well water, and in a radius of two blocks seventy-five persons died from the disease in ten days. The mortality among the residents in that section of the city was frightful. The cause of the epidemic there was from the people drinking well water.

Globules.

—Wanted—A copy of "Duncan's Diseases of Children," second edition, second volume. Also "Gilchrist's Surgical Therapeutics," 1880 edition. Quote price to A. L. Chatterton & Co.

—The new building of the Children's Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia, is now completed, and the facilities of the institution have been correspondingly increased. The nine additional clinic rooms in connection with the old building allow ample space for the increasing work.

The new apartments include waiting, registering, medicine, surgical, and surgical receiving rooms for accidental cases, a

gynecological operating room, two eye clynic rooms, and rooms for diseases of the ear, nose, throat, and skin, also for the chest and dental affections, and for the treatment of women and children. The hospital has its own ambulance and telephone service, and receives accident cases at any hour. Friday, February 24, will be observed as Donation Day, and gifts of coal, money, groceries, clothing, or anything in the nature of hospital supplies are asked for.

—The will of Josiah M. Fiske of New York and Newport has been probated here. It gives to the Hahnemann Hospital of New York \$5000 for the establishment and maintenance of a free bed.

—The many friends of Dr. Henry E. Spaulding of Higham, Mass., will be interested to learn that he has been appointed one of the medical staff for the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital.

—The Indiana Institute of Homeopathy will hold its twenty-seventh annual session in Indianapolis, May 3 and 4. This society is in a prosperous condition, having a membership of over one hundred.

—A bill was introduced in the New Jersey Assembly which authorizes boards of managers of State lunatic asylums to purchase a two hundred acre farm somewhere in the southern part of the State for another asylum. The physicians of said asylum are to be homeopathic, and \$125,000 was appropriated for purchase of same.

—Dr. Clara Barnes, of Utica, has been appointed assistant physician, with a salary of \$1200, at the Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital, from the civil service eligible list.

—The Homeopathic Hospital, of Rochester, N. Y., is about to be enlarged. The new building will probably be built on the pavilion ward plan, which consists of a number of wards connected by corridors.

The contracts will be let next month, and ground will be broken as early in the spring as possible.

In connection with the hospital is a training school for nurses. A class was graduated January 31, with appropriate ceremonies, at which Dr. Talcott was present and delivered an address.

The governors of the hospital announced the appointment of the following medical and surgical staff: President, T. C. White; vice president, J. M. Lee; secretary, E. J. Bissell; consulting physicians, T. C. White, C. R. Sumner, R. A. Adams, J. W. Buell; surgeon, J. M. Lee; assistant surgeons, N. M. Collins, S. R. Snow; oculist and aurist, E. J. Bissell; gynecologist, H. M. Dayfoot; pathologist, S. R. Snow; attending physicians, N. H. Adams, H. M. Hoyt, C. M. Kellogg, W. S. Rambo, T. D. Spencer, E. H. Wolcott; dispensary staff, E. J. Bissell, F. F. Lehman, S. R. Snow, D. G. Bennett, G. M. Haywood, A. E. Leach, and T. J. Thurber.

—The opening ceremonies of the new homeopathic institution to be known as Grace Hospital, were held January 9, at Toronto, Canada. The building is entirely new, steam heated, beautifully lighted, is well situated for hospital purposes, and when properly furnished and equipped will contain accommodation for from 125 to 150 patients. To the west of the main building and connected therewith is a large residence, which will be used as a maternity ward. In the main building there will be a men's ward, a women's ward, a children's ward, and a surgical ward, besides a number of private wards, two of which, the Robert Baldwin and the Grant Macdonald wards, are already luxuriously fitted up. A training school for nurses is organized in connection with the hospital.

Medical and surgical staff consists of

Drs. E. T. Adams, J. N. Anderson, W. Warren Baldwin, W. J. Hunter Emory, L. Hamilton Evans, John Barnabas Hall, Richard Hearn, W. H. Howitt, D. Ogden Jones, O. F. Macdonald, E. H. Robinson, J. D. Tyrrell.

—The staff of homeopathic physicians of the Toledo Protestant Hospital have resigned in a body on account of differences between the staff and the board of women managers. The principal cause was disagreement over the choice of a chief of staff.

—Homeopathy is to be represented at the World's Fair in the shape of a headquarters and hospital, which it is intended to erect on the grounds. The building is to cost fifteen thousand dollars, the money being raised by the subscriptions of the members of the profession in Cook county. A meeting was held at the Great Northern Hotel last night, and the project explained. The plans of the building, which have been procured, were examined, and other details in connection with the matter discussed. The committee appointed to carry the scheme to completion is made up of G. A. Hall, R. Ludlam, J. S. Mitchell, W. F. Knoll, T. S. Hoyne, and W. A. Dunn.

—At the graduating exercises of the nurses of the trainingschool of the Homeopathic Hospital, Minneapolis, Drs. H. C. Aldrich, H. N. Avery, H. H. Leavitt delivered addresses.

—Charles Scribner's Sons are preparing a novel and interesting contribution to the World's Fair, in the form of an "Exhibition number" of *Scribner's Magazine*, to be published simultaneously with the opening of the Exposition at Chicago. They have planned to make it as fine an example of an American magazine as can be produced by a house to whom the best literary and artistic resources are open. It is not proposed that the text shall relate

chiefly to the Fair, but, on the contrary, the leading writers and artists have been asked to contribute to the number what they themselves think will best represent them. The pages of text and illustration will be largely increased, and the appearance of the number is likely to be looked for with eagerness by all readers interested in the work of American magazines.

—The Atlanta "S. S." man is said to be visiting the Hot Springs of Arkansas to get rid of that "tired feeling" and also his "rheumatism."

—It is desired that *all homeopaths* in the states of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, and neighboring States meet in a convention at Huntsville, Ala., during the joint session of Alabama and Tennessee, State Homeopathic Societies which is to be held there in May of this year. The object of the convention is to promote the growth and protection of homeopathic interests in the South.

—There is great medicinal virtue in onions eaten raw at the beginning of an attack of cold or malaria. They have a decided tendency to check it and act advantageously in kidney and stomach troubles.

—ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.—Dr. William Raymond Curran died at his home here yesterday afternoon. He was born in Albany, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1813, and was a pioneer in homeopathy in the West.

—NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Dr. Elihu George Cook, one of the oldest practicing homeopathic physicians in the country, died at the Aberdeen yesterday in his 76th year. Dr. Cook was born in Oneida county, N. Y., April 26, 1817. He lived in Chicago from 1876 until 1882. Dr. Cook was considered one of the most expert diagnosticians in the homeopathic school. He leaves a widow and three children. The burial will take place in Buffalo.

The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, MARCH 15, 1893.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

THE West contributes two portraits to our picture gallery, and we present Dr. Henry W. Roby of Topeka, Kan., and Dr. Vogl, a practitioner of Junction City, Kan.

* * *

THE colleges are now putting in their best "licks" for the graduating exams, and the consequent commencement exercises. Professors and lecturers who have been "soldiering" or have given the lecture hour only scant attention during the early months of the year, now that the student is weary and almost exhausted, and would appreciate a few hours of leisure in which to look over his notes, appear and load him down with material that cannot properly be assimilated in time for the "Greenroom."

* * *

IT is withal a bit contemptible the manner in which some of the mushroom professors treat their classes. At the beginning of the term, while the opening address still rings in their ears, and the novelty of standing before a half-frightened class still moves them, they appear and read off a drowsy lecture; but presently the lines fall down; the "professor" comes only when the Almighty Dollar is not in immediate prospect; the hospital clinic becomes a farce, or if the class finds it at all profitable to attend a "brilliant" operation at the hospital, very much to its chagrin it discovers that two or three favorites apply the bandages and dressings at all of the operations; and so far as witnessing the treatment of non-surgical cases in the hospital wards, that is absolutely a farce. In dispensary work also who gains aught thereby except the few who are inmates of the charmed circle which dominates in many of our colleges? In therapeutics, pure and simple, how many of the near at hand graduates will know anything? How many will know how to give arsenicum, or sulphur, or nux—in what potency or attenuation, after knowing when to give it?

* * *

AND that much *talked about* "Organon;" how many lectures have been given to these graduates? How many of them are able to engage in an argument with the reigning allopath in the village or neighborhood selected, when that allopath, as he always does, goes out of his way to deride and belittle the "little pill" fellow? Nay, how many can give a clear working rule for the employment of homeopathic medication



HENRY W. ROBY,
Topeka, Kan.



Dr. VOGL,
Junction City, Kan.

when asked the question at the bedside or by would-be friends and adherents?

^{***}
TO lug in the "Organon" at the CLOSE of the term, show the book to the class, tell them who wrote it, and recommend that it be read occasionally, does not fulfill the homeopathic contract made with the student when he matriculated. He may, it is true, be not greatly incensed at the delinquencies of the professors, for naturally enough he can be examined only on what has been "read" to him. If he receives but one lecture on the "Organon" he will need to recall but that lecture, and his parchment will be the easier obtained. But the day will come, and may not be long after he receives his diploma, when he will damn his alma mater for its indifference and negligence, and accuse it of receiving money under false pretenses. If he is made of the right stuff he will then begin what he should have finished at school, and give himself a medical education in the intervals between calls, and in some cases the intervals constitute the principal order of the day. If, on the contrary, he is an easy-going, shiftless doctor, he will buy a book of formulas of the allopathic practice and spout vigorously about "curing my patient regardless of means or 'pathy.'"

^{***}
WHIO is to blame for this condition of medical affairs? Not the student, for originally he was as clay in the hands of the potter. It is in the antiquated college system which calls "teachers" out of the woods, or from a recently graduated class of doctors, envelops them in the professional ermine, permits them to *read* lectures in which the readers have not embodied one original idea, or are capable of defending such as they have copied. It lies in the laxity of college discipline—the discipline which has reference to the duty the professor owes the student. That's where the blame belongs.

^{***}
AMAN or woman who has not evidenced some peculiar aptitude for a specialty, or who has not practiced it sufficiently to be familiar with the current literature of that specialty, has no business to accept a professorship in that chair. He should be

ashamed to blazen himself in the announcements and his letter heads as "professor," unless he has merit and understanding and originality in that department.

^{***}
THE *Medical Era*, with its expiring breath, made a good point on the multiplication of colleges, which would have had greater weight did not the animus of the article appear but too plainly. Why assail the Hering, which is filled with men who are not afraid to mingle with sick people and actually practice what they preach? There are too many diploma shops—there are no two ways about that, but not too many medical colleges.

^{***}
COMBINE a half dozen or more of these; let us have men in the chairs who would not be forgotten one month after their voices ceased to vibrate in the college; let us have teachers who are successful in the practice of medicine, who have a practice, and who are therefore competent to speak of the latest phase of the disease under question, as well as the latest remedy—not men who teach from books solely and wholly for the money there is in teaching; not men or women who give their "valuable" services mainly for the title conferred upon them. Not these or any of these.

^{***}
AWAY with the antediluvian college! Away with the fossils and barnacles who cling to their time stained-chairs with grim desperation! Ring in the enthusiastic teacher who knows what he is talking about, who is in daily touch with the practical part of his profession, who is in love with his specialty, who reads up on it to the last issue of the journal before he appears in the lecture forum, who is not afraid of a pertinent question from any member of his class! Fill the college chairs with a half dozen of this class of teachers, cut out the fifteen or twenty other small side issues, and stick to the practical things of a doctor's life, and it will require no further envenomed editorials to diminish the number of colleges or to discourage the formation of new ones. Students will flock to such a college, and all the banquets and balls and special personal favors will not get them to go elsewhere.

A CASE OF CANCER NOT CURED BY ARSENICUM ALBUM.*

By M. S. BRURY, M. D., Bath, Me.

YOU may remember that some two years ago Dr. Mitchell of Chicago reported some cases of cancer cured by arsenicum album 3x, applied directly to the diseased part.

Dr. Harvey reported a case, at our last annual meeting, of epithelioma of the conjunctiva cured by the use of arsenicum 3x and 2x.

When we hear reports of cases of malignant disease cured by the use of medicine, taken internally or applied externally, naturally our hopes are renewed and revived that we may accomplish like results with like means.

I must acknowledge that I have never seen a case of cancer cured either by medicine or the knife. Perhaps the life of the patient has been a little prolonged, and the suffering mitigated in some cases. In other cases it seemed that the fatal termination was hastened and the suffering increased by an operation.

At the commencement we cannot say with certainty that a case will be rapid in developing and of short duration, taking only a few months to run its course and destroy the life of the patient, or that it will be slow, continuing years, and perhaps the life of the patient ending by some other disease.

From our text-books and from observation we have learned the classification, the pathology, and symptomatology of cancer. The case reported here was a carcinoma; variety, scirrhus of the left breast.

The patient was an old lady in her eighty-fourth year. She was one of those aged, withered, dried-up old women whom we

see once in a while, though with all the senses preserved. It did not seem that there was a particle of fat in the adipose cells; and although she was the mother of a number of children the mammæ were so atrophied as to appear only in a rudimentary form.

Her general health was quite good up to the spring of 1890, when she had pneumonia, the left lung being the seat of inflammation. She made a good recovery apparently, and at that time there was no appearance of any disease of the breast.

She said the first time that she noticed anything there was in November, 1890, when she felt a little lump in the lower part of the left breast. It was not until April, 1891, that she called my attention to it. Then it was not larger than a red oak acorn, hard to the touch, not sensitive, and with no change in the color of the surface.

I at once suspected the character of the little tumor, but did not tell her at the time what I thought of it; but said I would give her some medicine and see if it would remove it.

I prescribed arsenicum 3x trituration, a tablet in half a tumbler of water, two teaspoonfuls to be taken before each meal and at bedtime. This was continued for some weeks. I then gave iodide of arsenic three times a day for some time in the 6x trituration.

There was a constant increase in the size of the tumor, and the color changed to purple. At this time it was about the size of a large plum, and at the most prominent part was a little soft as though it might suppurate. There was no abrasion or dissolution of continuity.

I now commenced to use the arsenicum externally. Arsenicum album 3x trituration was applied directly to the part in the following manner: I put the powder on a

* Read before Maine Homeopathic Medical Society.

piece of linen moistened with water and fastened it with a light bandage. About June 1 the tumor had increased so that the skin gave way and there was some discharge. After there was an open surface the arsenic was put upon it morning and evening, having the sore cleansed with warm water and soap.

July 1, when the tumor had become about as large as a medium-sized pear, there was a profuse hemorrhage from it. This was checked by putting upon and pressing into the tumor the persulphate of iron. This hardened the central part of the tumor, but did not stop its growth. After this for a time arsenicum 2x trituration was used.

The last of August the tumor sloughed off, leaving an open, ulcerated surface with hardened, thickened or everted edges some three inches in diameter. This surface was covered with pus.

In addition to cleansing the ulcerated surface with warm water and soap, Marchand's peroxide of hydrogen was dropped all over the sore, then, after waiting a little, the arsenicum was dusted on and covered with linen as before. After the hemorrhage for a few days the patient was nervous, restless, wakeful. *Sticta pulmonaria* seemed to relieve this condition.

This patient did not suffer much pain, slept quite well at night, until the last two weeks of her life; then a tablet of morphia, one-eighth of a grain, and atropia, one hundred and fiftieth of a grain, given at bedtime, would cause a quiet sleep for the night, and did not give rise to any uncomfortable sensation the next day. Thus she lived uncomplaining, feeble and emaciated, until the 4th of October, when the spirit left the worn-out body in the cold embrace of death.

Now the question arises: Did the treatment in this case do any good? Probably

it did not prolong the life of the patient except in arresting the hemorrhage. Perhaps it did mitigate the suffering. Usually scirrhus is the most painful form of cancer. In this case there was little pain until the last two weeks, and very little of the disagreeable, offensive odor attending the discharge from cancer. If the treatment accomplished the last two results then it was worth the trial.

CLINICAL CASES. I. SCALD HEAD. II. AND III. RESULTS OF CONGENITAL GONORRHEAL INFECTION.

By F. O. LYFORD, M. D., Farmington, Me.

CASE I. Scald head in an infant three weeks old. The child cries day and night; cannot be quieted even by being carried about. It drives the parents wild, and they want to know if something cannot be done for the poor thing. Having treated the father several years ago for gonorrhea and knowing his outs I at once prescribed *medarrhinum*, 2°, which, to my great surprise, gave decided relief. I followed this with *calc. sulph.* 30 as an intercurrent remedy with good success.

CASE II. In this case both father and mother had been subjects of gonorrhea. The child screams day and night. It cries itself to sleeps and awakens crying; cannot be pacified at all; hands clinched and striking against its head. After nursing throws up its milk, which is sour and curdled. Prescribed *medarrhinum* 2°. The child was quieted at once by the remedy and my faith in it was much stronger.

CASE III. I will give still another case of twin girl babies, who commenced to cry as soon as they were born into the world. I at once gave them a few pellets of *medarrhinum* 2°, as I knew the father and

mother were old subjects of gonorrhea, and I had no hesitancy in prescribing the remedy.

Query : Was this homeopathic or isopathic treatment ? The results were very comforting to the families and to myself, in that it retained me in those families.

THE HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

By J. W. HAYWARD, M. D.

(Continued from page 77.)

DISCUSSION.—The President expressed his satisfaction that the paper had been read, and his agreement with the main purport of what had been said. There could be no doubt that Dr. Drysdale invariably set before himself the highest ideal attainable, and conscientiously strove to arrive at it. The result was that they had in the book which he projected, so far as it had gone, the very best materials available up to the present time. As regards the "Materia Medica Physiological and Applied," the medicines done were most excellent. He was afraid that at the present rate of publication they would have to begin again when they got to the end.

Dr. Hayle, after acknowledging the help he had derived from a book recommended to him by Dr. Hayward, said he had found Lilienthal's work very helpful in choosing medicines. He could not say that he loved Repertories. (Laughter.) He had often thrown them down in disgust, with a more confused notion of the medicine required than when he went to them. In a very simple case, with possibly only one symptom, they might be consulted with advantage, but he strongly advocated a thorough study of all the minute details of every case, and a thorough grounding in pathogenesis, as far safer than relying on Repertories. Take the symptoms, find

out the parts affected and the cause, and they had a very great help in choosing their medicines if they know the medicines tolerably well. It would be a great help to put the characteristic symptoms of each drug after the medicine. A distinct list of aggravations and ameliorations would be a decided advantage.

Dr. Murray Moore said he had found many points of difficulty in the application of their Repertories to homeopathic practice. He thought the principal difficulty was to avoid the Scylla of too great generalization on the one hand, and on the other the Charybdis of such particularization as they sometimes found in the writings of the high dilutionists. They found that the twitching of an eyelid or the movement of a nostril was a sufficient indication to guide them to the selection of a medicine in the treatment of, for example, pneumonia. The medical training of the present day was directed to the finding of a pathological meaning for every symptom, and their younger men were fatiguing themselves in seeking after interpretations. With a Materia Medica in an advanced state of preparation, and especially with the "Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesis," they need not waste time in trying to interpret every little symptom. He had derived great help from Dr. Drysdale's most able definition of symptoms—absolute and contingent. He believed he had in his study practically the great majority of the works mentioned, but he had hitherto kept at hand for use two—Allen's "Index" and the "Cipher Repertory." The latter required a considerable amount of preliminary drudgery to enable them to master the cipher, but when this had been done it was by far the most satisfactory work of reference. (Hear, hear.) But it was impossible to take a Repertory on one's rounds, and sometimes they came across an unexpected symptom which it was

necessary to treat, or the patient might seriously suffer. For this purpose he had found two most useful works to be the latest edition of Johnson's "Key," a most useful and reliable little book (hear, hear), and the edition of Bönninghausen brought out by Dr. Timothy Allen, and which had been made to include the later medicines. This, however, was more general in its scope than the other. By taking these two little books on their rounds they could very often solve a difficulty, and it was always possible to make a more detailed study of the case later on. He exhorted all their younger colleagues not to be satisfied with pathological generalization, but to go in both for a correct diagnosis of the case and a careful observation from day to day of a particular symptom. He had found great advantage from following up Hahnemann's famous direction—in a chronic case treat the last group of symptoms first, and work backward. He had known that mode of procedure to solve a difficulty and effect a cure over and over again when he had been otherwise baffled in chronic cases.

(To be continued.)

A DIOSCORIA CASE.

By W. D. GENTRY, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

BABY W.; female; eight weeks old; greatly emaciated; has had colic since one week old and only rest child has had was when under influence of opium. Ancient physician who had case from birth said he could not give relief in any other way than by giving opium. Parents called me to see case, as child was getting worse and worse, and more reduced every day. The patient had paroxysms of pain during which she would bend head and shoulders backward—the very picture of the proving of dioscoria, which I gave in an attenuated form. The first dose relieved and after

taking the remedy whenever a paroxysm threatened, she soon became a strong and healthy child.

I would call the attention of our confrères of the ancient school to this case as an illustration of what homeopathy is and to its advantage over the old-time practice. In the place of giving a drug to deaden pain and let the disease go on to destroy the life of a patient, or establish a life-long disease or habit, that remedy should be given, which will, if given in poisonous doses, affect the same organ, nerve, muscle or portion of the system and produce similar symptoms upon the healthy organism as those produced by the disease. If they would adopt this law of nature they could save ten persons where they only save one, or rather where one is saved in spite of their unscientific and unnatural want of method in prescribing.

Just see the difference in this case. Disease produces a symptom—that of bending head and shoulders backward when having colic pains in bowels, just like the symptom produced upon a healthy organism by poisonous doses of dioscoria. Nature and science both indicate that dioscoria is the remedy which will cure, because the symptoms of both the disease and the remedy are so similar, that the remedy is suggested to the mind at once of that person who understands its symptomatology.

ON CRUSTA LACTEA.*

By Dr. HAHNEMANN.

THIS troublesome disease, which attacks chiefly children, I have often seen treated. Generally, as is well known, of late the three-colored violet (*viola tri-*

* Blumenbach's *Medicinische Bibliothek*, bd. iii. pt. 4, p. 701, 1795.

color) has been used, and I must confess that I have often seen benefit and sometimes a complete cure by it, only that in the former case relapses usually occurred, and in the latter, in which the disease completely disappeared, not unfrequently a quarter or half a year was required for the treatment, and it was often doubtful what circumstances in this length of time had conduced to the happy result.

Many a one who attaches great importance to preparatory and alterant treatment in cutaneous affections would be pleased to employ such a remedy, which acts so slowly, though not often with perfect success. He thinks that in this way he goes to work with greatest certainty. In this affection in particular such a gradually acting remedy is looked upon as advisable, because the seat of the disease is supposed to be in disordered juices and a morbid condition of the whole body. Now it cannot be denied that in a delicate atrophic child this disease spreads more around, and may be more difficult to cure (even with *viola tricolor*); but just as certain is it that it often quickly attacks the most healthy children, who also may be subject to it for a good long time before they suffer materially in health, if their strength be kept up by appropriate means. This observation, which is borne out by experience, makes the humoralistic origin of this disease very doubtful, but still more will the following case.

I had been living for some time in the country, where my children enjoyed perfect health. There were in the village four children affected with a very severe form of *crusta lactea*. In order to avoid other disagreeables my children had no communication with the village children except at a distance. For a quarter of a year they remained free from all disease, but one boy, who wished very much to be among them, was the worst case among

the village children. My children were warned never to allow him to enter the house, which he was always wishing to do. One day, however, he succeeded in coming among them, and I became aware of his playing with them. I sent him away, but the infection had already taken place. The following day I saw my oldest child (she had kissed the boy) already affected with pustules at the commissure of the lips. These increased the same day. I purposely allowed the eruption to spread for three days, when it had involved the cheeks, the forehead, the eyebrows, etc., and exuded much matter. I expected the infection of the other children, and was not disappointed. In a few days all these were covered with it, one more than the other. I now took dry liver of sulphur (powdered oyster shells mixed with equal parts of sulphur and kept for ten minutes at a white heat) and poured on it warm water. This makes a mild weak solution. With this I moistened the face of the two who had the eruption most strongly every hour for two successive days. I noticed that after the first application the malady stood still, and on the second day of its use in the morning all was dry and ready to fall off, and, indeed, had partially desquamated. The second day, as I have already said, I continued the treatment until the evening. In the two other children I only commenced to use the remedy after these two days. While the disease had begun to heal in the first children it had increased in the other two. I applied the remedy the first day only on one side of the face, and it had a perceptible effect; on the other side the disease had increased. But, in order to prevent the cured cases running the risk of a new infection I commenced on the second day to apply the medicine thoroughly. In two more days I had effected a cure of these two.

My four children were rapidly cured without any bad consequences, and they are still (after six months) perfectly well. Since then, however, I have sought to keep them out of the way of infection with *crusta lactea*.

The remedy when applied to the skin becomes gradually decomposed by the action of the air, and sulphur-liver gas (sulphuretted hydrogen) is developed with a fetid smell, which, as is well known, is rapidly fatal to most insects.

Is not *crusta lactea* a cutaneous disease caused by infection? Has not the infection a miasm of minute animals? I hardly expect to meet in practice with such another opportunity of answering these questions positively in the affirmative as this, which was so completely within my cognizance.

In six days after first commencing the use of the remedy my children's faces showed no trace of cutaneous disease. They got no purgatives nor any other medicine, as they were otherwise quite well, and well they remain.*—*Brit. Jour. of Hom.*

* On account of the similarity I will here relate the following case: A servant girl (who had been infected by a newly arrived maid) had had the itch for six days; one arm and hand were covered by it, and the disease was commencing between the fingers of the other hand. I made her wash both arms three times a day for two days with the above solution; she was cured without any after effects, and the girl who infected her was cured by the same means, but in her case the treatment lasted eight days. Is the disease caused by skin insects, and if so what harm can it do to kill them provided we do so with medicines that possess no power in themselves to do harm to the body? Physicians have been all too ready to ascribe to the suppression of certain skin diseases effects which were the result of some cachexia, etc., which was coexistent, and which remained incurable!

An old bone affection was rapidly cured on my becoming aware that it was complicated with itch. I dressed the sore as usual, but washed the body all over with the above solution.

POISONING BY CARBOLIC ACID.

A GIRL five and one-half years old had been long troubled with thread worms. The mother—a midwife—prepared on December 5, an aqueous solution containing about 2 to 3 grains, or perhaps more, of carb. acid and injected it into the child's rectum. Immediately the child complained of numb feeling in limbs, the eyes stared, the face became red, she lost consciousness, became pale and cold, all in from one to two minutes after the clyster. Three-quarters of an hour later she was found with half-shut eyes, red face, with a trace of cyanotic color, frothing mouth, rattling in trachea, and difficult, stertorous breathing, contracted pupils, not affected by light. The rather livid skin, as also the eye-balls, were completely anæsthetic, the muscles completely relaxed, except the chewing muscles, which showed strong trismus, belly somewhat distended, pulse 120, regular and pretty full. A hypodermic injection of ether had no effect, then clysters of lime water which were soon ejected. About midnight there occurred a slight atonic spasm in the right arm, and the trismus, which was hitherto tonic became clonic occasionally. Temp. 36.7° C. About 2.30 A. M. there was vomiting and the sensibility began to return. In half an hour again vomiting and the pupils became dilated. After another hour the child could be wakened, and showed signs of uneasiness, but fell asleep again immediately. The urine drawn off in the morning was rather green, but clear and contained no albumen. The vomiting was repeated frequently until the next morning, when she awoke out of a good sleep. In the forenoon of the 6th of December there was an evacuation of thin, blood-streaked stuff from bowels. The urine showed strong carbolic acid coloration in the forenoon, less in the evening, none at

all next day. On 9th of December there was a copious eruption of nettlerash, which was gone on the 10th, but reappeared transiently on the 11th. The worms were effectually removed.

BLATTA ORIENTALIS IN DROPSY.

DR. BOGOMOLOFF observed as the effects of the administration of cockroaches in infusion, decoction, tincture, and powder: 1. The daily quantity of urine is increased. 2. The amount of albumen in the urine is decreased. 3. Œdema of the limbs and face, as well as ascites, rapidly disappears. 4. The body's weight markedly falls. 5. Perspiration is mostly increased. Unlike cantharides, cockroaches do not disturb the digestion, nor do they irritate the kidneys.—*Arkhiiv Kliniky Vnutrennykh Bolezney*, 1879-81.

PULSATILLA IN ACUTE EPIDIDYMITIS.

NUMEROUS disappointments in the treatment of this affection led Dr. Borchheim to employ experimentally the *tincture of pulsatilla*, and he found it completely successful, and moreover that it did away with the necessity for remaining in bed, which was required in all other treatments. He treated twenty-four cases. The relief from pain takes place usually within three days. The preparation used was obtained from the homeopathic chemists of New York, Boericke & Tafel. The dose was two drops every two hours (*Journ. of Cut. and Vener. Dis.*, April, 1884). It is a pity Dr. Borchheim does not state what led him to the employment of this drug which is still unknown to the Allopathic Materia Medica, and which he even had to procure at the shop of a homeopathic chemist. It would not surprise us if he learned its utility in epididymitis in a

homeopathic manual, but it would surprise us very much if he had the candor to confess it.

RHUS AROMATICA IN ENURESIS.

G. F., æt. fifteen, has wet his bed nearly or quite every night since his birth. "Been treated by everybody with everything." Prescribed fifteen drops of Parke, Davis, and Co.'s fluid extract of *R. arom.* in syrup to be taken after each meal, and two doses one hour apart before bedtime. at the end of a week the trouble entirely ceased, and there has been no recurrence.—Patmore, *Therapeutic Gazette*.

THE THERAPEUTIC ACTION OF SALOPHEN.

DR. EDMUND KOCH, in an inaugural dissertation presented to the University of Freiburg, reports a large number of cases created with salophen, and gives the following summary of his observations:

Salophen proved most efficient in acute articular rheumatism, where it rapidly and promptly removed the pains, fever, and swelling within a short time. We have met with no case where it failed to act. In efficacy it is almost equal to salicylic acid, over which it has the advantage of not possessing a disagreeable taste, and of not being attended by the disturbances so frequently observed during administration of salicylic acid which neutralize the good effects of the remedy. I am able to confirm the statement of Dr. Gottmann that the more recent the case the more certain will be the effect.

Although in acute articular rheumatism the results from the use of salophen are very favorable, they are inconsiderable in chronic rheumatism and arthritis deformans. Occasionally it effected some relief of the pains, but permanent improvement was never observed.

Chironian Notes.

—Creosote is very apt to be indicated when the teeth come in a decayed condition.—*Deschere.*

—In treating a child at the breast it is best to give the remedy to both the mother and child.—*Deschere.*

—Never use instruments in hemorrhage from the bladder if you can possibly do without them.—*Doughty.*

—If there is irritation of the prostate with retention of urine aspirate rather than catheterize.—*Doughty.*

—In ulcerous stomatitis, when chloride of potash has been abused, hydrastis will be found of great value.—*Deschere.*

—You should be careful in the use of peptonoid preparations. Their continued use tends to weaken the digestive powers.—*Deschere.*

—In chronic cystitis wash the bladder until the water comes away clear and then, if you wish to use a medicament, inject it.—*Doughty.*

—Cupr. is indicated in cerebral inflammation characterized by cramp of muscles, and following well after zinc; the mental symptoms resemble ars.—*Allen.*

—The introduction of any kind of an instrument into the male urethra is an evil, and should never be resorted to except in the face of a greater evil.—*Doughty.*

—In cases of late and irregular teething, when the teeth are rough, and lacking in dentine, as a physiological method feed the child on calc. fluor. sixth trituration.—*Allen.*

—Graph. is indicated in inflammation of the outer corners of the eyes, which are usually cracked, also when large quantities of dried mucus are present on the eyelashes.—*Allen.*

—The symptoms of tuberculosis, in women suffering from it, will often be removed or greatly ameliorated during the period of gestation, to return again with even more violence after parturition.—*Deschere.*

—Nat. mur. is indicated in a hot, bursting, frontal headache, headache from eye strain; in malarial attacks with chills at 10 A. M., and the persistent frontal headache, through all the phases of the attack.—*Allen.*

—The extreme sensibility to cold air, and constant tendency to take cold, also the peculiar swelling or puffiness of the upper eyelid, just under the brow, are characteristic symptoms of kali carb.—*Allen.*

—The introduction of sounds for spasms of the bladder is often efficacious in overcoming the hyperæsthesia of the parts. *Rule:* So long as improvement continues after an instrumentation do not repeat it.—*Doughty.*

—Asculus hipp. is indicated in a chronic pharyngitis, with burning and dryness of the throat, and sharp sticking pains. It is valuable for follicular inflammation of the posterior wall of the pharynx, with very difficult swallowing.—*Shelton.*

—In necrosis of bone the injection of dilute sulphuric acid into the sinuses twice a day for a week preceding the operation has a tendency to dissolve the bone salts and separate the sequestrum so that it can be more easily removed.—*Helmuth.*

—Bell. will be indicated when the pains in the abdomen are griping, clutching, clawing in character, now here, now there, associated with great soreness and tenderness on pressure. It is frequently called for in peritonitis, and has proved of great value in typhlitis and perityphlitis.—*Shelton.*

—In a case of scarlet fever, with cool, moist skin, great swelling of submaxillary glands, pains in the head near vertex, tongue heavily coated with yellow fur, especially at the base, and very scanty urine, a few doses of merc. prot. 12x cleared up the unusual symptoms in a few hours.—*Allen*.

—Belladonna is our foremost drug in the initial stage of localized inflammation of the throat. It is indicated where there is intense hyperæmia and great dryness, with a sensation of scraping and rawness, great difficulty in swallowing, as if the esophagus was too narrow, accompanied by redness of the face, full pulse, throbbing headache, etc.—*Shelton*.

—People working in copper escape attacks of Asiatic cholera, and in this disease copper is certainly a prophylactic. It is indicated when there is great prostration, feeble pulse, coldness, cyanosis, and painful cramps of the muscles of the extremities or abdomen predominate.—*Allen*.

—Arg. nit. is frequently indicated in the more remote effects of grief, especially when accompanied with the flatulence and gastric disturbance characteristic of the drug. Gels. is called for in the immediate effects of shock or grief, with a yellow or watery diarrhea, sometimes involuntary, but there is not much flatus.—*Allen*.

—Arg. nit. is indicated in inflammation of the stomach, sometimes chronic, with vomiting and retching, burning and sticking pains, tenderness over the epigastrium, associated with enormous distention; the patient is restless, the skin is cool, the temperature is high. Valuable in the gastritis of drunkards, but rarely if ever in delirium tremens.—*Allen*.

—In blepharitis apis is indicated when the lid is exceedingly œdematous, so

swollen it is frequently roiled over on the cheek, associated with sudden burning and sticking pains, and a copious serous discharge. Zinc is indicated when the inflammation occurs at the inner canthus, or commenced at that point; burning, itching, and lack of secretion are characteristic.—*Allen*.

—A healthy woman undergoing the physical changes peculiar to the puerperal state is not ill, neither is she in a condition of ordinary health; she is in a state of moderately unstable equilibrium in which her sensibility to the conditions of her environment is very greatly increased, and in which very slight external stimulants, either physical or mental, result in entirely disproportionate disturbance of her pulse, temperature, and general condition.—*Danforth*.

—It is not best for a woman to lie on her back all the time during the first days of the puerperal month. The nurse should be directed to turn the patient from side to side whenever it seems desirable to do so. The patient will be less likely to acquire malpositions, especially retroversion of the uterus, if she changes her position from time to time. Give plenty of nutritious but non-stimulating food; milk, broth, and the cereals are the best. No meat should be given for a few days.—*Danforth*.

A HOMEOPATHIC COLLEGE IN DETROIT, MICH.

The One at Ann Arbor may be Moved.

LANSING, Mich., February 22.—The bill just introduced in the legislature to establish the homeopathic college in Detroit, instead of continuing it longer in Ann Arbor, is one of special merit. That the school in Ann Arbor has not met the expectations of its friends is well known,

and at the late meeting of the regents in December the dean made proposals to the regents and faculty of the old department for a union or amalgamation of the two schools.

There can be no doubt that if the homeopathic department was in Detroit in connection with Grace Hospital it would do far better work for the homeopaths and their students, with probably one-half the present expense to the State. The school in Ann Arbor costs annually from \$14,500 to \$18,000, to say nothing of the hospital expense, which will, as soon as the hospital is opened, about double this sum, whereas the homeopathic hospital (Grace Hospital) in Detroit, which cost \$200,000 for the buildings, has an income of \$43,000, the last year, which paid all its expenses lacking about \$1500—the last named sum being made up by the friends of the hospital.

If the college was in Detroit the hospital advantages would be a great help to it, and on the other hand the college would greatly aid the hospital by bringing to it a much larger patronage.

The trustees of Grace Hospital have expressed willingness to give the college every aid in their power if it is established there, and there is no doubt that Harper Hospital, which is only a block distant from Grace, will open its advantages on the same terms to homeopaths as it always has to the regular students. As regards surgical clinics, these advantages are of like value to students of both schools of practice.

Items of Interest.

—Investigation of the case of Charles G. Douglas, of Philadelphia, disclosed the fact that he had actually died of a broken

heart. He was one of a number of gas bureau employees who were accused of extensive peculations in the issuance of checks, but it was shown that he was innocent. He never recovered from the humiliation.

—Mrs. Mulcahey—Shure, docther, and is it thrue that little Jimmie O'Toole bit your termomty in two and swallowed the mercury?

Doctor—Yes, my dear madam, it is; and the boy is dead.

Mrs. M.—Shure, docther, an' it were a cold day for Jimmy, poor bye, whin the mercury went down?

Doctor—Yes, madam; he died by degrees.—*Hot Springs Med. Jour.*

—**IODOFORM VERSUS ARISTOL.**—Under this head, Dr. Richard A. Gibbons, of Scranton, gives a very interesting account of his experience with aristol. The first case in which he employed it was after an operation for the removal of a cancerous mammary gland. The entire line of wound approximation was dusted with aristol. The lesion was dressed and closed for eight days, when it was found that complete union had taken place. "Since then," says the author, "I have used aristol for all wound surfaces, exterior or cavital. In all operations about the anus and rectum I have found this remedy of great value."

—It is a very misguided young woman who takes lemon juice in the morning in the fond hope of clearing her complexion; oranges will do the business just as well, without setting your teeth on edge and spoiling your breakfast. Eat one the minute you wake up and every time during the day you can't think of anything else to do. They are fattening rather than thinning; and if your digestion is like Bayard's, without fear or reproach, keep a cake of chocolate where you can nibble at it at odd

times, and you will be astonished to see how your weight increases.

—Among the superstitious natives of Bulgaria the prophet Elijah is believed to control the elements. During heavy thunder storms the women fall on their faces and pray: "Dear Lord Elijah, do not drive so fast with your fiery horses."

—The cast-iron rule which some mothers adhere to in regard to any eating between meals is undoubtedly valuable. It should not, however, be cast-iron. A family of children often, usually indeed, shows a marked difference in the vitality and staying power of its different members. A delicate child, with scant blood, gives out much sooner than the sturdy robust one whose veins tingle with a rich current. Watch two children playing on a cold day; one is aglow and buoyant, the other shivering and blue; the latter should not be encouraged to remain out of doors long at a time, and on coming in should have a cup of hot, not boiled, milk or bouillon. In summer a glass of milk sipped at 10.30 o'clock, and again at 3, keeps up a weakly system much better than three hearty meals five hours apart. No one, in fact, strong or weak, should grow too hungry. A bit of dry crust eaten at the climax of hunger holds the appetite, and is better than a cracker—sweeter and more wholesome. A cup of milk answers the same

purpose, preventing the wane of desire. If restrained too long appetite vanishes, and food, when finally offered, neither tempts nor assimilates.

—"How to Magnetize," is the attractive title of a little paper covered pocket volume of 104 pages, published by Fowler & Wells Co. of New York. It is cleverly prepared and contains much information that will be serviceable to a beginner or one not desirous of going to any great

depth in this mysterious subject. It makes a handy volume to carry about and read en route to patients.

—The editor [says *The Cleveland Press*] is frequently called upon to do queer things and sometimes accedes to these requests. He takes occasion to prove it by publishing the following communication:

"Editor. Dear sir Look, here Dear Friends There is a great Facitian that cure all King of Diseases, no matter what the case may be. His name is Jesus. Come to the Highway mission at 209 Ontario-st and the Happy Dutch man will tell you all about it."

Accompanying the foregoing appeal was the following personal *bon mot*:

"editor I hope you will insert this in your Paper for Christ sake for we people do patronize You very much in buying your Papers.

"J. F. ZEIBERT."

Globules.

THERE is an epidemic of measles in Tokio and other cities in Japan. The emperor has been one of the sufferers. As Helmuth sings: "Oh, bang Japan; oh, dang Japan." ¶ Dr. Bremer (St. Louis) says that "the boy who smokes at seven will drink whisky at fourteen, take morphine at twenty-five, and wind up with cocaine and the rest of the narcotics at thirty." Mark Twain would probably add his astrological horoscope, "and be elected to congress at forty, with hanging at forty-five." ¶ Caterpillars in Australia measure from six inches to a foot long, "and when a young lady has one of them dropped on her back hair she says something in a seven octave voice with a calliope attachment rung on to it." ¶ Dr. E. A. Guilbert (Dubuque) covered himself with glory at

the banquet given by the Mercy Hospital wherein he advocated the greater love and toleration of the various schools of doctors. His remarks in answer to the toast "Sociality in the Profession" gave him a text which he most eloquently elaborated. ¶ Jimmy McCaughry, aged twelve, New York, was operated on surgically by Dr. Shunk for appendicitis. Boy was in the throes of dissolution when placed on the table; opening the abdominal parietes was followed by a discharge of pus; douche of hot water restored patient; cause of trouble found and removed, and boy now convalescent. ¶ When bryonia is indicated by the totality of symptoms it is particularly suitable to persons accustomed to rich living, with rich blood and resisting flesh. ¶ Do not forget the value of permanganate of potash in all troubles of the throat resulting in extreme *fetor oris*. Use as a gargle in hot water three or four times a day. ¶ The human skin, examined with the most powerful microscope, reveals the fact that it is covered with minute scales, overlapping each other like the shingles on a roof. ¶ Sir James Crichton Browne, the fashionable London physician, says it is far better for woman to grow up healthy than learned. No dispute on that score at all, at all; but why not healthy *and* learned? ¶ A lady at Pottstown (O.) has found a silver thimble imbedded in the center of a ham. Owner may have same by proving property and paying for this advertisement. ¶ King James said: "Smoking is loathsome to the eye, hurtful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, the stinking fume thereof resembling the horrible smoke of the bottomless pit." By the bye, who was this James? Wasn't he the namby-pamby old lady who wore laces and earrings, and posed as a savant, much to the mirth and quiet, because dangerous,

ridicule of the translators of the Bible? ¶ In scarlet fever, in the beginning, if in doubt give patient a bit of pickle; if the jaws lock with great pain it is only mumps. If not send at once for the doctor. Scarlatina eruption is orange color on a pink ground, small like pin points, and roughish. ¶ Mr. Blakeley (St. Louis), answering interviewer, said if he could he would put a man's calves in the front of his legs, for then how confidently one could step around in the dark. ¶ Roger Q. Mills has laid up \$25,000 and still he kicks.—*Dallas News*. Carmencita, the graceful Spanish dancer, has doubled that sum, and still she kicks. To which the *Arkansas Thomas Cat* adds: We haven't laid up a darned cent since we came here, and still we kick. ¶ If sunshine had to be paid for there are people who would prefer candle light. ¶ An infant boy, born January 12, 1879, weighing $22\frac{3}{4}$ pounds and measuring thirty-five inches; parents are Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Bates. However, there is nothing very large about this when you consider that the father is the "Kentucky Giant" and the mother the "Nova Scotia Giantess." Wonder what kind of a "purchase" the poor Lilliputian *Æsculapius* rigged up to deliver Mrs. Brobdignag, and if instruments had to be used—but no matter. ¶ Says *Conglomerate*: On the first page, fourth column, in the fourth line from the bottom, the word "court" should read "county." The error was not an unnatural one for the compositor to make, but should not have escaped the eagle eye of our wooden-headed proof reader. ¶ Aged people who have had a touch of apoplexy should be careful about the use of aperient medicines. A long practice of this kind induces this dangerous condition. Give arnica to remove bad effects. ¶ The *N. Y. Jour. of Gynecology* calls for a renewal of the enterprise

undertaken by the Brooklyn Surgical Society of establishing and maintaining rooms where anatomical study may be prosecuted without the necessity of one's enrolling himself as a student of any school. Good idea. ¶ The man who steps on a tack never reflects that it was pointing him to heaven. ¶ The late Miss Annie Brewster had read under parental direction, Homer, Milton, parts of Shakspeare, and all of Spenser's "Faerie Queen" by the time she was five years old. So says an exchange. The word "late" in this paragraph should be set in large caps. And as to those parents—wonder where the fool-killer kept his abiding place during this enduring interval. ¶ The Japanese use a scorching hot water bath as their "constitutional." The cold tub bath Briton who lingers in that island a few weeks adopts the hot water also, and finds that he is more free of colds than formerly. ¶ Glycerine is highly recommended as a remedy for burns; inflammation is almost wholly subdued, and only a slight cicatrix is usually left. ¶ Dr. T. M. Prudden wants the organization of a Society for the Prevention of Expectoration; because spitting spreads disease of various kinds, notably tuberculosis. ¶ *The Hahnemannian* for January contains two fine papers—more than ordinarily fine—one, an editorial on "Medical Quarrels"; and the other a lecture by Dr. Clarence Bartlett on "Method." ¶ Baltimore has a medical club in which all "shop talk" is strictly forbidden. What a relief that must be! ¶ Says the *Post Graduate*: It must be as difficult for the specialist to keep himself posted in ophthalmic and otological literature, in these days of prolific production, as it probably is for the poodle-dog woman to keep track of the ever increasing brood of summer novels. ¶ A few drops of carbolic acid on two or three bits of waste paper,

rolled up and placed in different parts of the bed will drive out the "wicked" flea. A good thing to remember when traveling in Europe. ¶ Ten drops tinct. gels. every four hours claimed almost a specific in lumbago. ¶ A teaspoonful of glycerine in a teacup full of hot water, given after each paroxysm, will give speedy relief to a cough from whatever source. ¶ "Merely perityphlitis" is all that ailed Lily Langtry. ¶ The Western Reserve Medical College of Cleveland has had a substantial donation of \$125,000 from a citizen. ¶ The 1894 Bureau of Materia Medica and Therapeutics of the American Institute of Homeopathy is hard at work, even thus early, to make it a successful session. Every homeopath is cordially invited to send for and answer the questions designed for the basis of the Bureau's work. ¶ Five drops of aconite tincture in a teaspoonful of water will revive one who is "dead drunk." ¶ Football is a very healthy game. In England during past season it "footed up" eleven deaths and seventy severe injuries. ¶ Apply glycerine to a burn wound. ¶ Equal parts of iodine, iodide of potassium, spirits of wine, and water brushed about the uterine cervix and canal said to arrest the most intractable vomiting of pregnancy. ¶ "Vestal shaving soap" says one advertiser. When did the vestal shave? ¶ In Cleveland, association forming to fight the ordinance which declares smoking chimneys a nuisance. They say they think all kinds of smoke healthy except that of the cigarette. ¶ In smallpox—may the good Lord keep you from having a case soon—the eruption shows first near the small of the back and on the stomach. This is not the stomach referred to by the average maid, which extends from the ensiform cartilage to below the symphysis pubes. ¶ If a woman is crazy, says Dr. Talcott, she will

let her person become slovenly and her clothes dirty; she will let her hair get unkempt, and above all things she will not spend the time to cut and curl her bangs.

¶ An unfortunate woman in Paris attempted suicide by applying fifty leeches to different portions of her body. Recovery doubtful.

¶ What a beautiful side-splitting farce was that bloodthirstless duel between Clemenceau and the insulted delegate. Verily another, but milder, "Clemenceau Case."

¶ I see the freshman class at Harvard embraces a dozen girls. I shouldn't think the college authorities would allow it.

¶ A young Englishman died recently from overstrain in riding his "wheel"; cardiac angina they called it. He had shortly before covered forty miles in very quick time.

¶ A drop or two of hydrastis at bedtime will be a good substitute for the usual pill to relieve constipation. Hydrastis, Hering used to say, is the only tonic known to the homeopath.

¶ A skeleton arrayed in gossamer was found suspended from a telegraph wire at the corner of Fifteenth and H Streets, Washington, a few weeks ago. Evidently a student prank. The police rescued the figure, took it to the station, dressed it in helmet, uniform, white kid gloves, cob pipe, and club. To what base uses may we not come at last!

¶ Dr. Danion of Paris claims to have discovered a method of introducing medicines into the body through the mucous membrane by means of electricity. No, you didn't catch us, Dr. Danion. We want no more green and red and blue and other variegated electricity in ourn.

¶ Do you understand the language of flowers, Dr. Crusty? Dr. C. (an old bachelor)—No, ma'am. You don't know if yellow means jealousy? No, ma'am. Yellow means biliousness.

¶ The McCahey atmospheric tractor in parturition promises to revolutionize obstetrical usages.

¶ "What a pretty dimple that boy has," said a lady while visiting a doctor's family as she patted the hopeful on the head. To which the *infant* replied: "You think that is a pretty dimple? Well, you dess ought to see the one on my 'tummick.'"

¶

¶

¶

Ob=don't=ology.

DON'T fail to make application for membership in the American Institute at Chicago, and also arrange to attend the Congress.

DON'T put more than one thousand dollars in a new or old journal this winter, in anticipation of a fifty per cent. dividend. Coupon cutting as a journalistic recreation is among the lost arts.

DON'T take sides in that Battle of the Mice at Chicago: *anglicè*, let the several homeopathic [heaven save the mark] journals fight it out among themselves. Texan tactics will not avail.

DON'T be a "carpet-bagger" professor. Which being interpreted means lecturing at so many dollars per month in a distant city, living there, but not practicing, nor voting, nor paying taxes there.

DON'T fail to honor your subscription for the *Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesis*. The editors have done the work imposed upon them, and have done it well. Never mind about the narrow-minded policy of the printing shop.

DON'T—if you have any ideas on the subject—fail to plan the publication of a new materia medica or a system of therapeutics. What is needed is *not* the copying and recopying and copying over again of current books, but the production of a new, concise, and rational way of using the books we already have.

The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, APRIL 1, 1893.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.



E. E. CAMPBELL, M. D.,
Alexandria Bay, N. Y.

THE portraits of homeopathic practitioners presented this month are Dr. E. E. Campbell of Alexandria Bay, N. Y., and Dr. F. J. Boutin of Abilene, Kan.

* *

THE Servant-Girl question as it relates to domestic life, great as it already is, will some day be dwarfed into insignificance by that other rapidly advancing danger, the Medical-Student question. It does not require any special proficiency in the Art of Divination to forecast the outcome, if the present hunt for students to fill the benches continues.

* *

THE American Institute of Homeopathy, in order to stem the tide of incompetency possible to arise from poorly equipped colleges, has taken a prominent part in the matter and prescribes now a four-year course of attendance upon lectures. This, while very praiseworthy and in the right direction, will not wholly meet the difficulty, as may be gathered from the following statement: A student offered to matriculate for the three-year term, if during the first two years he could be allowed much favor in the way of absenteeism in order to attend to some other business *ad interim*. Being denied this, he said: "I can go to an allopathic school in an Eastern university town, attend two courses as I like, and receive a legal diploma. After that I can attend a homeopathic school, take a post-graduate course in homeopathic therapeutics, and receive the homeopathic diploma."

* *

WITH the medical colleges multiplying, the competition must become so great that, notwithstanding the laudable efforts of the American Institute, unworthy persons will be graduated because unworthy persons will be solicited to attend the lectures, and as the faculty is also supreme arbiter of the unworthy personages' medical graduation,—no other higher tribunal having aught to say in the matter,—the Student question will soon assume an alarming prominence, because of the possibilities, first, of smirching the homeo-



F. J. BOUTIN, M. D.,
Abilene, Kan.

pathic escutcheon; second, of disgracing the *alma mater*, and finally, because of the injurious consequences upon the helpless and unsuspecting public. Possibly a restrictive boycott medical law, such as is vogue in New York State, would, if pretty generally applied in the remaining States, prove the best guardian of medical honor. Ultimately, also, the colleges will be too proud of their own reputation to permit the halt, the lame, and the blind, intellectually, to step through their portals as doctors. Some few of our better class of schools have already reached this moral plane; but it is not to be expected as a general rule, so long as colleges depend upon their classes for existence, and such classes must be had peaceably if we can, honestly if we must.

A STIFF JOINT CURED.*

By LYMAN CHASE, M. D., Kennebunkport.

A FEW years ago, while attending an aged English woman at one of our hotels for a mild attack of enteritis, I was introduced to a Mrs. S., a lady from Cincinnati, about twenty years old, and was struck with the prevailing sadness of her countenance as day after day I met her in the parlors.

My patient became convalescent, and as I was about to leave the room one day, she called my attention to her friend and told me the cause of her sadness. Her scalp was covered with hard nodes from the size of a bean to that of a chestnut. Calcareous growths were affecting the movement of the larger joints—the right knee, at that time, moved with difficulty and with a grating noise to be heard across the room. There was evidence that other joints were stiffening from the same cause. She in-

formed me that she had received treatment from the most skillful physicians in her city home, and had recently left New York, where she had sought help from allopathic physicians of high reputation for skill, and also from specialists. Nothing had been done to stay or even retard the steady progress of her disease. Finally she had been informed that there was no help for her, and her only option that of choosing the position of her limbs as they stiffened and finally ceased to move. She told me with tears that a sentence of death would have been received with gratitude, rather than that of becoming like Lot's wife.

Utterly discouraged, she was averse to trying any more experiments. When told that probably months must elapse before apparent benefit might be received from homeopathic treatment, she answered that could she be assured of any possible help she would wait years patiently.

My first effort, therefore, was to use the "mind cure," by arousing in my patient (as she from this time became) a degree of hopefulness, although I confess my own faith was far from being strong.

With the exception of this tendency to deposit calcareous substance, there was a picture of perfect health. I could learn little of the history of the case. Her attention had been called to it by a growing difficulty in combing her hair and by a grating sensation in certain joints a year or two before. Suspecting some psoric taint, a short course of sulphur 12x was given, and then only silicea, either 6x or 12x trituration. She continued this treatment after returning to her home in Cincinnati for about four months. But two months had not elapsed before her knee joint was free.

At last a letter from my patient manifested great alarm. About two years before my meeting her, she had been

* Read before Maine Homeopathic Medical Society.

thrown from a carriage and had fractured the thigh bone, the femur, about midway from the knee. The bones had been firmly knit together long before and she had almost forgotten her accident, when one day it occurred to her that a remedy sufficiently powerful to dissolve bony matter might unknit the new growth at the place of fracture. Of course I relieved her anxiety by informing her that however powerful our remedies might be in removing from the body whatever was abnormal, they never interfered with nature's proper work—that we left to our friends the allopaths. Some years have since passed, in which there has been no return of the malady.

THE HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

By J. W. HAYWARD, M. D.

(Discussion continued from page 94.)

DR. HUGHES said his great source of satisfaction in listening to Dr. Hayward's paper had been that it recalled them from the empiricism into which they were all apt to fall—into which many had, from manifest indications, fallen of late, and none more so than the so-called Hahnemannians—back to the genuine method of Hahnemann himself, the true homeopathic practice of studying their pathogenesis, of referring to it by such repertorial aids as they could get, and then treating their case upon the real principle of *similia similibus curentur*. Incidentally, might he ask Dr. Ramsbotham if he would mind reconsidering the use of the word *curantur*. Dr. Dudgeon had shown that Hahnemann had never used that phrase, which was of doubtful Latinity, but always said *similia similibus curentur*. Well, that, he said, was the true original method of Hahnemann, the true homeopathic mode of practice. They

could not always carry it out. It was an ideal from which they must fall sometimes. They must occasionally resort to empirical modes of treatment and empirical remedies. They were compelled in certain circumstances to get their remedies in any way they could. But they should ever be holding up the ideal, ever be aiming at it, and here was the great advantage of such a paper as that which they had just heard. It put Hahnemann's method before them in its purity and simplicity, and called upon all of them to rise to it. He thought the prime evil of their literature in the present day was the intermingling of pathological symptoms with clinical ones, with the note of distinction which was formerly used omitted. The practice was becoming more and more common. He believed the bad example was first set by the late Dr. Lippe in his "Materia Medica," and it was becoming pretty universal in the American publications. It was not done so much in English works, certainly not in German or French. Dr. Allen, the leading authority at present on Materia Medica in America, had protested against it in the strongest terms. He said there had been no more pernicious source of poisoning of their Materia Medica than this practice of mixing up the clinical and pathogenetic symptoms. (Hear, hear.) They talked about medicines having this and that symptom without thinking of how they came to have them—about this medicine being such and such a symptom, without explaining how it came to lose its own identity, and become such a symptom. No; let them use the clinical symptoms as freely as they needed, but let them know what they were doing, and know that they were departing for necessary purposes from the pure ground of symptomatology and *similia similibus*, and were getting their remedies from another source. The recommenda-

tions of Dr. Hayward, if followed out, would prevent them from falling into the habit he had condemned, and he hoped they would all be induced to aim at the high ideal which he had sketched out to them, and enjoy the real force and potency of homeopathic laws.

Dr. Wolston joined in thanking Dr. Hayward for a paper which he believed would have a good effect, especially on the rising practitioners of homeopathy. Passing on to give an illustration of their indebtedness, not to one book, but to many, Dr. Wolston said it was close on twenty years ago that he received, one Sunday evening, a telegram, asking him to see a young lady in Yorkshire. She had been his patient in Edinburgh, and had gone for a holiday. He had heard of her being ill, and at this date it transpired that she had been very seriously ill for six weeks, and was now considered at the point of death. Her two brothers, both doctors, were in attendance upon her—one was now a professor of Materia Medica in a well-known university, and the other a well-known practitioner of homeopathy. Reaching York about one o'clock in the morning, he had twenty miles to go, and arrived at his destination about four o'clock. The brothers met him, and said they were glad to see him, but they were afraid it was too late. He learned that for six weeks there had been persistent vomiting. The patient was a young lady, about twenty years of age, a little delicate, and now emaciated to the last degree. Her brothers thought she certainly was dying, and she had a very dying look. Every remedy which they could suggest, from both points of the compass, allopathic and homeopathic, had been tried without the slightest effect. Any suggestion which he made between 4 A. M. on the Monday morning and eleven o'clock in the forenoon, from their side of therapeutics, was equally

valueless, and the vomiting was incessant. Of course, the question was, what was the origin? Every likely cause was considered. The stomach did not seem to be much affected, but the peculiarity was this—that with a perfectly clean tongue and the ability to take food, no matter what was put into the stomach, it was immediately rejected, the vomiting being always preceded, however, by a flushing of the face, and a certain rapid turning of the head, either to the right or to the left, which he could not, at this lapse of time, remember. Having no Repertories with him, he went to York and saw his old friend, Mr. Nankivell. He told him the history of the case, spent two solid hours with him over Repertories and works on Materia Medica, and at length they came to the conclusion that there were three remedies covering the case. The one that was the most perfect *simile* was, he must confess, the last remedy in the world one would ever have thought of suggesting—common flint, *silica*. Taking with him a book or two, he went back, met the two brothers, and told them the result. *Silica* was certainly the medicine indicated, and it covered the case most thoroughly. They were both incredulous. Whoever heard of giving *silica* to cure sickness of six weeks' duration? He reasoned with them, pointing out that they admitted their sister to be a dying woman, and adding, "I think, if homeopathy be true, we shall see what it can do." About 6 P. M. they gave the patient a dose of silica 6, the only form they had with them. In one hour she vomited, and they gave her another dose. She had not taken it fifteen minutes before she fell into a profound slumber, a thing unknown for six weeks, and slept through the whole night. When he went again at eight o'clock on the following morning she questioned him eagerly as to what it was he gave her, and described the

effect of the first dose as that of something immediately "going into every part of her body," and having a calming and soothing influence. She had, in fact, turned the corner. There was no more vomiting, and she made a good recovery. One of the brothers, who had before been inclined to homeopathy, became a firm homeopath, and he went back to Edinburgh more than ever impressed with the value of works of reference. (Applause.)

(To be concluded.)

Medical Melange.

Borax.—In institutions where infants are kept a large proportion are borax cases—in foundling asylums. These children are illegitimately, fraudulently conceived. Sometimes they are deformed. They often suffer with atrophy of the cerebellum. After a time they vomit milk. There is sinking in of the occiput. The parietal bones stand out over the occiput. The infant passes a clay-colored, slate-colored stool; bluish, greenish, pea-green, dry and crumbly. It breaks after being on the napkin, though it is soft and pappy. It looks as if it had been squeezed tight and all the fluid pressed out—like slate ground with white chalk.—*Prof. Kent in Advance.*

The report is credited to M. A. J.; but, Jennie, who is M. A. J.?

The Back Symptoms of Kali Bich.—In the back generally we find aching, passive, or tearing pains, stiffness, coldness, and postules. The neck is stiff; tearing or drawing pain. While there are aching and stitching pains between, under, and in both shoulder-blades, they are especially marked in the region of the liver, accompanying hepatic derangement when not rheumatic. In the lumbar region we must differentiate rheumatism from the

pains associated with congestion or inflammation of the kidneys, and from those accompanying leucorrhœa or dysmenorrhœa. In the sacrum and coccyx the pains appear to be mainly neuralgic, although some are doubtless rheumatic or incidental to a diarrhea.

Farrington considers kali bichromicum most apt to be curative in the rheumatism excited by cool days and nights, in spring and summer, and characterized by wandering pains which subside when the gastric symptoms become severe.—*John L. Moffat, M. D., before the Kings County Hom. Med. Soc.—Electric Med. Jour.*

Salix Nigra and Ignatia.—*Salix nigra* is indicated in nocturnal emissions, accompanied with lascivious dreams; also in cases of spermatorrhea in robust and well-nourished patients. The remedy allays irritation of the entire sexual tract, relieves and soothes an uncomfortable, sometimes distressing, mental apprehension of failing virility, and restores vigor to depressed nerves. *Ignatia* is indicated in sexual irritation and debility in the female; it allays unpleasant sensations of nervous origin without organic lesion, improves the tone of the generative apparatus, and replaces morbid longing by healthy conditions.—*Elec. Med. Jour.*

Removing Particles from the Eye.—Make a loop by doubling a horse hair; raise the lid of the eye in which is the foreign particle; slip the loop over it, and placing the lid in contact with the eyeball, withdraw the loop, and the particle will be drawn out with it.—*Foulon in Clin. Rep.*

Capsicum Annum.—June 18, 1890.—Mrs. K., slender, dark hair and eyes, a nervous, fretful individual. Facial neuralgia, beginning above the right temple and extending downward over the face, especially below the eye and on the right

side of the nose. With the pain the face is sensitive to touch. Slight pressure will bring on the pain when it is absent. There is a circumscribed redness of the cheek with the pain. These sensations are described, viz.: A crawling, ticking like a clock, burning like fire, like hot needles running through the face, like fine threads through the face, drawn tightly. This neuralgia is an old enemy, and she has suffered for months at a time under allopathic treatment. R *Capsicum* 1m, four doses in one day. June 29.—She has had no pain for more than a week. The soreness of the face is also gone.—*Erastus E. Case, M. D., I. H. A. in Hom. Phys.*

The American Negro as a Patient.—Says Professor Edmonds (St. Louis): Strong, vigorous sexual power, with a low order of obligation and morality to govern the relation, leads to miscellaneous modes; and these, with dirty, filthy habits, lead to a large prevalence of venereal disorders; which run their courses much as among white patients, except as they may be made violent or of protracted duration by filth, disobedience to medical advice, or the want of means to pay for advice and medicine. Such patients are poor pay; and if they get well, without prepayment, never pay at all. I would advise my young brethren in the profession whenever a "coon darky" presents himself and begins, in a circuitous way, an account of a recent *strain* of the loins, and various other probable and improbable facts and information, to demand a ten or twenty dollar bill, and if not paid, terminate the interview *sans cérémonie*.—*Foulton's Clinical Reporter.*

Value of the Hydrastis Alkaloids.

—Hemorrhage, then, especially from a mucous surface, is one of the conditions for which this drug may be borne in mind. Mucous secretion, and excessive secretion

from the glandular structure of mucous membranes form a field of action of this substance, e. g., diarrhea, leucorrhœa, and increased mucous secretion from the bowel. In all these conditions I have had many successes with hydrastinin and a few failures. I have used it chiefly in subacute and chronic cases. In rhinitis and pharyngitis, with excessive and sticky secretion, it has done much good. In one case of chronic gleet much benefit followed its use. In bronchorrhœa, too, it is occasionally useful. Its action, as far as my observation goes, is limited to these excessive discharges. Concomitant symptoms or conditions, unless dependent on the discharges, are not removed by it. I have used hydrastinin (obtained from Merck, of Darmstadt), in the third decimal and second decimal triturations, and believe the latter (2x) to be more efficacious.—*Edwin A. Neathy, London Hom. Hosp. Rept.*

Dr. Burford's Hydrastis Case.—A. B., aged forty-three, married twenty-one years, and with no children, came to the out-patient department in August suffering from free uterine hemorrhage. This was so drenching that it was desirable to detain her as an in-patient for a few days, when she was discharged somewhat improved. She stated that the bleeding usually lasted eight or ten days, was very free, and recurred periodically at monthly intervals. Bimanual examination revealed the presence of a large mass of uterine fibroids. Hydrastin solution was prescribed on September 13th, in two drop doses four times daily. This remedy was continued at recurring visits up to November 22d, when the dose was lessened to a half drop, owing to an occipital headache which was of recent institution. She had made very marked progress, the bleedings are now sharply pulled up, approaching the type of an ordinary period; the bodily condition

had improved, and the pain was tending to lessen.

Arnica.—In these days, when athletic exercises are pushed to a great and often an injurious extent, not merely occasioning accidents, but producing excessive muscular fatigue and an irritable and muscularly weak heart, the sphere of usefulness of arnica has been considerably widened. I am of opinion that the taking of a few doses of arnica for several days after any severe exercise, such as racing, or boating, or cycling during competitions, would be a useful precaution, diminishing fatigue at the time, and averting only too probable mischief, which, if once set up, might prove disastrous.

The advantages which the surgeon may derive from the use of arnica are then both manifold and manifest. Tradition suggested them, the homeopathy has precisionized them; while it is to the inquiries and experience of those who have studied homeopathy, who have utilized a materia medica, based upon provings made upon healthy human beings and have employed the latter by the light of the former, that the medical profession is indebted for a knowledge of these advantages. They are availed of more generally than once they were, but even now are comparatively little known among non-homeopathic members of the profession, an ignorance that is one of the consequences of that "conspiracy of silence" which has been instituted against every therapeutic measure which is traced to homeopathy.—*Alfred C. Pope, Lond. Hom. Hosp. Rpts.*

The Heart's Apex-Beat in Children.—*Summary of Conclusions.*—1. That the heart's apex-beat is situated more externally in children than in adults.

2. That it is quite exceptional, if not abnormal, for it to be found external to the nipple line.

3. That the relative distance of the apex-beat from the nipple-line varies rather with the age of the subject than with the size of the thorax.

4. That the more external position in children is explained by the large size of the heart and by the small transverse measurement of the chest in these subjects.

5. That the size and state of distention of the abdominal organs furnish a less constant cause for variation of the position of the heart.

6. That the heart is situated also at a higher level in the thorax than in adults, and that this is especially the case in infants.

7. That the apex-beat is felt at a higher level in the recumbent than in the erect posture.

8. That the heart's sounds are more widely audible in the chest of the child than of the adult.—*Edwin A. Neatby, Lond. Hom. Hosp. Rpts.*

Arnica in the Practice of Surgery.

—In a case I saw about three years ago, a farmer, who had worked on the land himself, complained to me of a sore aching pain over the region of the spleen which had troubled him almost constantly for sixteen years, being nearly unbearable during hay-making and harvesting, when the work was unusually heavy. He felt it, he told me, for the first time after lifting a heavy weight. I gave him a pilule of arnica one to take three times a day. In a fortnight he reported himself as being freer from pain than he had been for years, and in a couple of months he felt nothing of it unless he had an unusually hard day's work. I have seen him frequently since, but he has rarely had the least return of it.—*Alfred C. Pope, Lond. Hom. Hosp. Rpts.*

HAHNEMANN MED. COLLEGE (PHILA.) ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

THE Alumni Association of the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, will have its annual re-union and banquet on Wednesday, April 19th, 1893. The business meeting will convene at 4.30 P. M. in Alumni Hall, Hahnemann Medical College, and the banquet will be held at 10 P. M. at "The Stratford."

The trustees and faculty of the college extend a cordial invitation to all the members of the alumni and their friends to attend the forty-fifth annual commencement, to be held on the same evening at eight o'clock at the Academy of Music, Broad and Locust Streets, Philadelphia. [Secretary Van Baun is in the field early with invitations and literary missiles looking toward this auspicious event. Hahnemann of Philadelphia, numbering some, nay, many of our foremost representatives, *always* has a grand and glorious time.]

THE PROPOSED EXAMINING BOARDS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

DR. H. M. PAINE of Albany having successfully established, or assisted in establishing, the examination boards in his own State, now offers his help to President McClelland for a similar purpose. In his letter of February 20, to Dr. McClelland, Dr. Paine says:

"Before the enactment of our three-board bill, old-school physicians were fierce opponents thereof, claiming in most positive terms that the purposes intended, viz., the *unification and permanent elevation of the standards of medical learning* would not be secured thereby; but now, after a satisfactory trial of nearly three years, there are no stronger advocates or more zealous defenders of the law than our old-school

associates, as is indicated by their strenuous efforts, now being put forth for preventing a repeal, or even any amendments thereof."

Dr. Paine is an enthusiast in this matter, and having himself experienced the benefits of his boards, is active in benefiting his brethren elsewhere in a like manner.

THE DEATH STRUGGLE.

I AM not afraid of the future," said one who had stood foremost among the business interests of the world; "but it is that fearful death struggle, in which the soul is borne from the body amid the anguish of gasping breath and failing strength, which appals me." "But, there is no such tearing of the soul from the body," we replied: "there is no death struggle and no anguish. As with failing strength, the blood slowly ceases to be arterialized, the retained carbonic acid slowly overpowers sensation and life goes out with the quietness of sleep, to which death is so aptly likened."—*N. Y. Med. Times.*

A HOSPITAL IN CONNECTION WITH THE PULTE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

AN important meeting of the trustees of Pulte Medical College was held last month. For some time the question of establishing a hospital in connection with the college has been agitated, but the matter did not take definite shape until yesterday. The board authorized the expenditure of \$15,000 for the construction of a hospital. The present building, which is much larger than is now needed for the purpose for which it is being used, will be greatly improved on the inside, and wards built for the accommodation of from thirty to forty patients. There will be no change made in the exterior of the building, which is an imposing and solid one.

The new hospital will be in charge of the faculty of the college, and will be devoted to surgical and medical cases other than fevers, which can be better treated elsewhere. It is intended to make the house as comfortable and inviting as possible. The new improvements will begin within the next two months, and it is believed that the hospital will be ready for the reception of patients by next September or October. An institution of this character has long been needed by the homeopaths in this city, and the thousands who believe in that system of medicine will have a place to go to and send their friends to. It will be a public institution, although there will be private rooms for patients who can afford to, and wish to pay for medical attention.

COD LIVER GLYCERINE.

IN the manufacture of cod-liver glycerine (which is done at a temperature of between 500° and 600° F.), the medical properties of cod-liver oil it is said are extracted and the nauseating, indigestible, insoluble and rancid-bearing properties of the oil are eliminated, making a concentrated glycerine extract of the medical properties of pure cod-liver oil, which mixes readily with water, milk, malt liquors, spirits and all fluid medicines, either acid or alkaline, without becoming soapy. It is claimed that it will dissolve and hold in solution the mineral or vegetable salts; does not ferment nor become rancid; stimulates digestion and can be administered unknown to the patient.

Cod-liver glycerine is the result of a long series of scientific investigations, and its place in therapeutics has been earned under the severest clinical tests made by some of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of this country.

CRUTCHER'S REPORT OF THE HOT SPRINGS MEET.

PRATT, Smith, Walton, Pennoyer, Bailey, Comstock, Runnels, and Crutcher soon found themselves in the smoking room, where they discussed professional and other topics like a happy family, until some one incautiously brought up the potency question. Then the fur flew. Illustrations, metaphors, similes, comparisons, and conundrums flew around and about with such reckless profusion that the safety of the train was imperiled. The porter finally announced that the Iron Mountain Route had a standing rule to draw the blinds and extinguish the lights whenever the potency question was mentioned.

WORLD'S CONGRESS OF HOMEOPATHY.

NOTES.

—Dr. A. C. Eastman, an educated Sioux, will report on American Indian Medicine at the meeting of the Congress.

—Dr. C. Bojanus of Samara, Russia, whose papers for the Institute have always been of interest, has engaged rooms at the Great Northern. He will personally report to the Congress on Homeopathy in Russia.

—Dr. A. Haupt writes that there will be a number of German physicians who will attend the Homeopathic Congress.

—The New Art Institute in which the meetings of the Congress are to be held is rapidly approaching completion. It is a fine structure costing \$1,000,000. It contains two large audience rooms seating 35000 each, and twenty halls holding several hundred each. President Bonney of the World's Congress Auxiliary, has assigned one large audience room and six of the smaller halls for the exclusive use of

the Congress of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons.

—A syndicate representing 8,000 newspapers has applied for permission to report the proceedings of the Congress. Excellent arrangements are under consideration by the Associated Press. Doubtless the reports of the sessions of the Homeopathic Congress will be very widely published.

—With the large number of new hotels soon to be completed, and the extensive arrangements being made by the local Committee of Arrangements, there will be ample accommodations for all who wish to attend the Congress, and their friends, at reasonable rates.

—Dr. J. H. Buffum, Chairman of the Committee on Entertainment, has been obliged to resign on account of ill health, and Dr. A. K. Crawford has been appointed to take his place.

—The sections are being rapidly made up. Below is a partial list.

SECTION OF GYNECOLOGY.

O. S. Runnels, M. D. Chairman, Address.

"What Homeopathy has done for Gynecology," L. A. Phillips, M. D., Boston, Mass.

"On Some Important Clinical Aspects of Passive Septic Invasion," Edward T. Blake, M. D., London, Eng.

"The Relation of Surgery to Gynecology," Charles E. Walton, M. D., Cincinnati, O.

"Plastic Surgery of the Vagina," W. E. Green, M. D., Little Rock, Ark.

"Cæsarian Section," H. F. Biggar, M. D., Cleveland, O.

"Fibroids," J. W. Streeter, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"Vaginal Hysterectomy," J. M. Lee, M. D., Rochester, N. Y.

"Removal of the Entire Uterus and Appendages in Abdominal Hysterectomy," Homer I. Ostrom, M. D., of New York City, N. Y.

SECTION OF OPHTHALMOLOGY AND OTOLOGY.

"Reflex Neuroses from the Eye," Dr. Jas. A. Campbell, St. Louis, Mo.

"Ophthalmic Therapeutics," Dr. E. H. Linnell, Norwich, Conn.

"Refractive Errors," Dr. Thos. M. Stewart, Cincinnati, O.

"Ophthalmic Surgery," Dr. E. G. Bissell, Rochester, N. Y.

"The Study and Correction of the Disorders of the Ocular Muscles," Dr. Harold Wilson, Detroit, Mich.

"Recent Advancements in Otolaryngology," Dr. Howard Bellows, Boston, Mass.

"Use of the Vibrometer in the Treatment of Deafness," Dr. Henry F. Garey, Baltimore, Md.

"Aural Therapeutics," Dr. Henry C. Houghton, New York, N. Y.

SECTION OF PEDIATRY.

Emily V. D. Pardee, Chairman, South Norwalk, Conn.

Millie J. Chapman, Secretary, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Pre-natal Medication," Millie J. Chapman.

"Rachitis," Robert N. Tooker.

"The Awkward Gait of Children," Sidney F. Wilcox.

"Contagion in our Public Schools and its Prophylaxis," Lucy C. Hill.

"Headache in Children," Gerard Smith, M. R. C.

"Albuminuria in Children," Henry C. Aldrich, Wm. P. Ray, Dudley Wright, L. R. C. P.

"Enteric Diseases of Children with Homeopathic Treatment," E. Louise Orleman.

"Neuroses of the Bowels," E. Lippincott.

SECTION OF CLINICAL MEDICINE.

"Neurasthenia, with Therapeutic Suggestions," Dr. Conrad Wesselhoeft, Boston, Mass.

"Empyema," J. M. Schley, New York, N. Y.

"Moist Heat as a Therapeutic Agent," W. A. Edmunds, St. Louis, Mo.

Book Reviews.

A COMPENDIUM OF MATERIA MEDICA, THERAPEUTICS, AND REPERTORY OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM, by A. R. McMichael, M. D., of New York City. Phila.: Boericke & Tafel, 1892; \$6.00, and \$7.50; cloth or morocco.

Coming close upon our own ensanguined triangular duel on the Repertory question with certain Homeopathic Sir Knights of the West, we are in a mood to say our "piece" on the subject in our columns, seeing that the journal which inaugurated the warfare has *now* declared its belief in that the further discussion would prove but a personal warfare. On the question of Repertory-using we may say, possibly with much egotism, that no one has studied harder, more patiently, more honestly, for the past five years than ourself. Graduated from a school whose materia medica man was then, and is now, an acknowledged master of the subject, we also were instructed in the devious ways of Repertory-using. But the Repertories employed were of the higher mathematical kind, which depended mainly, if not wholly, on the preponderance of numerical values of remedies with which or with whose intrinsic totality no human mind could possibly be familiar. It was plain enough that if our materia medica was added to year by year by remedies imperfectly proven, or in which some few symptoms were "grandly" *characteristic*, that the day must come, if not already at hand, when a mechanical device would take the place of the doctor's knowledge. So the Repertory was introduced. Had this been a perfectly proper invention, its author should have given us a key to its unraveling; this, however, has not yet been done. Bönninghausen, who was, perhaps, the father of this "short cut," fails

utterly to give a good working formula; and the many subsequent essayists on the subject have thus far failed to give the profession a rule whereby the homeopathic prescription can be simplified, or a rule which could take the place of the Hahnemannian Totality of Symptoms. Indeed, one of the advanced members of a national homeopathic society, then in annual session assembled at Long Branch, publicly stated that he was not even familiar with the most ordinary key-notes of the remedy, so that from hearing the symptoms recited he could not say whether arsenicum or nux vom. predominated; he relied wholly on the Repertory. When simmered down to a practical application the use of the Repertory is of no use, for it invariably insists on a knowledge of materia medica, and a correct taking of the case. Yet the cases recently published by advocates of the Repertory were neither well taken, nor did they evidence any, even the most rudimentary knowledge, of our materia medica and the Organon. And this was really our sole contention: that if the cases had been properly taken by anyone familiar with thirty or forty of the well-proved remedies, no need would have been experienced for a Repertory. Dr. Hanchett, of Iowa, gives a Repertory case which he treats and cures with Sulphur (*Med. Advance*), in the statement of which case not *one* distinctive Sulphur symptom is given; or, in other words, if Dr. Hanchett had been called before the Star Chamber Council and been requested to give the symptoms of a general Sulphur patient he would have been ignominiously "goose-egged" had he ventured any such statement as he now gives to show the value of the Repertory. Has Sulphur no other living characteristics but aggravations from rising up and sitting down, pains traveling east and west, dreams of murders, etc., etc.? Where is the Sulphur pic-

TURE; where is the Sulphur whole, as well as a few toe-nail symptoms or non-descript fleeting pains and aches here and there?

But admitting that there may be value to the values attached to the frequently recurring remedies, it yet is patent that no one of these Repertory-experts will trust to the highest numbered remedy; indeed he will not, having found a half dozen remedies that bear upon his PECULIAR headache or diarrhea, he then does what he should have done before—turns to his *materia medica* and studies up his case; and the chances are not improbable that he may wholly reject his Repertorial results, and give a remedy merely suggested by something he had not thought to ask of his patient, but which he *now* remembers to exist.

Who that has had any extended medical experience will prefer, let us say, Cubeba on three symptoms that are *very* prominent in the case, when the patient's Totality, aside from these, point to Rhus? Who will set aside the well-proven Rhus for the imperfectly proven Cubeba or Ranunculus, or Zizia, notwithstanding the "three-legged stool" is found under each of the latter remedies? The study of *materia medica* is not the bugbear that it is sought to be made by these Repertory people, if they will but study it as Hahnemann *everywhere* recommends that it be done.

Every remedy has its genius, or, as Prof. Kent used to say, its "red-string"; that once secured (and that is practically all that is taught from the chair), then the minor symptoms will be readily translated, and the countless other on-hanger "symptoms" take their own place and do not disturb the homeopathic student.

This returns us to our Book. It is because of its wonderful simplicity and complete-

ness in this very detail that McMichael makes his chiefest success. He has taken a hundred or more of our remedies, placed them in two tables, each containing eight columns—reading from left to right—and in these sixteen columns gives the "picture"—the Totality of each remedy as it bears practically on the Digestive System. He does not waste his space, nor the student's time, dragging in all the untried, imaginary records found scattered throughout so many years of practice. He has the courage to leave whole columns blank when the remedy fails to show up any homeopathically proved symptoms. Still he does not ignore the clinical symptoms; he carefully collates them, but puts them under their own appropriate head. The Repertory division he has cast after the pattern of our good friend Gentry, using some catch-word, or two or three in the troublesome, unremembered symptom, and then looking for it as one would in a dictionary or concordance.

Having found the symptom, the remedy is suggested—a remedy, mark you, that has been *tried*—the remedy is accompanied by a numeral which refers to one of the sixteen columns of the *materia medica* and therapeutic part; then turning back to this therapeutic part, the remedy mentioned is sought for under the numbered column having reference to the symptom; then referring right and left of this column containing the symptom, and noting whether the remainder of the remedy tallies with the case we get the Totality.

If this Totality is reached, then all further work is at an end; if it is not, the Totality, and the symptom still continues a leading one then one may run up or down *that* symptom column, and right *and* left for the remedy until the Totality is run down. There is no jumping from one part of a Chinese characterlike book to

another, back and forth a dozen or two dozen times, and using a specially prepared slate (as we have done) or patented checking lists, as are now on the market : for adding up the arbitrary values (who first thus numbered them or how they got their values no one to this day understands); and after that is done, and the highest numbered remedy put down as a possible similimum, go back to where they should have been all this time—the *materia medica*—and study the patient, and the case, and not his dysentery, or cough, or headache, etc., etc. McMichael presents in one volume of 359 pages the *materia medica* and therapeutics, and a rational easily-understandable Repertory, of the whole digestive system, and as well the General Concomitants of the remedy for which the books of H. C. Allen and Bell, and Minton are so deservedly famous. The McMichael Compendium is a jewel of the first magnitude. It comes nearer our own idea of what a Repertory should be than any other book or work to-day published. We sincerely trust that the financial success attending this volume will be so great that its practical, clear-headed author may be moved to give us similar volumes for the other systems of the human body, as well as the present Digestive System.

Globules.

—Fourth Semi-Annual meeting of the Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan Homeopathic Medical Association will be held in the parlors of the Hotel Hascal, Goshen, Ind., Tuesday, April 25.

—Dr. Alfred C. Pope, Grantham, Eng., writes that his prior appointments and engagement preclude his visiting of Chicago during the World's Fair Congress ; it is

even doubtful if he can take enough of his time to prepare a paper.

—Dr. L. W. Sapp, Cleveland, is after the hairy scalp of Coroner Bell of that city, because the latter (an allopath) went out of his way to attack Dr. Sapp's conduct in a mysterious death case. Dr. Hamlin had attended the case almost to the finish, when Dr. Sapp was called, who recognized the gravity of the case and so informed interested parties. As the patient died of opium poisoning, the coroner assumes and asserts that Dr. Sapp was negligent of his professional duty in not detecting the opium poisoning and prescribing the proper antidotes. Dr. Sapp alleges that Coroner Bell is going out of his way to rap a homeopath over the knuckles, but that before everything is settled Coroner Bell will have learned a little, and know more than he does now.

—Dr. H. A. Mumaw has his office at 423 Main Street, Elkhart, Ind.

—Great press of literary work will prevent Dr. R. E. Dudgeon from attending our World's Congress, or of contributing any essay to its bureaus. This is to be deeply regretted.

—The University of Michigan, says Brer Pratt, is way behind in the homeopathic procession in not teaching orificial surgery. That's so !

—The Hering College of Homeopathy has had a phenomenal start. That its faculty and plan of teaching is not wholly perfect goes without saying. But its able and strong enough to throw down the gauntlet to seventy-five per cent. of our present day homeopathic colleges. It teaches *materia medica* as well as surgery, and teaches it often enough each week to give the impression of believing in it. Keep your hands off, and your stones at home.

—The *Medical Advance* is become quite modern under its new regime. It hits back with vim. It no longer turns the other cheek for smiting. But that's because Howard Crutcher is pushing one of the editorial quills.

—The Repertory question yet remains wide open. The Holmes-Chapman-Kraft triangular duel (or tru-el) has come to an untimely end in the *Advance* by a sudden spasm of virtue on the part of the new management. That journal, having admitted into its pages a personal attack on one of its known friends, now declines to publish that friend's rejoinder. There be editors and editors, but the Repertory question will go on just the same.

—You have probably never thought of it, but try it yourself and see. Put a Henry VIII. cap on that jolly-faced, bald-pated parent of the Orificial Philosophy and say truthfully whether there be any facial resemblance between Pratt and the husband of Anne Boleyn.

—CHILDHOOD (New York), under the able ministrations editorially, and with the assistance of world-famous contributors, is rapidly forging to the front as a monthly literary journal for parents in the conduct of their children. It is not a medical monthly, though it contains many rational ideas on medical and hygienic matters. It is a readable book well worth the dollar of annual subscription.

—VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE for the current year is a poetic number and is arrayed in a pansy cover. It is a very handsome book, full of information for all lovers of seeds, flowers, and plants. Vick's is so well known, so thoroughly established, that little can be added to their just name. This is the time to send to them for your seeds and plants at Rochester, N. Y.

—We give notice that as soon as our

copy box again gets low we expect to publish several pages of testimonials from such of our readers who have been favored with free copies. It makes good "padding"; and it does no harm to remind our pay-subscribers that we really do "fill a long-felt want"; that that they "couldn't keep house without it"; that the article of Dr. Borborygum's is "alone worth the price of the year's subscription"; that our efforts to lift up the struggling masses into a better, purer atmosphere is appreciated by the testimonial writers; that we are "bright and newsy," our type beautiful, the form and make-up wonderfully progressive; and that all other alleged journals will now pale their ineffectual lights in the greater radiance shed by our journal and us; more especially the latter.

—Dr. Monroe Manges (C. M. C.), has associated himself with Dr. DeWitt G. Wilcox, 568 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo. The new firm has our sincerest wishes for a prosperous future.

—The World's Fair Bureau of Homeopathic Materia Medica, Dr. Cowperthwaite, chairman, solicits papers from every lover of our art. Do not wait to be specially asked; and it is not necessary to contribute three or more dozen pages. One idea, tersely stated, and ably defended will attract attention, will be read, and will cause others to think.

—Dr. Hannah B. Mulford (C. M. C.), has located at 663 North 15th Street, Philadelphia. Dr. Mulford has also attended the Post-Graduate Course of Professor Kent.

—Dr. W. E. Leonard (Minneapolis) has a little book in press—a Primer of Homeopathy, we believe, which will simplify some of the present technicalities to the homeopathic beginner.

—"There's millions in it,"—so laughs Dr.

Dobson in *N. Y. Med. Times*, when referring to the current microbomania. "There is no longer any necessity for medical colleges or medical text books. All that is required is a hypodermic syringe, a vial of Pasteur's 'cultured virus,' at fifty francs a vial, and a bottle of 'germicide.' 'Throw physic to the dogs.' All that need your watchful care are your vermifuges, germifuges, subterfuges, and—*fees*. The *sine qua non* for a fashionable 'scientific' physician is microbiology, the *ultima thule* in physic. Never forget the 'cultured virus' dodge; but vaccinate and revaccinate every mother's son (and daughter, too,) on whom you can lay hold. The ladies will especially bless you, because, 'it is so nice, you know. Those microbes are so cunning. Besides, it is "bad form" to oppose the profession, you know, at least *my doctor says it is*, and he is "dreadful" smart.'"

—Jeweler: Is your watch all right now, Mr. Smith?

Mr. S.: Well, no, not yet; but it seems to be gaining every day.—*Exchange*.

—The items published on page 78 of this journal under the title of Chironian Notes, should have been credited instead to the *Boston Faculty*.

—For the World's Fair the Homeopathic Hospital in Bloomsbury, England, is preparing a novel exhibit. It consists of a collection of dolls, upon which great care has been bestowed. One doll, larger than the rest, looks charming in a nurse's uniform of dark-blue stuff, with white apron, cuffs, and collar. Other dolls are shown lying on beds, arranged for the purpose of displaying the advantages of certain surgical appliances. One little effigy, supposed to be suffering from broken thigh, is practically suspended by its heels to the foot of the bed, little more than its head and

shoulders resting on the pillows. A second little one is elaborately fitted with hip splints. On another bed, distinguished by having white curtains bound with red hung round it, it is a poor little doll, supposed to be a "case" of tracheotomy. Another doll, also having on one of Bryant's splints, has so far progressed toward convalescence that she is allowed to lay on a kind of sofa, robed in a pretty blue gown daintily trimmed with fancy stitching.

—A stock company has been organized to establish a homeopathic hospital at the World's Fair. Officers and a board of directors elected are as follows: President Dr. G. A. Hall; vice president, Dr. W. A. Knoll; treasurer, Dr. A. I. Van Patten; secretary, Dr. A. C. Bailey; directors, Drs. R. Ludlam, J. S. Mitchell, W. A. Knoll, W. S. Harvey, E. S. Bailey, W. J. Hawks, W. M. Sterns, A. S. Everett, A. I. Van Patten, W. A. Dunn, C. A. Hall. Contracts for the erection of the structure have been let.

—The Woman's Guild of the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital has issued its first report covering the years from 1888 to 1893. The report shows the list of operations performed at Flower Hospital from January 10, 1890, to July 11, 1892. Total number of operations, 715; major operations, 325; minor operations, 390. Of these fifteen died, five being from peritonitis and five from shock.

—H. S. Miner, M. D., has moved from Ashland, Neb., to Fort Dodge, Ia.

—Huron St. Hospital (Cleveland, O.) Prospectus and Annual Report for 1891-2, is a very handsomely prepared record of the hospital's doings, its receipts and disbursements, its rules and regulations, its staff and official board. It also details the

training school for nurses' department. The hospital is deservedly popular, being under the medical wing of the homeopathic school, and many daring operations are here performed.

—The State Association of Homeop-athist Physicians of Missouri will meet in Kansas City, April 18, 19, and 20, in annual convention. The sittings will probably take place in the club room of the Coates House.

—J. T. Webster has removed from Columbus, Wis., to Atlanta, Ill.

—The Round Table Club of Cleveland composed of prominent homeopathic physicians, has frequent sessions at which learned papers are read and thoroughly discussed.

—CAMDEN, N. J., March 9.—The homeopathic physicians of this place are justly indignant at the action taken by their allopathic brethren, who met last night and denounced the bill passed by the Legislature authorizing the establishment of a homeopathic State insane asylum in this county.

—Homeopathic and allopathic physicians will be on an equal footing with the managers of the Women's and Children's Hospital, Cleveland, hereafter. Prior to the annual meeting held a month ago only old school doctors were members of the staff of visiting physicians. At that time our friends made a move to have physicians of our school on the hospital staff, and their efforts have been successful. At the meeting of the board of lady managers in the city hall yesterday afternoon, the constitution was amended by striking out the words "regular physicians," and inserting "any physicians properly qualified by the laws of Ohio." This will enable homeopaths to become members of the visiting staff.

Oh=don't=ology.

Don't write a paper for a medical journal if you are not prepared to defend it if attacked. A public document is public property.

Don't necessitate your graduates to attend a post-graduate school to learn what the under-graduate school should have taught him.

Don't matriculate a student in a homeopathic college unless you propose to teach him Homeopathy. Common folks call that obtaining money under false pretenses.

Don't let your student start to the medical college filled to the brim with the belief that the "brilliant" operations by the surgeons constitute the whole of his study.

Don't man your medical colleges so that surgery leans over every chair. Surgery, it may be well to remember, is of recent growth. Medicine, from time immemorial.

Don't omit the cabalistic "Dictated" on your letter-sheet if written on a typewriter. It implies great hurry, great business, and great other things. And also implies the ownership of a typewriter.

Don't say *tout ensemble* when you mean the Totality of Symptoms. Goodness knows, it is hard enough to understand the ponderous English of our Organon, without interpolating other languages. Bill Nye calls that expression the *tout and scramble*!

Don't send your student next fall to any college whose faculty becomes indifferent (if they were ever different) to the requirements of their position. A professor who neglects his lecture hour, not because he may be accidentally "tied up" in a case, but because he may catch another dollar, ought to be dropped p. d. q.

The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, APRIL 15, 1893.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.



M. O. TERRY, M. D.
Utica, N. Y.

meopathy, and as personally presented by its editor before the American Institute of Homeopathy at Waukesha, *i. e.*, the illegality of the Examining Board System for determining the value of a physician's education. The *Century* contends that it is beneath the dignity of a great and powerful State, say like that of New York, to create a legal corporation on one day, and on a subsequent day nullify the first creation by the burning of a new corporation taking away the powers of the first, yet continuing both acts upon its statutes. Or, to mention particularly: a State having implicit confidence in a certain number of its own citizens, upon their compliance with all necessary and legal requirements, and for the purpose of encouraging and fostering institutions of learning within its borders, empowers them by act to form a medical school, guarantees to them certain

IN its remarks on the new medical bill for Texas the *Medical Century* adopts the policy which was advocated some years ago, editorially in the *Southern Journal of Ho-*

rights and privileges so long as they conform to the act which gave them existence. At a later date, without expunging the first act or impugning its verities, this great commonwealth, under the pressure of a guild which is vitally interested in such measure, enacts new legislation, declaring that the confidence reposed in the incorporators of the medical school is misplaced, that such school is not competent to say who shall be legally qualified to practice medicine within its eminent domain, and that its diploma—the diploma of the commonwealth—confers no legal right to practice in this same commonwealth.

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IN Texas and others of the newer States, and Territories, where it is the design of the States to invite newcomers of all trades and professions, restrictive class legislation, boycott, in short, will never be enacted if the people of those States are properly notified. In the older and overpopulated commonwealths it is but natural for those within the charmed circle of a bare competence to look with peculiar disfavor upon every new divider of the small loaf of bread yet remaining. This is true of the continent of Europe, where class and guild legislation is the order of the day. And ultimately, unless the free American citizen refuses to be so fettered, the United States will be a living instance

of the restoration by peaceful means of what was supposed to have been destroyed by force of arms some twenty-five years ago, to wit : *States' Rights*. The right of a State, as of an individual, to protect itself against fraud and danger is conceded by all right-thinking persons. The creation of the college is such a necessary act. The passing of laws to prevent the incompetent and criminal to endanger or destroy life is such a necessary act. But having created the college and empowered it to say by its diploma who is competent to practice medicine, and then later say that the diploma is worthless as such credential, is, well—inconsistent.

THE HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

By J. W. HAYWARD, M. D.

(Discussion concluded from page 109.)

DR. POPE hoped the reading of Dr. Hayward's paper would prove the starting-point for the "Manual of Therapeutics," which had now been projected for some twenty-three years. As Dr. Hayward remarked, the plan for such a work was published in the *Homeopathic Review* for 1871, and the last number of the *Review* containing any work by the late Dr. Drysdale was that in which appeared the paper on the projected volume, by Drs. Drysdale and Gibbs Blake, published last November. The Homeopathic Publishing Society could not do a better work than appoint sections of the work to different medical men in different parts of the country, ask each to make a special study of the part assigned to him, and from this to prepare a useful therapeutic paper upon it, on the lines which Dr. Drysdale and Dr. Gibbs Blake had laid down. Now that the "Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesis" was completed, and progress

has been made with the "Index," the "Manual" should be taken in hand at once. The "Materia Medica Physiological and Applied" could really very well wait for the present, but in the "Manual of Therapeutics" they had a practical scheme which could be proceeded with. A couple of years ought to see them with a very good work of that kind, provided the task were placed in the hands of men who would not only undertake it, but see that it was carried out. A twelvemonth's spare time ought to enable anyone to produce a very useful paper, and he would be very happy to afford space for two or three specimens in different numbers of the *Review*.

Dr. Madden also hoped that a practical result of the paper would be to hasten on the completion of what Dr. Hayward considered their three best reference works. Dr. Hayward urged the juniors to take up the work, but he (Dr. Madden) was inclined to think they would be more valuable and trustworthy as coming from the hands of those who could bring to the task the fruits of their own knowledge and experience, than if they were merely in the form of a compendium from the writings of others. If a committee of the Homeopathic Publishing Society, or some other body, could assign different subjects to men who could give them special treatment, he saw no reason why they should not have as good a book on homeopathic therapeutics as Reynolds' "System of Medicine" was to allopathic practitioners.

Dr. Bird drew attention to a practical difficulty which he had experienced in consulting works of reference in the presence of patients. There seemed to be an opinion that the homeopathic practitioner ought to know from his own experience what was needed, and it appeared to weaken the confidence of patients to see them referring.

The President, before calling on Dr. Hayward to reply, said, in employing the phrase referred to by Dr. Hughes, he adopted the form which he thought most familiar among them. Probably the other form was correct, but it occurred to him that it would be perhaps a little pedantic were he to depart from the familiar rendering of the motto. Turning to the discussion, he said in all probability there were few of the older practitioners who made much use of reference works in the presence of patients, and in the case of one or two younger men in his own district who had been in the habit of doing so, the same difficulty had been felt. He recommended the younger practitioners to have more self-confidence, and make a note of their patients' symptoms, and study their reference books at home. It would probably lead to greater confidence on both sides. As to the mixing up of the clinical symptoms with the pathological, he was very glad to hear Dr. Hughes condemn the whole thing. It had often occurred to him in regard to these clinical symptoms, if they were not in the pathogenesis of the remedy, their disappearance in the course of the treatment by that remedy might be a coincidence, and hardly a consequence. He hoped that they would get rid of these clinical symptoms entirely in the *Materia Medica* of the future.

Dr. Hayward, in reply, expressed his acknowledgments for the reception accorded to his paper, though he would have liked to hear more of their colleagues express themselves, as Dr. Hughes had done, on the merits of the three classes of books. Dr. Hayle said the symptoms of Repertories were taken from diseases.

Dr. Hayle: I mean the diseases which are set up by medicines.

Dr. Hayward, continuing, said he

wished all Repertories to be from the pathogenetic material—(hear, hear)—and when they looked at their Repertory they ought to know that the symptoms were not those which had disappeared during the treatment of a disease, but those which had appeared during the proving. Dr. Moore had referred to Johnson's "Key," which was a very handy little work, having both the pathogenesis and clinical material together, but he feared there was too much tendency to take these little handbooks, which were rather written for laymen, instead of going to the original pathogenesis. As medical men they should take the "Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesis" and the "Index" to that, and treat their cases scientifically, and not take two or three domestic treatises and proceed as they would expect their patients to do if they were treating themselves. He thoroughly agreed with all the remarks of Dr. Hughes. Dr. Wolston had given an effective illustration of the necessity of a Repertory. It was all very well to say they had read over the medicines in the "Cyclopedia," and had an impression that such and such a medicine would do. Dr. Wolston had no impression that silica would do till he turned to the "Repertory." As Dr. Clifton had just pointed out to him, in Bönninghausen's "Repertory" by Allen, every one of the symptoms named was mentioned. Yet they cried out against Repertories, and complained that it was too much trouble to search them, a mistake to trust to them, and so on! They could not do without a Repertory. It was impossible to think over the symptoms of 1036 drugs. They must have an Index, and they called that a Repertory. Abandon the name, if it was so objectionable, and take Dr. Hughes' name, Index, instead. After explaining that steps had been taken by the Publishing Society that

morning to proceed with the "Manual of Therapeutics," as recommended by Dr. Pope, the speaker agreed with Dr. Madden, that men of experience were best qualified to undertake therapeutic work, while the younger men were able to give capital assistance with the pathogenetics. As to the weakening of confidence, he did not believe that any patient who knew anything about homeopathy would object to a practitioner consulting his Repertory when taking down symptoms, turning over a leaf or two, and making a note of a medicine that cured them. If he wasted a lot of paper in making notes of references, and then prescribed a medicine that had no effect, they might grumble, but they would not mind his looking in a hundred books so long as his treatment was successful. He strongly appealed to them to give a practical application to the work of Dr. Hughes, and not content themselves with merely making use of a few handbooks, which, if they would allow him to say so, was hardly creditable to them as homeopathic practitioners.

INDICATIONS FOR A FEW REMEDIES IN HEART DISEASES.

By W. McGEORGE, M. D., Woodbury, N. J.

THIS paper is not intended to be an exhaustive *résumé* of the subject, nor to cover all or nearly all our heart remedies. To do so would be impossible in the short time allowed this Bureau.

In asking different physicians for their experience in this branch, I am surprised at the dissimilarity in the answers given. One doctor says he uses digitalis more than any other remedy. I have never used digitalis in heart troubles. Another extols the virtues of lachesis, another belladonna; but very few dwell long on aconite. In

my limited experience, this last remedy is not used enough.

In the majority of my cases, the choice is from less than half a dozen remedies—acon., arsen., cactus, nux vom., or veratrum viride, with an occasional reference to other medicines. Of all the remedies to be thought of when the trouble is consequent upon indigestion or imprudence in diet, nux is my sheet anchor; yet lycopodium is a very good substitute, sometimes. If the trouble is accompanied with dropsy, with shortness of breath, I think of arsenicum; but if dropsical without oppression of breath, then I think of sulphur, and never give it low. When the heart is pumping for dear life, and the patient bids you good-by, aconite will, in a few minutes, remove all the trouble. When the trouble appears to arise from the spinal nerves, with constriction of the chest, cactus gr. generally suffices to remove the distress, and usually very speedily. If the trouble is complicated with Bright's disease, phos. or arsen. must be thought of. But if the trouble is uræmic, with threatened convulsions from the combined pressure of the blood and irritation of the decomposing mass, veratrum viride will be found a faithful servant and remove many doubts and fears.

Having dwelt briefly on the foregoing generalities, we will now proceed, with your consent, to individualize the remedies named above, and a few other useful remedies as well.

Nux vomica I believe to be more useful in heart troubles than any other medicine. It is the remedy par excellence in all heart diseases resulting from stomach troubles, unless accompanied by great flatulence, in which case lyc. may afford more speedy relief. After vexation, mental strain, hard, close study; in weakened hearts following or accompanying brain fog; when hyper-

trophy of the heart results or is consequent on portal obstruction ; or in cases of congestion of the liver, with its attendant pain, even when the heart is only secondarily affected, nux is good. In such a case, nux 50 m. effected one of my earliest and most brilliant cures. We should not hesitate to give nux when there is loss of appetite, although in many cases the heart's disturbance results from excessive appetite or over-eating. Nux is not good in valvular troubles, and I have never observed any organic change from its exhibition ; but in cases of mitral insufficiency aggravated from overloading the stomach, I have seen prompt relief follow its use. In a typical case of angina pectoris, accompanied by hypertrophy and ossification of the coronary arteries (the same case in which I found the heart shown at our meeting two years ago), nux always relieved the man's sufferings in the three or four years preceding his fatal illness. I have reason to believe, and do affirm, that an occasional dose of nux vomica, high, with carefulness on the part of patients, will accomplish happy results in cases of angina pectoris, depending on or arising from neurotic weakness.

Arsenicum is the grandest remedy in cases of oppression of breathing or dyspnoea. In hydropericardium it always affords relief for a time, but I have never given it in these cases lower than the 30th. My indications are : dyspnoea, inability to lie down, sitting bent forward ; thirsty, but only taking a sip at a time ; poor, changeable appetite ; feet swollen and cold, pit easily on pressure, and sometimes dropsy in the abdominal walls (ascites) ; restless sleep or no sleep at all, or, if they do sleep, cat naps—worse after midnight ; in many cases, dread of death. Where arsenic can be persisted in for two or three weeks without stopping, and good results con-

tinue, I generally prognose a favorable termination, even in cases which appeared hopeless at the time I commenced to treat them. But where the medicine has to be changed in three or four days, and relief ceases in two or three days, I expect certain death and, in most of the cases, painless dissolution. Arsenicum is frequently needed in the higher potencies to undo some of the bad work done by cubebs, balsam of copaiva, and shall I say it, to remedy the evil effects of the injudicious use, by some of our pathological physicians, of Fowler's solution. I do not remember to have seen marked improvement from its use in any case of vulvular difficulty. In hypertrophy and dilatation, Raue recommends it, especially in dilatation of the right V. with swelling of legs, vertigo, and scanty urine without albumen ; also in cases of pericarditis from suppressed exanthema. In cases of tingling of the fingers, we have to distinguish between arsen. and acon. Under acon. we generally find heat and burning, with hot, dry skin, while under arsen. we have cold perspiration with the tingling. A good indication for arsen. is "intolerable anguish in the region of the heart, compelling the patient to get up out of chair and walk about rapidly, with pale face and fear of death." A single dose will often relieve this terrible anguish in less than five minutes.

(To be concluded.)

Medical Melange.

Granatum.—When after a severe strain from lifting a patient complains that he has all the sensations of an umbilical hernia occurring, granatum will allay his fears by removing the feeling, then preventing what might have been a rupture.—*Hom. Phys.*

Aconite and Zincum in Painful Diarrhea.—William A. Johnson, aged thirty-eight; sick since September 1; occupation "in gas works." All these men are working by hot fire, get in perspiration, go out to cool off, etc. Had diarrhea: stools dark and hot. The urine scanty, dark, and hot as fire. Stools very offensive. Came suddenly without premonition; coming with a gush, twisting bowels all up; of griping character. Pains worse at night when lying down, and better walking about.

COMPARISONS.—Gets hot and goes into open air to get cooled off—aconite.

Stools dark and hot as fire—aconite, arsenicum, and mercury. The arsenicum stool is the hottest; then comes the merc., and, lastly, the aconite stool.

The urine hot as fire—aconite, arsenicum, and cantharis.

Stools very offensive—aconite less prominent; arsenicum and mercury very prominent.

Stools twisting and griping—colocynth., aconite, and mercury.

The stools are now scanty—aconite, nux. vom., sulph., and merc.

Pains worse lying down—acon., ars., sulph., and bry.

Moving about relieves the pain—acon., rhus, ars., kali bich.

This man was given aconite and was relieved in twenty-four hours. Acon. relieved the diarrhea, but pains came on worse than the previous ones. Zincum 500 was given for this and relieved in two hours.—*College Clinic of Dr. Noah Martin.*

A Sulphur Itch.—James Smith, aged sixty-five, complains of itching all over the body, without eruption; worse when covered up warm in bed. In fact the itching is caused by undressing and getting cool, so that when he gets in bed the itching is worse, but disappears when he gets warm; worse in cold weather; worse at night;

relieved by scratching—but a burning sensation comes on after scratching; gets hungry about 10 or 11 A. M. Sulphur 500 was given, and man reported himself as better.—*Martin.*

With the Hands over the Head.—Some women in sleeping have their hands over the head. This indicates a remedy. It sometimes denotes in women a tendency to falling of the womb. The remedy most prominently indicated is puls. From uterine diseases women often have palpitation of the heart; puls will relieve this. Nux. vom. is the next best remedy for the condition of putting the hands over the head in sleep. Nux vom. is better for the man; puls. for the woman. Ars., bell., platina, and calc. carb. are also indicated for the hands under the head. In asthmatic conditions or dyspnœa when hands placed over the head nux vom. is indicated. Platina is to be thought of for this condition when there is also extreme tenderness of genital organs.

Some Characteristics.—If patient has head always turned to one side, cina.

If patient sleeps with knees apart, cham.; and platina if occasioned by extreme genital soreness.

If patient sleeps with legs stretched out to full length, puls. and rhus.

If patients bend their heads forward staphisagria; and if backward, hyoscyamus.

Is patients lie with hands on the belly, puls.

If patient sleeps with one leg drawn up and the other stretched out, stannum.

If patient gets *suddenly* very much better it is a bad sign!

If patient dreads to go to bed because bones will *then* feel as if loaded down with lead, lachesis.

If patient has enlarged pupils think of bell.; if contracted, opium.

If patient has one pupil larger than the other, gels.

If patient has phthisis you will find retraction of the corners of the mouth in last stages.

If patient vomits or gags even at the thought of food, colchicum.

If patient has a hot pale cheek and a cold red cheek, moschus.

If patient in confinement "cusses" you, spits in your face, and pulls your whisker, cham.

If patient be a baby sleeping all day and crying all night, lycop.

If patient has cracking in the ears when riding or when talking loud, aloes ; if when eating, nitric acid.

FROM THE BOSTON FACULTY.

—Look in the old school works and you will see that they repeatedly use remedies which in themselves produce similar effects to those for which they are prescribed. Yet they are blind to so evident a fact.—*C. Wesselhoeft*.

—For the ill effects of over lactation nothing will exceed china in usefulness.—*B. Percy*.

—Most of the balsamic remedies have an affinity for the bladder, and hence are excellent in renal diseases, each according to its kind.—*C. Wesselhoeft*.

—Nothing more excites the profound distrust of a patient than the too ready jumping at conclusions on the part of his physician ; while on the other hand nothing is more disquieting, not to say disabling to the doctor, than to have his patient keeping up a continual chatter throughout an interview ostensibly held for counsel and advice.—*J. H. Smith*.

—Don't call every aching of muscles rheumatism. In two-thirds of the cases it is not.—*Colby*.

—We never know if the medicine we give is *precisely* the right one. We do know, however, as homeopaths, that whatever we give is not going to endanger the patient's life. If I knew that the above were the only good thing about homeopathy I would practice it for that reason alone.—*C. Wesselhoeft*.

—I do not consider local treatment of any service in cases of diphtheria. It quiets the mind of the patient and his relatives, and that is about all.—*Sutherland*.

—Much of the doctor's business ought to be to keep his patient from taking medicine offered by injudicious friends. In scarlet fever, for example, as in many other diseases, put your patient in bed, find out what his friends want to do, and don't let them do it.—*C. Wesselhoeft*.

—Kali bi. and sanguinaria are my two most useful remedies in croup.—*Percy*.

—Many of the cases of pneumonia or diphtheria die, not of the disease, but of the brandy and opium that is so injudiciously given—such is the force of fashion.—*C. Wesselhoeft*.

—Just so long as there is a vestige of discharge left from gonorrhea, just so long can the disease be communicated. Injections in gonorrhea are not useful, but positively dangerous. They serve to drive the specific poison back into the bladder, where it is sure to set up chronic and intractable catarrh, often extending into the pelvis of the kidney and resulting in pyelitis.—*C. Wesselhoeft*.

—Arsenicum is indicated when after micturition or stool there is a sense of exhaustion disproportionate to the effort made.—*J. H. Smith*.

—Heat as applied to the person of the patient or of the operator cannot be considered an antiseptic. A temperature of

140° is necessary to kill the germs, and this the body will not bear.—*Boothby*.

—In cases of renal colic, if the pain is intense, put the patient in a bath, say of 110°, and if this does not afford relief, even a few inhalations of chloroform—sufficient to allay the nervous excitement—may be of benefit. This is also beneficial in gall-stone colic. Opium should be avoided.—*C. Wesselhoeft*.

—In diphtheria the care most of all must be directed toward keeping up the strength of the patient, and of the heart especially. Keep the sounds clear. If they become in the least bit softened—danger—stimulate.—*Sutherland*.

—Many well-marked cases for mercurius crave butter and the animal fats, which appear to be of real benefit. This is especially noticeable with infants.—*Smith*.

—The diarrhea to which people are subject from a change in drinking water, especially those who are continually changing their residence, is soon checked by china.—*Percy*.

—Aconite has been overpraised as to its influence in aborting "colds." My experience leads to a preference of merc. cor., ars., or phos. as more radical and effectual.—*J. H. Smith*.

—In nearly all cases of abortion you will find that curetting is the safest and most satisfactory treatment.—*Earl*.

—There are but few cases of quinsy sore throat that cannot be cured by acon., bell., and inhalations of steam.—*Sutherland*.

—Those who oppose experimentation on living animals too often oppose the whole principle of physiological inductive experiment. Though the direct knowledge thus derived is small, it is large compared with that derived from the study of the dead body. It is an illogical conclusion which asserts that physiological research is wrong because cruelty is wrong.—*C. Wesselhoeft*.

Chironian Notes.

—Causticum is perhaps preferable to kali carb. in uterine inertia.—*Allen*.

—Think of mag. carb. when the menses are dark and more profuse at night.—*Allen*.

—The pains of calc. carb. are uniformly sharp, often shooting in character.—*Allen*.

—Hughes recommends calc. carb. for gallstone colic; it prevents the formation of the stone.—*Allen*.

—Causticum should be thought of in cases of acute sore throat, with paralysis of the muscles of the pharynx.—*Allen*.

—Calc. carb. is indicated in a subacute inflammation of the knee; soreness of knee from going upstairs.—*Allen*.

—Heat of the head, followed by profuse perspiration, especially after mental effort, is characteristic of calc. carb.—*Allen*.

—Children who are constantly putting chalk, slate pencils, or sand in the mouth, frequently eating them, need calc. carb.—*Allen*.

—Smooth warts and horny excrescences occurring on the forehead or at the tip of the nose are frequently cured by causticum.—*Allen*.

—An unnatural craving for food, which is apt to be followed by acid indigest, with distention of the abdomen, is a marked symptom of calc. carb.—*Allen*.

—Patients requiring kali carb. should be sent to a warm, moist climate; those requiring calc. carb., to a dry, even, though cold climate, far from the sea.—*Allen*.

—The causticum patient is restless, but is not relieved by motion; the joints become stiff when he keeps quiet. The rhus patient must move about to relieve his pain.—*Allen*.

—Causticum is indicated in paralysis of the upper lid of the eye, when it is caused by a draught of cold air. Rhus is in-

icated when this symptom is caused by getting wet.—*Allen*.

—The cough of calc. carb. is worse at night, hacking all night long until toward morning; it then becomes loose, and the expectoration may be sweet or saltish.—*Allen*.

—In weak anæmic women, with too early and too profuse menstruation, especially where there is acid dyspepsia and dyspnoea on any exertion, calc. carb. will be indicated.—*Allen*.

—Kali bich. is indicated in dysentery, with no fever, no thirst; the stools are gelatinous, bloody, and painful, and accompanied by great prostration, weakness, and coldness.—*Allen*.

—Upon Colles' fracture more discussions have occurred, more treatises written, more apparatus made, and more suits for malpractice instituted than any other fracture in the body.—*Helmuth*.

THE WORLD'S CONGRESS OF HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS AT CHICAGO, MAY 29, 1893.

ARRANGEMENTS for the congress are being rapidly completed. Some of the addresses have been received. All the chairmen of sections are actively at work and report marked progress. Several sections are completed, and the rest will soon be in order. All the papers will be of high character. Many of the veterans in the profession will be present and deliver addresses on subjects of vital interest. In the scientific work of the congress the younger men who have achieved distinction in our school will be represented. The sections which they conduct will be made very interesting through their work and that of their worthy associates. Women will be ably represented in all departments. There is every prospect that the congress

will assume a pronounced international character.

Dr. Albert Haupt writes that a number of German physicians expect to attend. C. Bojanus of Samara, Russia, has already engaged rooms at the Great Northern. Dr. Oscar Hansen of Copenhagen will either be present or send report from Denmark. Drs. P. C. Majumdar and B. N. Banerjee of Calcutta, India, are on their way to Chicago. Dr. Joseph Adams of Toronto, Canada, will attend. F. R. Day of Honolulu is expected. Dr. Piaz of Bogota, Colombia, will represent personally his country. Dr. A. C. Eastman, an educated Sioux, will speak for the North American Indian.

It is hoped that a considerable number of British physicians will be present, and that our Mexican associates will attend in force. The acceptances received at the World's Auxiliary Headquarters of invitations to the congress and the applications for quarters made to the local committee already indicate a prodigious attendance. The latter committee is bending its energies with success toward securing comfortable accommodations for all our guests at reasonable rates.

The magnificent art building on the lake front, with its many large halls, seven of which have been devoted by President Bonney of the World's Congress Auxiliary to the exclusive use of the congress, will afford ample facilities for all our meetings.

A committee representing the profession of Chicago, with Dr. George A. Hall as president, is erecting a fine building just within the entrance to the exposition grounds as a homeopathic hospital and headquarters. It will worthily represent homeopathy before the world, and afford many comforts and conveniences to physicians of our school during their visit to the exposition. It will be to the interest of

homeopathy to have full representation at the congress. There is not only magnetism in the large number that attend a great convention, but a deep inspiration that is long lasting, and productive of beneficial results not at once recognized. It is a duty which we owe to our cause to be present in such numbers as to demonstrate instantly and beyond cavil the paramount importance of our school.

The eyes of the world will be upon Chicago during the exposition period. The proceedings of the congress will be universally and fully reported. Every homeopath laboring in his national, State, or local society will find his work made easy by the results of a convention of grand proportions and sterling work.

Let every physician of our school make a sacrifice, if necessary, to be present.

J. S. MITCHELL, M. D.,

Chairman World's Congress Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons.

J. P. DAKE, M. D.,

Chairman American Institute Committee on World's Congress.

DIPLOMAS WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

THE diplomas issued by the National Homeopathic College, Chicago, will be recognized by the State Board of Health. This decision is the result of a conference recently held between a committee of the board and the faculty of the college. It ends a struggle which has lasted over a year. The college was established two years ago.

DR. L. WILLARD.

AT a meeting of the executive committee of the Homeopathic Hospital, held on the 21st inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

The executive committee of the Homeo-

pathic Medical and Surgical Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburg, Pa., has learned with surprise and regret of the verdict rendered recently against Dr. L. H. Willard on a charge of malpractice in the hospital.

Inasmuch as Dr. Willard is a careful and skilled surgeon, who has given much of his time and largely of his means to the hospital, being ever ready to attend cases day or night without compensation, and is in every way a devoted and faithful friend of the institution;

Resolved, That we hereby extend to Dr. Willard our sincere sympathy, and agree to aid him by every means in our power to have this unjust verdict set aside.

Resolved, That it is more important to the injured and suffering in the community that this verdict be set aside than it is to the hospitals or the physicians.

The hospitals can close their doors and the physicians can refuse their services, but the injured and sick cannot cure themselves; therefore it is far more to their interest than to ours that our physicians shall be protected from malice and ignorance when their duties are performed, as they are, with their best skill, at a great sacrifice of their valuable time and without pecuniary reward.

William Metcalf, A. H. Childs, J. H. McClelland, M. D., Frank Semple, J. F. Cooper, M. D., William A. Herron, J. C. Burgher, M. D., Geo. L. McCoy, H. S. Paul, H. E. Collins.

GRACE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

THIS hospital is finding great favor with the public. On the 16th of January, when the new building, corner College and Huron Streets, was opened for patients, 24 were brought from the old establishment on Jarvis Street. Since then there have been over 130 patients admitted and 50

discharged, leaving 82 patients at present in the hospital. There have been 15 cases of typhoid fever, one resulting in death. Of the 130 patients admitted 75 have been city patients, the remainder being pay patients.

TO COLLECT RECORDS OF DISEASE AND DEATH.

DR. BYRON G. CLARK of No. 162 West 122d Street, a member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of this city, was before the Health Board recently to ask that permission should be granted to agents of the society to make a tabulated statement from the records in the Bureau of Contagious Diseases and in the Bureau of Vital Statistics. The work will include the handling of many thousands of documents. After some argument the commissioners decided to let the society begin the work. The statement is expected to show the number of cases of contagious diseases treated in this city by physicians of the homeopathic school as compared with the number treated by physicians of the allopathic school, and also the number of deaths in each list. The statement is wanted for the Homeopathic Congress, which is to be held in Chicago in a few months.

THE DREAD OF CHOLERA.

AT the recent annual meeting at Albany, N. Y., of the State Homeopathic Medical Society, Dr. W. E. Milbanks said that cholera could be fought against and escaped by ordinary prudence, even though it existed all around us, and that it was less to be feared by American citizens than measles or whooping-cough. He described it as a disease of dirt and cowardice, and said that America, as it became cleaner and paid more attention to sanitation, was growing less vulnerable to its attacks.

Cholera is not indigenous to this country, and must be brought here by ships, and it cannot live here unless it finds congenial company. He advised the removal of all filth factors by proper attention to drainage, sewerage, ventilation, and personal hygiene, and a general avoidance of uncooked food. Dr. Milbanks called attention to the fact that cholera disappears largely on a high level.

Commencements.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

—The thirty-fourth annual commencement exercises of the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri (St. Louis) was held in the Pickwick Theater evening of March 23. The musical programme, evidently from the hand of a *Kappellenmeister* (whom we suspect), was a fine bit of arrangement. It does not, however, please us inordinately to find the printed bill marred by the advertisement of a piano firm. The medical degree was conferred by Professor Edmonds, President of the Board of Trustees, and the prizes by Professor Foulon, both of whom, Edmonds and Foulon, are eminently competent from many years' experience to do their several parts well. We miss the Hamlet in this play of Hamlet. The names of the graduates were A. C. Potter, Nashville, Tenn.; Mary J. Kraft, Columbia, Mo.; Isabel Reed, Collinsville, Ill.; J. K. Goodman, Calico Rock, Ark.; W. L. Vanderveer, Andalusia, Ill.; Alice Butterworth, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Edward Mellies, Woodburn, Mo.; Ellen B. King, Naponee, Neb.; Agathon Hoffman, St. Louis; Chas. H. Krause, St. Louis; Augusta T. Witerer, St. Louis; John Engelbrecht, Drake, Mo., and Cannon A. Hart, Dallas, Tex. The prizes were awarded by Dr. J. A. Camp-

bell, and the address on behalf of the faculty, "The Graduate," was delivered by the Rev. George E. Martin.

The Alumni Association held its twentieth reunion at the Lindell Hotel following the graduation exercises, and it was a happy and enjoyable occasion. We are very proud of the old Homeopathic Medical of Missouri. She is our alma mater.

KANSAS CITY.

—The fifth annual commencement of the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College took place March 15. From parquetry to dome nearly every seat was occupied. The occasion proved a brilliant one in every respect, and the audience showed frequent appreciation of the programme.

The graduates were Rolla M. Clark, Peter Richert, James Ball, Robert A. Billings, Raphael Greno, Arthur L. Edgington, Edith A. Emmett, J. McIntosh, John T. Boland, and Harry H. Haugh.

Dr. Mark Edgerton, dean of the faculty, delivered a brief address. He said that in 1890 homeopathy celebrated its one hundredth birthday. In a century it had overcome prejudice and error and now rode the top wave. There were now three national societies of homeopathic physicians, their membership numbering far into the thousands. There were thirty-one homeopathic journals, seventy-nine homeopathic hospitals, and fifteen thousand homeopathic physicians in the United States and Canada. In cities the size of Kansas City institutions of importance often developed without much noise. Quietly had the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College grown into prominence.

Dr. Edgerton then entered into a brief history of the college. Ever since its establishment in 1888, he said, there had been a gradual increase in attendance. From eighteen students in 1888 the college pros-

pered until there were fifty students on its rolls for the year 1892-93.

THE CLEVELAND COLLEGES.

—The Homeopathic Hospital College on Huron Street and the Cleveland Medical College on Bolivar Street have had their graduation exercises, the former at the Association Hall on March 21, and the latter at Case Hall on March 22. The Homeopathic Hospital College has coined the word "Laureation," or, rather, adapted it to its commencement ceremonies, and instead of the perfunctory banquet had at its college building a *conversazione*, being a pleasant interchange of ideas, congratulations, etc., etc. The Cleveland Medical College preceded its annual exercises on the night before with a banquet at which many toasts were drunk and eloquently responded to by the professors, students, and friends. Both colleges had large classes of graduates, and both schools are hopeful of improved facilities and yet larger classes for the near future.

THE CHICAGO COLLEGES.

—**HAHNEMANN COLLEGE.**—The thirty-third annual commencement of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago was held at the Grand Opera House March 24. The programme included report of the registrar, E. Stillman Bailey; address to the graduating class by Rev. L. P. Mercer; presentation of diplomas and address by President R. Ludlam; awarding of prizes and address by Dean H. B. Fellows.

—**CHICAGO HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.**—This college held its annual commencement exercises March 21. It was the seventeenth commencement of the well-known institution, and excelled all previous ones both in attendance and the proficiency of the graduates. Forty-four young men were called upon the stage, and in the presence of their relatives and friends

were presented with the certificates which empower them to practice their chosen profession. The members of the faculty were all seated upon the stage, and Dr. J. S. Mitchell conducted the exercises.

The graduates were : M. A. Barndt, G. B. Hamlin, George Moe, M. R. Balliet, C. B. Harpole, G. W. Patchem, J. W. Bird, J. E. Hotchkin, John M. Reid, Joseph L. Black, F. F. Jackson, Joseph Rieger, E. H. Buffum, H. E. Johnston, W. D. Smith, James T. Combs, S. A. E. Johnson, A. P. Shearburn, F. L. Davis, P. H. Keyser, Peder Soe, G. A. Delamater, Rollin G. Knapp, S. P. Sorenson, F. C. Dickinson, H. H. Lawrence, John H. Stotts, Owen C. Evans, H. S. Llewellyn, H. W. Sutcliffe, James F. Flynn, George E. Lewis, W. P. Sutton, H. G. Forrest, J. P. Longwell, W. B. Thewalt, W. K. Foot, M. C. Mackin, G. L. Tisdale, John H. Gale, E. H. Merwin, W. Trowbridge, C. E. Holloway, Edward S. Miller.

—NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.—This college held its second annual commencement exercises March 22. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon five persons by Dr. A. S. Butler, President of the Board of Directors. The dean's report was presented by Dr. J. A. Printy. It went to show that the college need not fear the fullest investigation of the State Board of Health. The address of the occasion was made by Professor P. R. Barnes, LL. B. Professor Wilson A. Smith, M. D., delivered the faculty valedictory.

IOWA.

—The Board of Regents of the university were in session March 14, presided over by Governor Boies. The main business was connected with the closing exercises of the medical school of the university. The homeopathic department graduated tonight twenty-three young men and women.

The address was delivered by Dr. C. W. Eaton of Des Moines.

Society Meetings.

MASSACHUSETTS.

—The Homeopathic Medical Society of Western Massachusetts held its annual meeting and dinner at the Cooley House recently, and the affair was attended by about twenty members and visiting physicians. Naturally after the fiery discussion of the vaccination question the last week between the champions of allopathic and homeopathic dosing, it was one of the first questions to attract the attention of the meeting. A committee was chosen, which drafted the following resolution, later adopted by the meeting : "Whereas, certain foolish and false ideas have recently been brought before the community in regard to vaccination, leading many people to believe that there is a wide difference between the methods practiced by the homeopathic and other schools of medicine, Therefore be it resolved that the Homeopathic Medical Society of Western Massachusetts has no knowledge of any method other than that of inserting the virus directly into the skin."

The papers of the day, which were unusually interesting, were given by Drs. Lamson Allen, E. D. Fitch, and Carl Crisand of Worcester, F. P. Bachelder and J. E. Briggs of Boston, and W. F. Robinson of Albany. Professor Horace Packard of Boston was also present. All the visiting physicians applied for membership in the organization, and Dr. E. A. Clark of Worcester was admitted. These officers were elected : President, P. R. Watts of Stafford Springs ; first vice-president, G. F. A. Spencer of Ware ; second vice-president, E. A. Murdock of Spencer ; secretary and

treasurer, O. W. Roberts of this city; censors, N. W. Rand of Monson, C. E. Perkins of Warren, and W. F. Harding of Westfield; delegate to the meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy at Chicago in May, N. W. Rand of Monson; alternate, J. P. Rand of Worcester. These officers were all present, and besides them O. O. Roberts of Northampton, George Wilkins of Palmer, A. J. Bond of Adams, A. M. Cushing of this city. The society will hold its next quarterly meeting at the Cooley House June 21.

MISSOURI.

—The Ozark Homeopathic Medical Association met at Joplin March 22. Dr. Whitney read a paper on the use of "Chloroform in Obstetrics," which was well received and called forth a very interesting discussion.

The association, while not large in number, is in a flourishing condition. Dr. Flower was elected president for the coming year. Meetings are held quarterly; the next one is to be held in Carthage in June.

MINNESOTA.

—A meeting of the Minneapolis Homeopathic Medical Society was held March 22. Papers were presented by Dr. R. D. Matchan on "Lymphatic Enlargements," and by Dr. H. H. Leavitt on "Modern Pile Operation."

NEW YORK.

—The two hundred and eighty-first regular meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Kings County was held in Brooklyn March 14. The report of the Bureau of Obstetrics, Gynecology, and Pediatrics, of which G. C. Jeffery, M. D., is chairman, was read.

Other papers bearing upon these subjects were also read.

Book Reviews.

THE LONDON HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL REPORTS. Edited by GEORGE BURFORD, M. D., and C. KNOX SHAW. Vol. II. London: December, 1892. Price, five shillings.

Viewed simply as a bit of printer's art this volume would put to shame the majority of Annual Reports printed and published in the United States. The paper employed is of the heaviest kind, the typography clear and bright, and the "make-up" all that could be desired. It will bear any amount of rough tumbling and rough handling, and marginal notes may be made in ink with perfect impunity. This was that which attracted us first. Then came the further surprise of the judicious placing of the hospital's cases so that a reader would continue to read having once begun, and not lay the book down in impatience because of the burden of figures and statistics of the hospital's losses financially or otherwise, and the need of some charitably inclined persons or corporations to will something handsome in order to "raise" the debt. Neither is it filled with telling cases, inserted to laud the wonderful proficiency and brilliancy of *our* surgeon or our especial teacher or diagnostician. In a word, it is, as we in this country view it, anything but a hospital report; it is a clear, handsome, intelligent, *résumé* of some of the good work done at this hospital, the striking cases being carefully though unostentatiously related, presenting food for thought and teaching the reader in an inoffensive way. The first paper is by our good friend Dr. Alfred C. Pope, and carefully deals with "The Therapeutic Sphere of Arnica in the Practice of Surgery," which bristles with facts gathered not alone from our own school of practice, but from all

sources of information. "Ranunculus Bulbosus," by Dr. D. Dyce Brown, M. A., can be read easily and with a feeling of satisfaction, for it seems to fall right into that "long felt want" which other authors, who simply rewrite what has been in the books from the first, fail to supply. These two papers alone would be ample remuneration for the small sum required to purchase the report. But there are others. C. Knox Shaw, surgeon, relates "A Peculiar Form of Carcinoma" of the right cheek, which is illustrated with two full-page colored lithographs. Dr. Edwin A. Neatby contributes some "Original Investigations respecting the Position of the Heart's Apex Beat in Children," which is a fine work. Dudley Wright describes the "Use of Electric Transillumination in the Diagnosis of Purulent Accumulations in the Antrum of Highmore, with some Remarks on the Operative Treatment of the Disease." Other famous contributors assist in this symposium, and altogether have produced a *book*, not simply a *report*, which takes place on our library shelves with the costliest "blue and gold" bound text-book. The editors have our personal thanks for their service to the profession. "Do it again," and soon!

—The March number of *The Century* has a remarkably fine medallion portrait of the first Napoleon. "Benefits Forgotten" and "Sweet Bells out of Tune" continue entrancingly interesting. The Westminster Abbey paper, with its handsome and graphic illustrations, is fine and very readable. The "process" cut for the out-west dancing recreation among cow-punchers and others is very realistic, and one can almost hear the noise and shouting and shuffle of feet, as well as the "figures" that are being called by the fiddlers. A very pretty number all told.

—*Lippincott's* for March has another of Capt. King's stories, "Waring's Peril," which carries the reader along comfortably and does not shock him too much. Waring is a West Pointer—a military dude, a sort of shirk—who is sent to a barracks manned almost wholly by battle-scarred veterans. Here he flirts and dawdles, and eventually is accused of murder, all circumstantial evidence pointing in that direction. The *dénouement* is in Capt. King's usual vein. It is a good story. Remainder of the journal is, as usual, good.

—*The New England Magazine* contains "The Massachusetts Prison System," by Rev. Samuel J. Barrows, which is excellent. "The Salvation of a Missionary," by Edwin C. Martin, will repay a second reading; so also will "The Republic of Chili," by Lieutenant Chas. H. Harlow, U. S. N.

Globules.

—A Homeopathic Medical Society is to be formed in Toledo, O. A preliminary meeting was held last month in the office of Dr. Watts.

—The Homeopathic Clinical Club, of Scranton, Pa., has elected officers as follows: President, Dr. H. B. Ware; vice-president, Dr. R. W. Montgomery; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Fred W. Lange.

—The alumni of the Cleveland Medical College offer to endow a chair of bacteriology in the college. Better turn their loose change into some more needed and practical channel.

—The Missouri Institute of Homeopathy holds its seventeenth annual session in Kansas City beginning April 18. Headquarters at Hotel Midland. Brer Cutler is preparing a programme, which will amply repay all attenders upon this session.

Visitors of distinction are expected.
Come !

—The Homeopathic protest against the bill now before the Pennsylvania Legislature which would compel their graduates to appear before a State Board of Health to be there examined and approved before practicing medicine in this State. If they were guaranteed that their homeopathic principles would not be prejudicial to their followers they would not object to the law. But there is such open contempt and warfare against the homeopathic system by the allopathic school of doctors that they do not wish to put themselves in their power. Separate boards certainly are advisable.

—The Homeopathic Hospital College (Cleveland) has taken steps to carry the war into Africa. At its recent alumni meeting the proposition was made and adopted to send out lecturers through the State to address the public on the theme of homeopathy, thus enlightening a segment of the public which does not attend medical meetings and does not read medical journals. Why should this not prove a practical undertaking?

—The Homeopathic Medical Society of Eastern Ohio holds its annual meeting at Akron April 19. Banquet to wind up the feast of intellect. A very enthusiastic and prosperous band of homeopaths.

—An obstetrical eye bandage is recommended. Tie strip of cheese cloth over baby's eye while waiting for cord to cease pulsating. This keeps baby's dirty fingers from producing oph. neonat.

—POSTPONEMENT. —Alabama Homeopathic Medical Association, which was due to meet in annual session at Huntsville in May next, has by request of its members determined to postpone the meeting until September, so as not to interfere with the World's Fair meeting in May.

Oh=don't=ology.

DON'T tell your students (in college or out) to use the 3d "attenuation," unless you also tell them why they shouldn't use the 2d—or the 200th.

DON'T you know enough of O. and O. (if you are a censor) *not* to associate myopia with cataract? Obscuration of vision is *not* the right answer.

DON'T permit a senior student to absent himself from *any* lecture, even if he is paying you as his preceptor, and could, as he does, pull many \$2 chestnuts out of the fire for you.

DON'T permit your College Dispensary to degenerate into a loafing room for freshmen, and a convenient depot to fill everybody's pocket case. Make it the School of Therapeutics.

DON'T publish as an original contribution papers "borrowed" from a quasi-national organization. That is a poor way of exemplifying the greater purity and higher morality of *our* journal.

DON'T just yet a while sell your homeopathic practice, and, Omar-like, burn your books and records. Perhaps Gould will be merciful to his erstwhile enemy, and not bear down too hard on us, prostrate at his feet.

DON'T forget that "MATTER IS INDESTRUCTIBLE"; you may change its form and place, but you cannot destroy it. Now, please, where is the "matter" destroyed between the 3d and the 200th potency?

DON'T let age or maudlin sentiment dominate in the retention or selection of a Professor. A teacher who is unpopular with the class will injure not alone the special college, but the cause of Homeopathy itself.

The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, MAY 1, 1893.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.



J. M. LEE, M. D.,
Rochester, N. Y.

HAS anyone noted the gradual change in the tone of the homeopathic press touching the question of therapeutics and potency? A cursory review of files

not farther back than 1886 discloses an almost universal reporting of clinical cases with alternating remedies, with the low and even the crudest forms of medicaments, and the adjuvants at that time so numerous. A few of the journals stood out fearlessly for the single remedy, the careful application of the same, and in the higher potencies. But these were classed with the immaculates, the internationals, the irrations, and so forth.

* * *

THIS train of thought was suggested by the reading of an eloquent editorial in the current number of the *Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy*, in which Editor Arndt speaks of the requirements for an intelligent paper, to be of value to the reader and student; he deprecates the use of alternation of remedies; he advocates

the single remedy, and makes a stirring appeal for a careful diagnosis. And yet it was the *Medical Counselor* which was one of the last trespassers in this matter of therapeutics, and the present able editor of the *Pacific Coast Journal* was its putative editor.

* * *

WHAT has produced this change? Why are *all* the homeopathic journals of to-day ready to publish a potency cure, not alone with the 200th, but as high up as the Roman numerals will extend? What mighty wizard has turned the current of homeopathic opinion from its natural downhill tendency (the lower potencies and the tincture) to the disregard of the law of gravitation and sending it up into the clouds? Yet no honest student of the situation can have failed to note the change. May we not assume that the introduction into our colleges of the "Organon" has had much to do with the reform; and that as the student understands more clearly the law of homeopathy, and the application of the same, will he grow into homeopathic gianthood, and ultimately destroy the "regular enemy"?

* * *

IT is further a noteworthy fact that students hailing from the offices of the old-time, alternating, 3x preceptors are

very self-confident the first year or two of their college sessions; they come filled full with the old stock arguments concerning the preparation of potencies; they invariably speak of the "alternations"; they can heap ridicule upon ridicule with a master hand; but before the close of the second year a change steals over them, and the chances are good that on graduation day they know *more* about homeopathy than their 3x preceptors, and are not so blatant regarding the potency question.

* *

THE committee on arrangements for the World's Congress, which convenes the last of the month in Chicago, have made ample and satisfactory arrangements for the entertainment of all who will come. Hotel rates have not, as some believe, been raised, and those who do not come to pay the usual rates of first-class hotels can find reasonable accommodations by addressing Dr. A. K. Crawford, 70 State Street, Chicago.

Open Court.

—The sooner Middletown is emancipated from the care of the present Commission in Lunacy the better it will be for us, and the cooler it will be for them.—*Fiske, Annual Address.*

Wouldn't it be a little more fair to wait for the publication of Obetz's proposition to the regents of the Ann Arbor University before condemning him? Evidently Dr. Obetz is under promise not to reveal a university (state) secret until the regents give permission; and all discussion of his proposition or what led to that proposition is a surmise on the part of others. Those who know Obetz, and who have no ax to grind, are slow to believe him guilty of the treachery now surmised and charged.

A few of us "outsiders" already know that there is a concealed African in the wood pile. But whether there be or not, common fairness would dictate the manly course.

The long-protracted agony is over at last. That essay, bound to kill homeopathy, has been written. The man who immortalized himself a hundred dollars' worth is Dr. William W. Browning, of Brooklyn. It is safe to presume that he earned his money. Wonder who paid the committee for reading all the stuff ordered—or was the competition limited?—*Pac. Coast Jour. of Hom.*

All right, Bro. Arndt; but where is this mysterious document that will close our hospitals, our dispensaries; that will knock the New York Tripartite examination system into a cocked hat; "bust" up our journals, rust and worm-eat our cart wheels, and drive us into the old school for a living? Is this to be another Veiled Prophet affair, governing on the supposed beauty and sublimity of the veiled leper—that is, blast us poor homeopaths, through the never published \$100 document, to which such awful power is ascribed. Bring it forth, Brer Gould! Please let us run our finger over the aide of the ax which is to terminate our homeopathic existence in the morning. Don't, please don't, keep the good thing all to yourself. And publish it in pamphlet form, with a space on the back so we can put our card and office hours on it. And, finally, Gould, Arndt you just a little bit sorry to squander a cool hundred dollars for what you could have had gratis from a half-hundred or more standard books, published and in existence from the dawn of homeopathy? We stop the press, awaiting your reply.

—In 1830 when the cholera broke out, Hahnemann said give camphor in tincture, but give cuprum and veratrum high.

Medical Melange.

Objections to Intra-Thoracic Auscultation.—I assume at once that this mode of research is not called for when by the ordinary auscultation diagnosis is clear. It may come in usefully in all cases where the esophageal tube is used for exploration, but it will not be always applicable in instances where it might be useful, owing to the circumstance that many patients are unable to bear the introduction of the tube, and that it may sometimes be unadvisable to subject them to it. I met with a patient suffering from probable thoracic aneurism in whose case the exploration would have been most valuable; but the introduction of the tube caused so much retching and straining I was obliged to withdraw the tube before I had explored as fully as I could have wished, although what was effected was sufficient to inform me of the existence of aneurismal murmur from the left carotid or subclavian. The explorations might also be objectionable in cases of irritable stomach or where there was severe cough or cough with hemorrhage. I need not dwell any longer on particular points of this kind, since the whole is summed up in a sentence: whenever the practitioner feels he can safely and prudently pass a tube into the stomach, then he can bring into practice intra-thoracic auscultation. The modes in which this method may be improved by mechanical means opens up a very wide field of inquiry. I commenced my work with the ordinary flexible tube, and up to the present time I have found nothing better than a good-sized tube with a large lateral aperture at the extreme end. I have used another tube charged with several apertures an inch from each other, and this answers fairly well. Apertures are

essential in these tubes; if they are not made there is little or no conduction of sound. The best tube at this moment is the long esophageal flexible tube with the stethoscope attached.—*Benjamin Ward Richardson.*

Chloroform Narcosis.—I take it as settled that the respiratory centers are the first in order to be affected, and the rule to watch the respiration is a sound one. There are two classes, and two only, where death occurs under the use of chloroform, and these are (1) unsuitable cases, and (2) unsuitable apparatus.

1. *Unsuitable cases.*—As regards these all agree that they consist of those where some organic disease of the heart and lungs exists, likely to be influenced by the drug, and to these we should perhaps add any affection of the centers presiding over the circulation and respiration.

2. *Unsuitable apparatus.*—Here I have been struck by the remarkable preponderance of the use of some one of the numerous inhalers in fatal cases. It is my firm conviction that if all apparatus are carefully deposited in the lumber room we would be gratified by a decided decrease in the number of deaths. I think it will be found on an analysis of every case of death from chloroform narcosis that where death has not been the outcome of organic disease, the existence of which was unascertained, unsuspected, or overlooked, it has been the result of the use of some inhaler. I have ever since my student days used the folded towel applied over the mouth and nose, insuring a due admixture of air with the vapor. Keeping this towel well before the nose and mouth, I keep my eyes upon the respiratory movements and regulate the administration accordingly. I have never had any mishap in thus giving it, and I have given it to all sorts of cases, and numberless times and often, when far

away from medical assistance, alone. In thus speaking of chloroform I do not, of course, pretend that it is any safer than ether, and do not decry the latter; but I only desire to put the saddle on the real delinquent, and I am persuaded the inhaler is to blame. The tendency of all true science is to the simplification of treatment and the methods of practice.—*G. A. Van Someron.*

Recovery from Chloroform by Suspension and Inflation.—Chloroform was administered to a gentleman who had a cardiac bruit for the purpose of opening an abscess of the mastoid cells. Just at the beginning of the operation it was found that both respiration and the action of the heart had ceased. The order of these events was not ascertained, but it was thought that the heart was the first to cease. Resort was at once had to the inverted position, the patient being suspended by the flexed knees from the shoulders of Dr. Prince, who trotted round the operating room with his burden so long as his strength lasted. He then stood still and the assistants practiced the Sylvester method, the body still inverted and suspended from Dr. Prince's shoulders. There was no response. The patient was again placed on the table, to all appearance dead. The patient was now suspended from the assistant's shoulders and trotted round the room for about one minute. Then Dr. Prince remembered the account of the resuscitation of an infant by blowing directly into the mouth. He stopped, knelt down, put his mouth to the patient's, and drove air from his own lungs into those of the patient. "The chest expanded, the diaphragm, with the weight of the intestines, was raised," and Dr. Prince does not doubt that the flaccid heart was emptied of its blood. After auscultation, in which no sound was heard.

artificial expansion of the lungs was resumed, expirations being effected by the elasticity of the chest. This was continued for about three minutes, when the operators had the gratification of seeing the color of the lips improve. Another interval for auscultation was allowed, but no sound of natural respiration or pulsation could be detected. Inflation was again resumed and continued for about two minutes, when the gratification was experienced of hearing the first natural effort at respiration. After a short time the operation was finished under ether. "This is the sixth case of suspended functions which did not respond to either the Marshall Hall or Sylvester method, the first five of which recovered under suspension treatment. Without this all would have been lost."

Use of Antiseptics in Prevention of Scarlet Fever and of Septicæmia.

—Scarlet fever, as is generally recognized, spreads through the atmosphere, and the poison obtains entrance to the patient's system through the respiratory passages. It is not necessary, therefore, to assume gratuitously that, because a patient has been operated upon, the poison has of necessity been introduced through the wound. On this ground I would submit that antiseptics, however efficiently employed with a view to prevent direct inoculation, would not in themselves prevent infection of the patient by scarlet fever through the ordinary channels, either at the time of the operation or subsequently. On the other hand, if efficiently carried out, they will destroy, and therefore prevent, the introduction of the poison of scarlet fever and of septicæmia through the wound. In the General Lying-in Hospital, in which for the last eleven years conducted the service upon Listerian principles, though scarlet fever spread from

patient to patient, septicæmia as a cause both of illness and of death had been practically eliminated ; and though scarlet fever spread, septic processes obtained no hold even in the scarlet fever cases. The precautions adopted aimed at and succeeded in destroying septic matter which might otherwise be carried by direct inoculation through wounds in the genital passage ; but these same antiseptic precautions were obviously insufficient, and were never intended, unless supplemented, to prevent the spread of scarlet fever and of other poisons which permeate the atmosphere and find a door of entry through the respiratory passages.—*Robert Boxall.*

The Treatment of Cutthroat Wounds.—On August 1, 1888, a man aged forty-five was admitted. He was a well-made man with a very restless manner, an anxious expression, pallid mucous membranes, and a cold, clammy skin. He had been drinking freely for ten days, and on two occasions had had delirium tremens. On the front of his neck were two clean-cut wounds, self-inflicted with a razor two hours before admission. The upper wound was situated just in front of the hyoid bone, and extended one inch and a half to the left and one inch to the right of the mesial line, dividing the soft structures down to the bone. The lower, almost horizontal, extended about two inches on each side of the middle line. The skin, fasciæ, muscles, thyro-hyoid membrane, and epiglottis were completely divided, and when the head was slightly raised the rima glottidis and back to the pharynx were brought into view. The two wounds were separated by a narrow strip of skin about half an inch wide. Hemorrhage had been arrested before admission. The tongue was pale, moist, furred, and tremulous. Pulse 68, small and compressible. Respiration 20, regular, and unattended by pain.

Phonation was neither painful nor defective. He was removed to the operating theater, anæsthesia induced, and a thorough examination made ; there was rather free hemorrhage from unsecured branches of the superior thyroid artery. These were ligatured, and after removing blood clots and thoroughly cleansing the wounded parts the upper wound was closed with several fine silk sutures. The lower wound was then attended to, and first the cut edges of the epiglottis were accurately held together by four (non-chromicised) aseptic catgut sutures. These were inserted obliquely and so that the mucous membrane was not injured, and when tightened good opposition all along the cut edges was obtained. The edges of the divided thyro-hyoid membrane, then the divided sterno-hyoid and thyro-hyoid muscles were in turn sutured with catgut, and the skin wound was closed with fine silk sutures. A small drainage tube was inserted at each extremity of the wound, and dry boracic dressing was applied. The head was bent forward and fixed in the usual way. An enema of beef tea and brandy with a little liquid extract of ergot was administered on his return to bed, but was not retained, and he was found to have diarrhea. A few hours afterward—at 5 P. M.—he had not been sick, but had spat up a few small blood clots ; there was slight difficulty in breathing. As the diarrhea was troublesome, a starch and opium enema was administered. At 9 P. M. there was scarcely any dyspnœa, and the diarrhea had abated. August 2 there was neither pain, cough, nor dyspnœa, but the patient was very restless and had only slept one hour. The temperature and pulse were regular. Nothing had been given by the mouth, and the nutrient enemata had been only partially retained. In the afternoon the wound was dressed ; it was looking

quite quiet; a little blood stained serum had escaped. August 3 everything was satisfactory. Drainage tubes were discontinued. Water was given him by the mouth, none of which escaped at the wound. At 9 P. M. fifteen ounces of milk and two ounces of whisky were swallowed slowly, without pain or difficulty, and three or four small pieces of ice were taken just afterward. August 7 all the superficial sutures were removed. There were a few drops of laudable pus from the track of the right drainage tube. The wound being quite healed on the 10th, he was allowed up on the following day. He walked into the garden for an hour. He expressed himself as quite well, without pain or tenderness or difficulty of breathing or swallowing or any defect of voice. On August 14 a laryngoscopic examination showed the larynx congested, the epiglottis curved so that its external margins unduly approximated toward the glottis. The vocal cords were normal in appearance and action. He left the hospital at the end of the fortnight from the infliction of the wound.—*Henry Morris.*

Lying on Abdomen.—Children will lie on abdomen on account of worm colic or colic from indigestion; adults, when gallstones are passing, with vomiting. It is a favorable sign when patient remains quiet with strength. In acute rheumatism this is not the case; the patient remains quiet because it pains him to move. When patient is restless, exhausted, tossing about, it is a bad sign. In health patients lie mostly on right side; but fail not to learn the patient's habit. In pleurisy, first stage, when there are great stitches, patient lies best on unaffected side because it brings the inflamed parts away; but in advanced stage with effusion patient lies best on affected side.

INDICATIONS FOR A FEW REMEDIES IN HEART DISEASES.

By W. McGEORGE, M. D., Woodbury, N. J.

(Continued from page 125.)

Aconite.—Hempel's remedy of remedies, and a remedy which is not used in heart diseases as much as its merits deserve. In cases of mitral insufficiency, with rapid beating of the heart and the loud bellows-murmur—with cold hands and great weakness, almost unable to move, has to lie still and yet wants to move, patient bids you good-by—a dose every five minutes will, in from ten to thirty minutes, remove the ebullition, and leave a weak and eased patient. In cases of numbness or tingling of the hands, particularly the left, and dread of being alone, acon. is the sovereign remedy. In cases of fright, or cases that result from mortification or chagrin, I have had as good, if not better, results from acon. than staphisagria. In strong constitutions I have had good results from staph., but in weakened, debilitated constitutions with this symptom, I give acon. In fright, with burning about the heart, let us not forget opium.

My colleague, Dr. M. B. Tuller, says that in palpitation of the heart occurring at midnight or after midnight, driving the patient out of bed to the open window or out of doors, with great anguish, acon. will speedily relieve. Under *lactuca virosa*, there is great "oppression of the chest at night, waking him from sleep and obliging him to sit up with anxious suddenness, feels as if he would suffocate, and suddenly he finds himself on his feet in the room." Under *spongia*, which often follows acon. well, the palpitation occurs about 2 A. M., driving the patient out of bed with great anxiety, but does not drive him out of doors.

Veratrum Viride.—Although this remedy

has been abused by the old-school physicians, and has lost some of the distinction it enjoyed a dozen years ago, it is a royal remedy in heart troubles. In rapid beating of the pulse, with sickness and cold sweat on forehead or extremities (if not given too low), it will do a great deal of good. It has a profound action on the kidneys and helps to eliminate urea, and in this way will stop and remove uræmic convulsions accompanied with a pulse running from 140 to 170. Old-school physicians say it acts mechanically on the heart. In drop doses, or three- or four-drop doses, it no doubt does act mechanically; but I have seen nicer and safer results with the first dilution than with Norwood's tincture. In some respects it is analogous to aconite; but how are we going to differentiate? Both have full, hard, bounding pulse, and both have congestion of head, lungs, and heart; but verat. has more delirium than acon., while acon. has more anxiety and fitful moods. Verat. has throbbing like bell.; acon. has pulsations, but complains more of fullness and heaviness and burning. Acon. has hot, dry, burning skin, with pale face; verat. has pale face, but the skin is cold, clammy, and frequently of a bluish tinge. Remember, the primary and general condition of the skin under verat. is cold, clammy, and insensible, but occasionally we see a secondary condition, in which the skin is hot, burning, and sensitive. Verat. has constant burning distress in cardiac region; acon. has anxiety about the heart. Verat. has cardiac oppression with passive congestion, and tendency to fainting and collapse; acon. has active congestion, worse when moving fast or going upstairs, and, with the tendency to fainting, there is tingling in the fingers. In concluding my remarks on this remedy, let me again impress the importance of consulting verat.

vir. in all cases of convulsions of uræmic origin.

Cactus grandiflorus is generally indicated in nervous, debilitated persons (mostly female), who have become run down by protracted sickness or overwork while weakened by sickness, or in people suffering from asthma or any lung trouble which is attended by oppression of breathing. In the characteristic symptoms, where the patient feels as if the heart was grasped by a strong hand which squeezes it tighter and tighter, *cactus* stands unrivaled, as well as in the sensation of an iron band around the heart. Both of these symptoms, as well as the sensation of constriction of the chest, in my opinion arise from disturbance or irritation of the spinal nerves, or from the irritation of a sensitive filament of the phrenic nerve, given off as the main nerve passes along the middle mediastinum to the pericardium. It is evident that *cactus* has a profound influence on these nerves, and hence we can understand its usefulness in pericarditis and endocarditis. *Arnica* also has the sensation as if the heart was grasped by an iron band, but I think it will be found more useful when this symptom arises from injury of the nerves or direct violence. *Lilium tigr.* also has pressing pains, dull and heavy, as if the heart was grasped; but we find an alternate grasping and then releasing of the heart under *lilium*. The *cactus* patient often awakens in a fright-like acon., and has numbness of left arm; but acon. has more tingling than numbness. We sometimes hear in every-day practice of this or that patient being threatened with neuralgia of the heart, but I must confess that I don't know how we can portend this catastrophe. But in such genuine cases of irritation of the cardiac nerves, do not forget *cactus*.

Spongia.—In Lippe's Text Book we find the following capital indication: "Violent

palpitation of heart, with rapid beating (each beat accompanied by a loud blowing, as of a bellows), which awakens him after midnight (Dr. Tuller says 2 A. M.), with a sense of suffocation, loud cough, great alarm, agitation, anxiety, and difficult respiration." He also recommends it in rheumatic affections of the valves, when there is a fibrous deposit. Fifteen years ago I read in "Bell's diarrhea" that spongia would cause and cure plastic endocarditis. I do not know, but I would like to hear the experience of those who have been able to verify this remark. But in cases of insufficiency of the mitral valves, or in roughened or stiffened valves, it is useful. I am inclined to assert that in valvular troubles, when there is no special indication for any other remedy, spongia 30, if persevered in for months, will exert a beneficial effect, and reduce the blowing and abnormal sounds considerably.

Arnica I always think of in all cases of heart trouble following an injury, violence or strain, or in hypertrophy from over-work, over-training, over-exercise in lifting, running, jumping or walking; for aneurisms consequent upon violent exertion, and pericardial troubles from same cause. The sensation of soreness as if bruised in the heart or base of heart, will frequently decide for arnica where otherwise the choice would fall on rhus. "Pain in region of heart, if it were squeezed together, or as if it got a shock, is an indication that has been frequently verified."

Lycopodium relieves cases of fatty hearts (confirmed by autopsies) when the only symptoms observed were those peculiar to its action on the digestive organs. Palpitation of heart every evening in bed is a good indication for its use. When the heart trouble is caused by wind in the stomach, or aggravated by it, with great rumbling in the bowels, or distention of the colon, we

will get quicker relief from lyco. than nux or carbo. veg.

Phosphorus is Buchner's great remedy for troubles of the right side of the heart as arsen. is for the left side. In cases of emaciated individuals who have diseases of the pulmonary artery or right ventricle, or in people who have the characteristic head symptoms or kidney symptoms combined with heart trouble, or in fatty hearts it should not be forgotten. I have not used this medicine very often in this class of cases, for I have observed that if injudiciously given it does a great deal of mischief, which it is very hard to undo.

Spigelia is a favorite remedy with many and is often indicated in endocardial and pericardial troubles, but I have no special indications for its use. The symptom "systolic blowing at the apex," indicates its usefulness in valvular disturbance. Lilienthal writes highly in its praise.

Camphor will close this paper, although mentioned last I do not always think of it last. In audible beating of the heart after eating, in diminished circulation in parts distant from the heart, or when the blood does not circulate at all to the distant parts, with icy coldness of the skin, with or without great anguish in the pericardial region, camphor will work like a charm.

IRRIGATION OF THE URETHRA AND BLADDER BY POSTURE AND CONTINUOUS CURRENT.

By B. H. DAVIS, LL. M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE germ theory of specific urethritis has not been universally accepted, and surely has not begotten any more successful method of treatment than formerly prevailed. My experience and observation teach me that germicidal, or any other remedies which aggravate the existing irri-

tation, do harm ; for germs revel in the products of inflammatory conditions.

Otis says that corrosive sublimate is often irritating, even when one part to twenty thousand is used. Meddlesome and inappropriate instrumentation have done irreparable harm to the genito-urinary apparatus. The urethral canal is a collapsing tube, curved in its course, flattened transversely or longitudinally in the different divisions of its route ; it is supported by cellular, expansible tissue, and lined with a delicate, sensitive, folding membrane ; and is part and parcel of two of the most functionally active organs of the body.

Yet this delicate, complicated structure is incised, divulsed, punctured, corroded by chemicals and electricity, eroded by injudicious use of sounds and catheters as freely as though it were the commonest of structures. Instrumentation of the urethral tract is not unsurgical or unnecessary, but it is to be avoided during the existence of acute urethritis and its sequelæ : orchitis, epididymitis, cystitis, pyelitis, and vesiculitis.

Genito-urinary surgeons warn us of the danger of internal urethrotomy beyond the external sphincter. The urethral canal should not be instrumentally invaded during the course of active inflammation or during the existence of any of its concomitants. Should retention occur it is safer to alleviate by aspiration, or if the retention is due to some pathological condition of the genito-urinary apparatus it is better to make a false urethra by puncturing the perineum about three-fourths of an inch above the anal verge, pass the instrument directly to and through the apex of the prostate, when a catheter may be introduced and free drainage maintained. The bladder being drained in this way, the offending constrictor and sphincter muscles

become quiescent, and certain morbid conditions are thereby relieved, as certain rectal diseases are healed by stretching the sphincter ani. Instrumentation aggravates engorged and irritable urethræ precisely as it does rhinital hypertrophy. This is readily demonstrated by probing nares, narrowed by spongy, hypertrophied tissue, or the granular membrane of middle ear catarrh, which causes puffiness, secretion, and pain.

It is well known that a small pile tumor or a fissure within the grasp of the sphincter ani muscle will cause severe pain ; and that fissure and rectal engorgement are readily healed as well as relief given to pain by muscle rest. While the posterior urethra is not so highly endowed with sensation as to give warning by acute pain, yet one can understand by analogy how rest of the vesical structures may exercise a curative influence. There is another complication which may occur when there are lesions in the grasp of the muscles of the urethral tract ; namely, puddling and retention of urine, its admixture with blood and serum, which decompose and form toxic agents, causing local irritation and systemic infection, or urethral fever. For this reason internal urethrotomy of the deep portion of the canal posterior to the external sphincter is superseded by dilatation, or the external operation, which avoids this difficulty by providing free drainage.

Normal flowing urine is not baneful, hence operative procedures, which provide for drainage are not followed by the disturbances which frequently pursue lesions of the deep urethra.

Several years ago, while endeavoring to blow a powder into the urethra for relief of a chronic urethritis by pressing the blunt nozzle of a powder blower into the pouting lips of the urethral meatus, my patient ex-

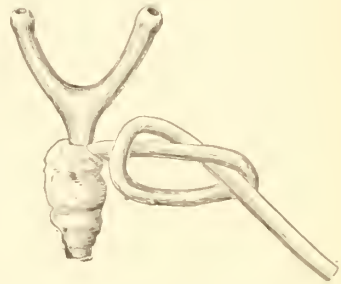
pressed an urgent desire to pass water ; attempting to urinate, he passed wind and no water. I repeated this procedure several times with success. This disclosure suggested the feasibility of irrigating the deep urethra and bladder without encroaching instrumentally upon the urethral tract. I endeavored to inject water in a similar way and failed. I found by accident a Kiefer nozzle, which was designed for irrigating the anterior urethra. I had no hope of reaching the deep urethra or bladder.

My patients were induced to irrigate the urethra, using water as hot as it could be borne ; to place themselves in a bath tub with the back resting upon the incline at the head of the tub, and flex the lower extremities. They all expressed them-



selves as being much relieved by the treatment, and as it produced prompt results they were faithful in carrying out the instructions. Nearly all the cases reported that the water entered the bladder. One patient reported that he filled the bladder a dozen times the first séance. Tiemann & Co. have constructed, at my request, a double canula, Y-shaped, with a nozzle about three-fourths of an inch long. It is inclosed in a thin, inflatable, rubber sac, similar to the Gihon urethral tampon. This is introduced into the urethra, so that as the bag is blown up it fills the navicular fossa, dilates the anterior urethra, and holds the canula in place ; the canula may also be held by a modified Mitchell

hood. A fountain syringe is filled with hot water and placed from two to four feet higher than the pelvis, first being connected with the inlet tube of the canula. The inlet is a trifle larger than the outlet. The instrument should be made of hard



rubber, or some material that is a poor conductor of heat. Irrigation is a coaxing process, and cannot be successfully forced. The constrictor muscles resent the impact of an injection, as well as force of any kind. A tube is attached to the canular outlet to carry off the waste.

The canula is held by placing the forefinger in its bifurcation, and the gland is grasped behind its corona by the thumb and other fingers ; the stop cock is turned, and the water is felt working its way along the canal and passing imperceptibly into



the bladder, causing a desire to urinate after an accumulation of sufficient bulk.

Water sufficiently hot to cause smarting of the skin is borne with a feeling of relief

and comfort. If the disease is confined to that portion of the urethra anterior to the external sphincter the irrigation is to be done in the upright position, but if the disease has extended beyond this barrier, and involves the deep urethra or bladder, or both, the irrigation should be carried to these parts. The only obstacle to be overcome is the mixed muscular structure of

should be placed upon his back, in the reclining position, for the purpose of securing general relaxation and giving a downward dip to the horizontal or fixed portion of the urethral canal. The shoulders should be raised, thus flexing the upper portion of the body upon the pelvis, which is also slightly raised; the thighs are flexed, and legs are supported by crutches to obvi-



the external sphincter; beyond this the way is clear, for the internal sphincter relaxes from the presence of fluid in the deep urethra. To overcome this obstacle it is essential to suitably posture the patient. An anterior urethritis may extend beyond the external sphincter in from one to three weeks' time.

To successfully carry out irrigation of the deep urethra and bladder the patient

ate tension. These flexures are in imitation of nature's method of relaxing the pelvic floor and its associated structures. It is well to bear in mind that the neck of the bladder is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch behind and a little below the middle of the symphysis in the upright posture, and in the horizontal it is one-half inch lower.

This posture also gives the surgeon a chance to aid the passage of the sound or

catheter when deeply obstructed by passing the finger into the rectum and guiding the instrument through the external sphincter and membranous urethra. Nature's method of relaxing these structures is indicated by the fact that all animals squat and hump the back when evacuating the pelvo-abdominal emunctories. Thus they relax the muscles of the pelvic floor as well as the sphincters, which have a direct connection by interchanging muscular fibers, and are intimately associated by nerve distribution.

The penis should be drawn tense in order to straighten the canal and unfold the mucous membrane as much as possible. It will be observed that as the horizontal posture lowers the neck of the bladder traction will aid in making comparatively straight the urethral way. During the process of irrigation the attention of the patient should be diverted.

Dr. Burnett says that straining, as if to urinate, will sometimes render successful efforts to inject fluid into the bladder.

A steady in and out flowing current of hot water, with a patient postured as described, after two or three trials relaxes the external sphincter and passes into the bladder, is the result of my experience, except there be organic change in the structure of the urethral canal. It is claimed that the cause of the greater frequency of the formation of stricture in the horizontal or fixed portion of the urethral canal is due to the accumulation and retention of discharges, which decompose and cause inflammatory processes and resulting plastic exudate. Certain it is that this division is most highly organized, and is penetrated by a dozen or more patulous, glandular, and follicular openings which pour their secretion into it. Washing away these discharges by irrigation, as described, would be preventive of stricture.

I advocate irrigation as one of the measures to be employed in the treatment of complicated, stubborn, as well as acute diseases of the urinary apparatus. I do not discredit other necessary means, I only question meddlesome medication and instrumentation, and advocate hot water irrigation as a preventive of complications and a preparative for other measures, as well as a remedial agent.

RULES FOR PASSING THE SOUND.

1. Place the patient in the reclining posture, and make the flexures described ; at least flex the thighs.
2. Lubricate the urethra by injecting alboline or some refined oil ; if the oil is not cocainized and it is desirable to use cocaine it should be first applied.
3. Make the urethra tense by traction.
4. Avoid force : go slow ; be patient.
5. Guide the instrument if obstructed in the deep urethra by the finger introduced into the rectum.
6. All instruments are to be made surgically clean and perfectly smooth.

LA GRIPPE.

By N. S. HUBBELL, M. D., Mechanicsville, La

I HAVE treated a number of cases *secundum artum*, with a long list of troublesome sequelæ in a few of the cases. At last, having had an attack myself, and therefore becoming personally acquainted with the visitor, I was led by the symptoms in my case to take one dose of aconite, followed in six hours with strychnia 2x 3 grains, and in twenty-four hours a repetition of same dose. Result was a perfect and complete cure.

—Carbonate of soda used for cooking purposes is productive of many uterine diseases.

HAHNEMANN COLLEGE (PHILADELPHIA, PA.) COMMENCEMENT.

THE forty-fifth annual commencement of this institution has been held. It was a successful occasion, and seventy-seven young homeopathic physicians were officially presented with their diplomas and given the wishes of God-speed and success by the assembly.

The trustees and the faculty of the college and the graduating class appeared upon the stage at 8 p. m. Rev. Dr. Samuel E. Appleton offered prayer, followed with a musical selection by the orchestra.

Dr. J. Nicholas Mitchell, professor of obstetrics, delivered an address, in which he gave some good advice to the graduating class after the usual manner of the valedictorian. He spoke at considerable length upon the recent rapid strides in the science of medicine, and invited his audience to consider the question of these young men starting out in their profession from three standpoints, the intellectual, the sympathetic, and the moral.

Peering into microscopes, he said, or listening to diseased hearts with trained ears does not constitute the physician, unless he has the sympathetic ability to place himself in communion, as it were, with the patient. He spoke of the necessity of morality, and dwelt upon the fact that thoroughness to detail is absolutely essential to the successful physician.

The conferring of degrees by Hon. William B. Hanna, D. C. L., president of the college, then took place, and, after a concluding musical selection, the benediction was pronounced.

The list of graduates is as follows :

Pennsylvania : William Stroud Ambler, G. John Berlinghof, Charles Sheble Brown, Albert M. E. Baker, Charles Becker, Jr., Thomas Henry Conarro, William T. Gra-

ham, A. B., John Q. Griffith, Ph. D., Edward C. Dreher, Charles Henry Harvey, Charles E. Hewitt, B. Frank Kehler, Douglas S. Kistler, George W. Mackenzie, Jr., A. B., Walter W. Maires, George W. Maust, Alfred J. Kurtz, Joseph Ditman Lawrence, John W. Leckie, Jr., Robert M. Tudor, Eugene Underhill, John Lewis Van Tine, Jr., Ernest M. Vaughan, J. Edward Waaser, George C. Webster, Ph. G., John J. Whelin, Frank H. Widman, Harry H. Wilford, J. Connor Wilson, Isaac N. Woodman, James K. M. Perrine, Emil Reith, M. D., Edward Ames Robinson, Harry S. Snyder, A. M., George B. Moreland, Walter Scott McFadden, Allen W. Stewart, Charles Rees Palmer, John Hubley Schall, Jr.

New York : J. Lewis Ireland, Lewis Johnson, Walter Jones, Frederick R. Smith, William Lilliendahn, Newton Colby Conant, Clarence A. Hull, Burt G. Arnold, Charles Louis Olds.

New Jersey : Ernest Labose Clark, William F. Beggs, Charles B. Burnett, Alvan W. Atkinson, A. B., William W. Knowlton, Edward O. Cyphers, William Davis, Claire H. Denman, A. B., Joseph F. Hurff, James J. Thompson, William Rankin Ward, Jr., and Charles W. Scarborough.

Massachusetts : Elmer Ellsworth Fulmer, Frank Aylmer Woods, Harrie Delmar Handy.

Ohio : John Blayney Claypool, John William Young, A. M.

Maryland : William G. McComas, Thomas W. Byerly, Albert S. Atkinson, M. D.

Tennessee : Frank W. Hardenstein.

Missouri : Emile R. Paillon.

Illinois : Edward H. Parry, B. S.

Connecticut : Howard D. Moore.

Delaware : Henry V. S. Stout, O. Herbert Evans.

Vermont : Sam Sparhawk, A. B.
 Nicaragua : Desiderio Roman.
 Australia : Gustav A. Kuhnel, M. D.

THE ALUMNI.

After the exercises the annual banquet of the Alumni Association was held. Dr. Tullio de Suzzara-Verdi of Washington presided, and toasts were responded to by Judge Hanna, Dr. J. H. McClelland of Pittsburg, Dr. Joseph C. Guernsey, and others.

The association elected the following officers : President, T. Tisdale Talbot, M. D., '57, Boston, Mass. ; vice presidents, C. S. Middleton, M. D., '61, Philadelphia ; Asa S. Couch, '57, Fredonia, N. Y. ; William J. Hawks, M. D., '67, Chicago, Ill. ; permanent secretary, William W. Van Baun, M. D., Philadelphia ; provisional secretary, George W. Smith, M. D., '76, Philadelphia ; treasurer, William H. Bigler, M. D., Philadelphia ; executive committee, M. S. Williamson, M. D., William H. Keim, M. D., Joseph C. Guernsey, M. D., Philadelphia.

SOUTHERN HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE annual commencement of the Southern Homeopathic Medical College, Baltimore, took place Tuesday evening, April 18, in the alumni hall of the college. The graduates were Donna A. Waldron, M. D., of Memphis, Tenn., who is also a graduate of the Woman's Medical College, and C. A. Stultz of Taneytown, Md. The address to the graduates was made by Professor N. W. Kneass, M. D.

THE HOMEOPATHIC CONVENTION.

THE following is a partial list of the hotels, their location and rates, with which contracts have been entered into

for the care and entertainment of homeopathic physicians :

Great Northern, \$2.50 per day, European plan.

Great Western, Jackson and Franklin Streets, \$1.50 per day, European plan. First-class restaurant in connection.

The Lexington, Michigan Boulevard and 22d Street, \$5.00 per day, American plan.

The Beveridge, Calumet Ave. and 26th Street, \$4.50 per day, including breakfast and dinner ; lunch Sundays.

The Savoy, Jefferson Ave. and 55th Street. Rates same as Beveridge.

The St. Catherine, Grand Boulevard and 40th Street. Rates same as Beveridge.

The Hanchett, 529-531 East 50th Court, \$2.50 per day, American plan.

A limited number can be accommodated in private houses at \$2.00 per day for meals and lodging.

Applications must be sent in at once. Address all communications to

A. K. CRAWFORD, M. D.,
 70 State Street, Chicago.

OFFICERS OF MISSOURI INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY FOR 1893.

THE following officers were elected for the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, 1893 : Wm. P. Cutler, M. D., Kansas City, president ; Lizzie Gray-Gutherz, M. D., St. Louis, first vice president ; F. E. Martin, M. D., Marysville, second vice president ; Henry J. Ravold, M. D., St. Joe, secretary ; L. C. McElwee, M. D., St. Louis, provisional secretary ; W. B. Morgan, M. D., St. Louis, treasurer ; with the following board of censors : Drs. J. T. Thatcher, L. G. Van Scoyoc, W. J. Harris, G. A. Russell, and C. J. Berger.

—A tub of fresh water under the bed is claimed to be preventive of bed sores.

HAHNEMANN MONUMENT.

Physicians of Philadelphia Subscribe Nearly \$1000.

A MEETING of the State Committee of Homeopaths was held in the Hahnemann College April 6 in the interest of the fund for a monument to Samuel Hahnemann at Washington. Dr. Augustus Korndorfer was elected president, and Dr. Bushrod W. James treasurer. The half-score of physicians present subscribed nearly \$1000 to the fund at once, and will also endeavor to secure additional subscriptions from their friends.

Obituary.

—Dr. William J. Calvert died rather suddenly and mysteriously at his office in Denver, Col., April 1. He was well known in Denver, where he has lived for the past eight years. He was born in Michigan forty-eight years ago, but when a baby he moved to Canada with his parents. In early manhood he returned to Michigan, and graduated from Ann Arbor in 1865. He is a graduate of the New York Medical College, and has studied in the Chicago Medical College.

—Dr. George Alexander Hall, who has resided in Chicago since 1872, died April 4, at his residence 2400 Prairie Avenue. Dr. Hall was born in New York fifty-eight years ago. He organized the homeopathic hospital now being built at the World's Fair.

Globules.

—Moonlight shining on persons while asleep is very injurious; it acts more on the nerves, while sunlight acts more on congestion.

—Horsehair sofas are too cold to lie on to sleep.

—Coryza may be produced by eating too much sugar.

—A little sugar sets the liver right; too much paralyzes it.

—Stool that passes better while patient stands is cured by causticum.

—Give cocculus to night watchers or those having lost much sleep.

—Be careful not to allow phosphorus matches to lie about loosely or exposed in a sick room.

—Why should it become a part of a physician's duty to fight capital punishment?

—No medicine governs any one particular organ; the tissues are affected, but not the organ.

—GIVEN AWAY TO PHYSICIANS.—A beautiful, bright aluminum medal, about the size of a silver half-dollar, will be sent free to any physician who will write to the Cod-Liver Glycerine Co., No. 113 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo., and mention the *American Homeopathist*. The medal is a neat little pocket piece with space for engraving your name and address, as a means of identification in case of accident. By sending twenty-five cents (in one- or two-cent stamps), your name and address will be engraved by an engraver familiar with working this metal.

—The annual meeting of the Western New York Homeopathic Medical Society was held Friday, April 14, in Rochester. Papers were read by Drs. M. E. Graham, George B. Stearns, Julia F. Haywood, Herbert J. Beals, Louise F. Chamberlayne, Burt J. Maycock, O. Stewart Bamber, Joseph T. Cook, David G. Alling, Emily F. Sweet, Newton M. Collins, F. P. Warner, Louis A. Bull, and DeWitt G.

Wilcox. In the evening there was a banquet.

—"How to Prevent and Cure Asiatic Cholera," is the "fetching" headline of a little pamphlet by Dr. J. Dobson of Bethel, Conn. Dr. Dobson handles this subject in a lively manner, detailing his experience in three cholera epidemics, and especially with Rubini's treatment in England in 1866. Dr. Rubini, as our elder brethren will remember, gave us cactus grand.; and his tincture of camphor has proven very efficacious in the prevention and cure of true cholera. The pamphlet can be had for twenty-five cents, and of the author. It tells plainly how to take care of cholera.

—ITS ACTION IN LABOR.—Antikamnia is prompter and more decided in its action in labor than opium, and has none of the unpleasant after effects. It may be continued in smaller doses to control after pains, and rather favors than interferes with the secretion of milk.—J. B. RILEY, M. D., St. Joseph, Mo.

—She said her son did not stutter all time; only when he tried to talk. It was not she, however, but a near relative, who answered that her sweat was quite damp, even moist at times; and the same lady affirmed that she was badly constipated; that some days she wouldn't "go out" for two or three days at a time.

—It gives us unfeigned pleasure to find our homeopathic Titan Richard Hughes once more in the literary field, and in a field a little more appreciative than in the misbegotten "Drug Pathogenesis." The *Journal of the British Homeopathic Society* has been revamped (new series), and Dr. Hughes has charge as editor. The copy before us is a fine product, viewed either from an editorial or a purely mechanical aspect. Among its contents we find Dr. Dudgeon "On Stammering Heart," "Medical Treat-

ment of Pleurisy," and an exhaustive paper on "Apocynum." These are not all, but give evidence in part of what may be found in its pages. Dr. Hughes in his preface says that it is not the intention to supplant either of the other English journals; that his journal will be wholly the record of the society. This resolve, while praiseworthy in the abstract, is hardly practicable; and, really, we hope Dr. Hughes may not long continue his resolution to be nothing but a phonograph. We need his eloquent pen and opinions as much, nay, more, outside of the British Homeopathic Society as they do within. The two English journals could not be injured by any attempt to make the journal a competitor. Dr. Hughes has been locked up for a number of years on the "Cyclopædia," and we are too glad to have him released from that Herculean task to have him bound anew to keep silent.

—The section of materia medica and therapeutics of the World's Congress Auxiliary makes an especial appeal to all lovers of homeopathy to assist in presenting to the visiting medicos a fine and instructive bureau. Without materia medica and our therapeutics homeopathy is a sorry farce. Dr. Cowperthwaite, 14 Warren Avenue, Chicago, chairman, or Dr. Kraft, 57 Bell Avenue, Cleveland, secretary, will gladly give all necessary information and receive all papers designed for this bureau. Any materia medica topic is in order—there being no set subject.

—Dr. W. B. Clarke of Indianapolis, secretary of the Indiana Institute of Homeopathy, makes the excellent suggestion that the requirements constituting eligibility to membership in the American Institute should include previous membership in the State society of the State in which the applicant resides.

The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, MAY 15, 1893.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

MISSOURI MELANGE.



HENRY M. DAYFOOT, M. D.,
Rochester, N. Y.

everlasting credit be it said that the unhomeopathic suggestion came almost wholly from the outside, and then in such attractive form, garnished with such persuasive eloquence that it required the efforts, of some of the "fighting" homeopaths like Hudson, and Cutler, and Croskey of the "interior," and of Crutcher and Hoyne to dislodge the enemy. But the trend of the meeting was unquestionably homeopathic. Two-decade Hudson had a royal fine welcome ready for the Institute, and his paper on "Cholera" (which the daily press printed almost *verbatim*) as well as his other contributions, stamp him the true homeopath and enthusiastic physician that he is. Silver-haired and silver-tongued Westover never failed of an appreciative audience whether his speech was set or extemporaneous. Cutler, the indefatiga-

ble secretary, to whom was due the fine programme, artistically and medically, kept everything moving without friction, and made the success of the Institute possible. It was a graceful recognition of his labors to elect him, by acclamation, president.

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DR. JAMES A. CAMPBELL, who presided, clear-headed and ready, kept the forces to the question before the house, and found but one occasion to check the tide of talk, which was when a "foreigner" accused the Almighty God of doing imperfect work, which it required the high potency to correct and perfect. Richardson and Grosvenor were well matched, and both kept the audience in good humor, imparting much instruction. Morgan, who is always springing surprises on the meeting, presented one paper under the bald topic of "What Legislation is Needed," which handled the marriage question in a masterly fashion, and elicited a vote of thanks and the Institute's indorsement.

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IN the materia medica section many good papers were read. Dr. Lemon's "Ideas of a Crank" was full of suggestions for teaching materia medica, and was well discussed. Dr. Crutcher's "The Image" was another jewel of the first magnitude, taking the Hahnemannian Totality of Symp-

toms as the basis of the prescription. "Tuberculinum" by Dr. Holmes, was a fine *résumé* of that nosode. Dr. Moses T. Runnels and Dr. Henry J. Ravold are workers. Put them in charge of bureaus however apparently insignificant and they will fill them with interesting papers and bring out the best ideas. Dr. Runnels had charge of obstetrics, though appointed less than two months since owing to the inability of the regular chairman to serve; but he has made it a very lively bureau.

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DR. LIZZIE GRAY GUTHERZ, a charming little woman, with more push and enthusiasm than twenty men we could point out, took "Pedology," and although the hour was late and visitors were anxious to catch the evening trains, she succeeded in holding the Institute by the superior merit of the paper presented.

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THE hotel accommodations were of the finest. Three parlors were thrown into one, and the average attendance of one hundred was comfortably seated. Every convenience was furnished by the hotel and the local physicians to make the Institute "at home." Not a growl was heard anywhere, except of the weather, which was horribly bad.

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THE Missouri Institute is rapidly forging to the front as the banner State society. It did not fall in with the prevailing fad of adjourning its regular session from Kansas City to Chicago. It believed that it could muster enough men and women and papers to make the session a success. And it did. It will very soon be obliged to lengthen its number of days from three to four or more days.

THE Columbian programme prepared by Dr. Cutler contained a half-tone process picture of the officers of the Institute, and was much admired and commented upon. "The University Question" was a proposed solution of the ever-present medical college question. In this its author, Dr. A. K. Crawford of Chicago, proposed to give the right of the diploma to the university, the medical colleges continuing as now, but without the diploma rights. Let the medical colleges and hospitals teach their students and prepare them for graduation; but let the university alone be empowered to confer the diploma.

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IT is to be regretted that so many people feel moved to relate personal experiences when grave questions are under discussion. Discussion should never be curtailed if properly directed; but a number of times during the sessions long historical statements were made with only the slightest reference to the matter before the house. If the Institute has no such rule it might be well to incorporate one limiting the time for discussions as well as the length of the papers. Otherwise the president is helpless.

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ANOTHER uncomfortable party is he who bobs up on every paper read and relates his own wonderful performances along the same line. This man has forgotten how he used to evidence to his sleep-compelling professors his dissatisfaction when at college, or else he would have noted the impatience and inattention which met his over-frequent speeches.

There should have been a better attendance of St. Louis physicians. But, doubtlessly, next year at St. Louis there will be an equal indifference on the part of

Kansas City and its tributaries. And there seems no help for this so long as no place midway is selected for an occasional meeting place.

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THE resolution of Dr. Runnels censuring the professed homeopathic pharmacies for preparing and advertising "homeopathic" combinations was timely. The methods adopted by these pharmacies to procure trade is of an order not to be imitated, and we cordially second Dr. Runnels' efforts to clean the Augean stables.

While the passing of resolutions will not change very perceptibly the commercial greed of these vampires, they do call the attention of the reputable profession to the matter, and by causing the profession to withhold its patronage from these hybrid drug shops, and discouraging others from dealing with them, the "honor" (which means purse) of these "homeopaths" (!) may ultimately be touched. It is a broad rule which says: False in one, false in all. Homeopathy does not permit of specifics and combinations, and the pharmacy which so states LIES!

CHOLERA: ITS CAUSES, PREVENTION, AND TREATMENT.

By T. H. HUDSON, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

LET us consider cholera as one form of malaria. This will simplify the subject, for most of us are acquainted with some branch of the malaria family, and acquaintance with a fellow's family is the next thing to knowing the fellow himself. Besides, upon the principle that familiarity breeds contempt, intimate acquaintanceship often robs apparently dangerous creatures of much of the terror which they inspire.

If someone insists that he desires no familiar acquaintance with cholera, I desire

to say that I should have no hesitation in going to bed with him, or, at least, with his victim, if said victim will occupy the third story or even the first story, provided I be allowed to do all my sleeping in the daytime.

I say this in no spirit of bravado and in the face of the fact that cholera is expected this summer. But back to cause and conditions. Being of malarial origin it is subject to the laws which govern the propagation of other malarial diseases, and if not so amenable to treatment is quite as readily prevented as are they. In the production of cholera three factors are necessary, and all three must be present. These are heat, moisture, and decaying vegetation. One of these, decaying vegetation, abounds almost everywhere. Another, moisture, we often have. And the third, heat, we sometimes have in sufficient degree to produce (the other two being present) genuine Asiatic cholera, which is North American cholera if it is developed in North America.

Being solely dependent for its production upon these three factors, all present at the same time and place, it is dependent upon nothing else, and is no more contagious than ague, and can no more be quarantined than can the wandering wind. If we could be brought to understand and believe the statements herein made and quarantine the dirt and vegetable *débris* (the one factor subject to our control) in each and every community, we should accomplish more than all the coast protection which the government could afford.

And yet while "cleanliness is akin to godliness," simple cleanliness, as we understand it, will not suffice. For instance, in this city are several miles of cedar block pavement. If those blocks are decaying, and heat and moisture be present in sufficient degree and quantity, we will have

cholera in Kansas City, though every foot of that pavement be "swept and garnished" every morning, and though every pound of garbage and other decomposing vegetable matter be daily removed.

A dozen or more years ago, during an epidemic of cholera in the Southern States, there was an exodus northward of those not yet smitten. Numbers stopped in Louisville, Ky. Of these about sixty were attacked by cholera. They had taken refuge in the homes of friends, who nursed and tended them until they either died or recovered. It is a significant fact that no members of these families had cholera. Counting an average of 5 members to the family gives us the evidence of 300 people that cholera is non-contagious and non-infectious. Counting the population of Louisville at 200,000 gives the evidence of 200,000 people that solar heat is a necessity for the production of the disease, for no citizen of Louisville who had not been South had cholera that season.

Many years ago a section of Kentucky was visited by cholera in a most virulent form. The summer was intensely hot and in the cholera section also very wet. Thunderclouds and short showers almost every day were succeeded by the blazing sunshine, which seemed hotter than before. Lexington was in the center of this district, and the city was almost decimated by death, while the survivors fled to the mountains. Versailles, only twelve miles away, had no rain during the entire summer and no case of cholera. The heat at Versailles was quite as intense as at Lexington, but the absence of moisture meant immunity from the disease.

Forty years ago, during an intensely hot, dry season, a virulent outbreak of cholera at the Philadelphia almshouse filled the inhabitants of that city with consternation. The building, a three-story brick, was

surrounded by a high wall. Inside of this inclosure a leaking cesspool sent its contents trickling through a neglected garden; and the decaying vegetation, warmed by the genial sunshine and watered by the generous cesspool, responded nobly, and every pauper (about one hundred) upon the first floor was stricken with the plague, and nearly every one died. The occupants of the second and third stories all escaped, except some night nurses who slept below stairs.

From the premises, then, our conclusion is that cholera is possible only when heat, moisture, and decaying vegetation in sufficient degree and quantity meet at the same time and place.

Cholera is neither contagious nor infectious.

It is generated by the sun's rays, but distributed only after nightfall. While it may climb to the top of the loftiest mountain if the ascent is not too abrupt, it does not rise high in a perpendicular direction.

COMPLETE SAFEGUARDS POINTED OUT.

If our premises be correct, prevention should not be difficult.

First. As we cannot control either sunshine or shower, let us render them impotent by removing or destroying the other factor.

Second. If this is impossible, as in some localities it is, we will build or rent houses not less than two stories high and sleep upstairs.

If a short purse bars this plan we shall have to do as the Romans do—toil through the night and sleep during the day.

There are other means of prevention, but these three are the best and most practical, and I am persuaded that either of them is a complete safeguard against this dreaded disease.

Now, what shall I say of treatment that every homeopath does not know? The remedies prescribed by Hahnemann from the history of the disease, and before he ever saw a case, have stood the test of a hundred years, and are as potent now as on the day when he prescribed them. Dr. Kraft has well called camphor, cuprum, arsenicum, and veratrum the "big four." When one is indicated neither of the others is. To select the one indicated in the individual case, to adhere to it as long as indicated, to select according to the law of similars, to allow neither high priest nor layman nor yet the exigency of the case in hand to shake our faith or move us in our detemined purpose to select that remedy which most closely corresponds to the symptoms—these be the golden rules which will guide us safely through the coming epidemic, come when it may. All past epidemics prove that the more dire the disease the more proudly do our colors wave, and the brighter are they when the "storm is dispelled and the tempest is through."

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL CONGRESS.

It Will Be the Most Important Gathering of the Kind Ever Held.

DR. A. K. CRAWFORD, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the Homeopathic Medical Congress, has arranged for the accommodation of visiting physicians from all parts of the world.

"We shall have about four thousand physicians here during the congress," said Dr. Crawford, "and I find no difficulty in securing accommodations at the best hotels. All the scare about extortionate rates is unwarranted. In every instance I have secured the regular rates charged by hotels now, the only difference being that each room must have two occupants. The

Homeopathic Congress will be the largest and most important gathering of medical men ever held in the world, and will result in promoting a broader spirit among the so-called creeds in medical practice."

HELD ITS ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Alumni Association of the homeopathic department of Cook County Hospital, Chicago, held its annual meeting and banquet Monday evening, April 10. Dr. T. E. Roberts of Oak Park acted as toast master. Dr. Harry Kerch of the hospital responded to the toast "Actual Practice"; Dr. A. H. Wales, "Ladies as Helpmates"; Dr. White, "Nurses"; and Dr. E. W. Keith, "Life of a Busy Doctor." The officers of the association who were re-elected are: Dr. W. G. Willard, president, and Dr. W. S. White, secretary. Among those present were: Dr. Henry Sherry, Chicago; Dr. Sumner Davis, Grand Island, Neb.; Dr. C. D. Rich, Chicago; Dr. W. C. Bridge, Elgin; Dr. H. W. Bassett, Oak Park; Dr. E. W. Keith, Chicago; and Dr. Harpole.

Society Meetings.

MARYLAND.

—The Maryland State Homeopathic Medical Society met in Baltimore April 11 and 12. An address was made by Dr. Milton Hammond, and reports were read by Dr. J. A. Barnard, Dr. H. Lindley, Dr. Elias C. Price, Dr. Eldridge C. Price, Dr. A. P. Stauffer, Dr. O. E. Janney, Dr. H. F. Garey, and Dr. Clarence Nichols. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. R. W. Mifflin; first vice president, Dr. Eldridge C. Price; second vice president, Dr. J. W. Urie of Still Pond, Kent County; secretary, Dr. W. D. Thomas; treasurer, Dr. O. E. Janney; censors, Dr.

Milton Hammond, Dr. Henry Chandler, and Dr. C. H. Thomas. Papers were read at the afternoon meeting by Dr. N. W. Kneass, Dr. Cora Belle Brewster, Dr. O. E. Janney, Dr. Henry Chandler, Dr. A. P. Stauffer, Dr. John Hood, and Dr. Flora A. Brewster. The homeopathic college chairs are as follows: Dr. James Hood, professor of anatomy, physiology, and hygiene; Dr. Thos. E. Sears, clinical medicine; Dr. O. E. Janney, pedology; Dr. C. F. Goodell, obstetrics and gynecology; Dr. W. D. Thomas, laryngology, ophthalmology, and otology; Dr. G. T. Shower, materia medica; Dr. Marshall G. Smith, surgery. Dr. Clarence Nichols, Dr. N. Jackson, and Dr. H. L. Palmer were elected members of the society. The meeting of the Alumni Association and the annual banquet were held at night at the St. James Hotel. The new officers of the association are: Dr. W. D. Thomas, president; Dr. Chas. F. Stultz, vice president; and Dr. Marshall G. Smith, secretary and treasurer. The new members of the alumni are Dr. Chas. F. Stultz and Dr. Donna Waldran, a woman. Dr. Marshall G. Smith was toast master at the banquet, and the following responded to the toasts: Drs. F. C. Drane, W. D. Thomas, E. H. Cordon, S. K. Kneass, T. E. Sears, Elias C. Price, Henry Chandlee, Eldridge C. Price, R. W. Mifflin, and J. S. Barnard. Dr. Clarence Nichols was elected librarian.

NEW YORK.

—WESTERN NEW YORK SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Western New York was held in Rochester April 14. Dr. De Witt G. Wilcox of Buffalo, president of the society, acted as chairman, and the minutes were recorded by Dr. L. A. Bull of Buffalo. Among the large number of physicians present were Drs. Asa A. Crouch of

Fredonia; C. F. Buck, L. A. Bull, De Witt G. Wilcox, and Homer Clark, of Buffalo; B. F. Grant of Bath; B. S. Partridge of Bloomfield; H. S. Hutchins, C. A. Rowley, of Victor; F. P. Warner of Canandaigua; G. W. Seymour of Westfield and E. J. Bissell, Louise F. Chamberlayne, N. M. Collins, A. B. Carman, M. E. Graham, George M. Haywood, Julia F. Haywood, L. B. Hawley, J. M. Lee, C. R. Sumner, Edwin H. Wolcott, T. C. White, of Rochester.

The following papers were read at the morning session: "Sterility," by Dr. M. E. Graham; "A Verification of Hyoscyamus," by Dr. Herbert J. Beals; "Nitrous Oxide Gas," by Newton M. Collins.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Dr. Elmer J. Bissell of Rochester; first vice president, Dr. Charles S. Albertson of Buffalo; second vice president, Dr. Sarah I. Lee of Rochester; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Louis A. Bull, of Buffalo; censors, Drs. George R. Stearns, Newton M. Collins, H. S. Hutchins, Charles R. Sumner, and William B. Gifford.

"Food Ethics" was the subject of an interesting paper read by Dr. Louise F. Chamberlayne of Rochester. Among other things she said that some teas caused a tan-colored complexion, and that tea was more injurious to the health than coffee. Excessive drinking of coffee often produced palpitation of the heart. Air and sunshine were food to the human body. Plenty of these has cured consumption. Music too is a medicine. The full expansion of the lungs will prevent the deposit of the tubercles. A doctor once said that his life was saved by marrying. His wife taught him to sing, and in so doing warded off the consumption into which he was going.

Dr. Julia F. Haywood gave a most

instructive address on "Chronic Enteritis," a subject which was carefully and thoughtfully treated.

Dr. O. Stewart Bamber exhibited several pieces of apparatus, which, he explained, constituted a new yoke for maintaining the lithotomy posture. A paper was then read by Dr. F. P. Warner of Canandaigua, his subject being "Ozone for Chronic Coughs." Ozone, he said was oxygen changed by electricity. It had been used by him and other physicians in the treatment of lung troubles and with excellent results. It acts as a strong nourishment to the system, and stimulates a weak heart. Dr. Warner believed that if cholera visited this country this season, which he thought not probable, however, the ozone treatment would prove very efficacious.

The last address was delivered by Dr. De Witt G. Wilcox of Buffalo, the retiring president. His subject was "Preventive Medicine." In the course of his remarks he spoke of diseases as influenced by heredity, climates, and other conditions. Special attention was paid to tuberculosis. The speaker emphasized the point that no matter how much a person may be disposed to tuberculosis by heredity, yet the disease can only be lighted into existence by the tubercle bacillus finding an entrance into the system. Dr. Wilcox thought tuberculosis was infectious. He held that so long as there was indiscriminate spitting in public places, so long as women dragged their skirts through filthy streets, so long as theaters, churches, and other public buildings were ill-ventilated, so long as well persons followed consumptives in hotels and boarding houses, just so long would there be a spread of infectious diseases.

In relation to cholera Dr. Wilcox said: "It may be a little early yet to boast how well we have shut off cholera from our

land, but I am inclined to believe we shall not see that disease prevail here as an epidemic. That we shall have some scattering cases is quite to be expected, but this I do know, that if an epidemic is averted it will be due to our more thorough understanding of the ailment, the intelligent co-operation of the people, and the strong hand of the law backing the physicians' endeavors. A man need not be an atheist or an infidel who says that disease and death are not dispensations of Providence, but are penalties for the infringement of the laws of cleanliness, sobriety, and morality. So if we suffer from cholera in our land this summer it will be due to our laxness in allowing it to enter our land and our filthiness in allowing the germs to propagate. Here again is the duty of the physician to educate the people concerning their danger and the necessity of cleanliness."

—SOUTHERN TIER SOCIETY.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Southern Tier Homeopathic Medical Society was held at Corning April 18. A resolution was drawn up by Dr. W. E. Bryan, indorsing the action recently adopted by the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society in reiterating the claim of the school to distinctive tenets. Many interesting discussions were brought up before the meeting. Short speeches were made by Drs. B. F. Grant of Bath, C. E. Campbell of Corning, J. T. Horton of Hammondsport, and J. M. Barden of Mansfield, Pa.

—BROOKLYN.—The 282d regular meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the county of Kings was held April 11. A report of the Bureau of Pathology and General Medicine, of which W. M. Butler, M. D., is chairman, was read. These papers were read: "Acne and Its Treatment," Dr. H. M. Dearborn of New York;

"What is Fittest in Homeopathy and Likely to Survive," Dr. W. S. Searle; "Action of the Tissue Remedies in Pathological Conditions of the System," Dr. Louise Sehlegel.

—ALBANY.—The County Homeopathic Medical Society met April 11 and listened to a paper by Dr. Robinson on "Locomotor Ataxia." A committee was appointed to confer with physicians relative to the formation of a district homeopathic society, and adopted resolutions favoring legislation having for its object the free exercise of the civil right of choice in the matter of the medical care and treatment of the insane.

—SYRACUSE.—At the annual meeting of the County Homeopathic Society, Vice President Hale was in the chair in place of President J. W. Sheldon, who was absent. Dr. C. E. Stevens was elected a member. The following officers were chosen for the year: President, J. W. Sheldon; vice president, C. D. Hale; secretary and treasurer, B. W. Sherwood, delegate to the American Institute of Homeopathy, A. B. Kinne; censors, Doctors Candee, Cooper and G. F. Martin.

Doctor Martin read a paper on "Diarrheal Diseases of Children."

—ROCHESTER.—The Monroe County Medical Society held its quarterly meeting May 3. Dr. T. D. Spencer occupied the chair. Dr. F. F. Lehman of Rochester, and Dr. Otis of Honeoye Falls, were elected to membership. The programme was as follows: "Hypertrophic Rhinitis," Dr. G. M. Haywood, discussed by Dr. E. J. Bissel; "Gastrotomy for the Removal of Teeth," Dr. S. R. Snow, discussed by Dr. N. M. Collins; "A Trite Subject," Dr. Mary Moore Hoyt, discussed by Dr. T. D. Spencer.

MASSACHUSETTS.

—The Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical Society held its fifty-third annual meeting April 11 and 12 at Boston. President L. D. Packard, M. D., presided. The audience—the attendance of no one medically inclined was excluded—was numerous. After the invocation the records of the last meeting were read by Secretary Frank C. Richardson, M. D.

The reading of the various papers was then introduced by Nathan R. Morse, M. D., chairman of the committee on obstetrics, who read the committee's report. George R. Southwick, M. D., read a paper on "Placenta Prævia," which was especially interesting on account of the accompanying stereopticon views. H. E. Spalding, M. D., Manning Perkins, M. D., J. H. Sherman, M. D., and Nathan R. Moore, M. D., read papers treating the subject of abdominal surgery.

The second day's proceedings began with the election of the following new members:

Winthrop T. Talbot of Boston, John P. Rand of Worcester, Fred S. Canedy of Winchester, Mary L. Swain of Boston, P. J. Wardwell of Beverly, Grace E. Cross of South Boston, Charles W. Garey of Quincy, T. M. Strong of Boston, W. Newell Emery, East Boston; Fred L. Emerson, Dorchester; Robert Chalmers, Woburn; I. B. Hines, Boston; George J. Searle, Marlboro; John F. Worcester, Clinton; Emily A. Bruce, Boston; Edward D. Fitch, Worcester; Helen S. Childs, Jamaica Plain; George B. Rice, Wollaston; Lottie E. Sampson, Malden.

The report of Necrologist Charles N. Farnsworth, M. D., showed that two deaths had occurred—Dr. Homer Brooks of Mt. Washington, and Brig. Gen. Edward Augustus Wild, M. D., of Brookline.

The report of the committee on clinical

medicine was presented by Dr. A. J. French. The report included papers on "The Power and Evolution of Thought," by O. S. Sanders, M. D.; "Supplemental Alimentation as a Factor in the Treatment of Morbid Growths," D. W. Morse, M. D.; "An Extraordinary Case of Scarlet Fever," W. H. Lougee, M. D.; "Action of Zinc in the Treatment of Hydrocephalus," G. F. Forbes, M. D.; "Cholera and its Management," A. J. French, M. D.

The report of the committee on diseases of children, Dr. J. H. Sherman, chairman, included papers on "Some Advances in the Early Care of the Infant," James Hedenberg, M. D.; "The Early Care of the Infant," Anna B. Taylor, M. D.; "Physical Diagnosis in Children's Diseases," Eloise A. Sears, M. D.; "Commonplace Remarks on the General Care of the Infant," J. H. Sherman, M. D.

The report of the committee on nervous and mental diseases, Dr. E. P. Colby, chairman, included papers on "The Care of the Insane in Asylums," W. R. Perkins, M. D.; "Neurasthenia with Morbid Fears," E. P. Colby, M. D.

The following board of officers was elected: President, Alonzo Boothby, M. D., of Boston; vice presidents, E. P. Colby, M. D., Wakefield, and John P. Sutherland, M. D., Boston; corresponding secretary, J. Wilkinson Clapp, M. D., Brookline; recording secretary, Frank C. Richardson, M. D., Boston; treasurer, Herbert C. Clapp, M. D., Boston; censors, Herbert A. Chase, M. D., of Cambridgeport; A. J. French, M. D., of Lawrence; L. D. Packard, M. D., of Boston; N. Emmons Paine, M. D., of West Newton; S. A. Sylvester, M. D., of Newton Center.

Dr. N. Emmons Paine of West Newton addressed the members on a species of hysterical trouble known as *astasia avasia*, or uncertain gait.

After giving various data and his experience in the disease, he introduced an adult person, a pleasant looking woman from Waltham, who had been afflicted with the affection for some years, and whom he was treating. The disease is generally considered as incurable, but he had (as he demonstrated by her presence) succeeded in helping and relieving her.

The woman could walk, but at intervals, as was shown in her exit from the room, her limbs gave way and she inclined to one side.

RHODE ISLAND.

—The State society held its quarterly meeting April 14 at Dr. Walter R. Amesbury's residence, Providence. President Whitmarsh presided.

Drs. Lizbeth, Miller, and Sanger were admitted to membership. The name of Dr. Lewis was presented and referred to the board of censors.

Dr. G. F. Allison of East Providence made an address on "Surgical Dressings." The subject was discussed by Dr. Hayes and Dr. Whitmarsh.

"Obstetrical and Other Mortality," was the subject of a paper by Dr. Peck.

OHIO.

—The Homeopathic Medical Society of Eastern Ohio met in Akron April 19. About fifty physicians attended. The meeting was called to order by the president, Professor Hinsdale of Cleveland.

These were present: Drs. J. A. Gann, Wooster; T. P. Wilson, Cleveland; O. D. Childs, J. W. Rockwell, and Kate W. Cory, Akron; E. P. Baunning, Cleveland; W. H. Kirtland, Massillon; John Deetrick, Youngstown; N. Schneider, Cleveland; Howard B. Hills, Youngstown; L. G. Grist, Twinsburg; A. E. Stepfield, Doylestown; M. W. Knapp, Medina; Miss E. P. Baunning, Cleveland; Wm. Murdock

and Kate Kurt, Akron ; W. B. Hinsdale, Cleveland ; F. F. Church, Salem ; Stanton L. Hall, Cleveland ; O. A. Lyon, Akron ; A. S. Hayden, Salem ; H. W. Carter, Cuyahoga Falls ; O. A. Palmer, Warren ; R. N. Warren, Wooster ; A. L. Waltz, Collinwood ; G. W. Spencer, and S. L. Thorp, Cleveland ; J. R. Smith, Seville ; F. E. Stoakes, Akron ; C. E. House, Canton ; R. B. Johnson, Ravenna ; R. B. Rush, Salem ; L. J. Baughman, Akron. Five new members were received : F. E. Stooks, G. W. Spencer, Howard B. Hills, J. K. Sanders, and George E. Terrill.

The annual election of officers resulted in the selection of Dr. O. A. Palmer of Warren, president ; Dr. T. T. Church of Salem, vice president ; Dr. R. B. Carter of Akron, secretary ; and Dr. R. B. Johnson of Ravenna, treasurer. Drs. D. E. Cranz of Wadsworth, H. W. Carter of Cuyahoga Falls, and J. W. Rockwell of Akron were re-elected censors. A committee was appointed to consider the Sterritt bill and reported at the afternoon session.

The morning was devoted to the consideration of cholera. Dr. R. B. Rush of Salem gave an interesting paper on "Asiatic Cholera," and Dr. H. W. Carter discussed the "Differential Diagnosis in Cholera Conditions," after which a general discussion was held. Cholera as an epidemic during the coming summer was deemed certain, and the best methods and remedies for its treatment were brought up. The "winter cholera," which has been so general this winter, was considered to be a warning of what will come in the warmer weather.

Dr. O. A. Palmer read a paper on "Appendicitis" at the afternoon session, and in the morning discussion of cholera was continued. Several clinics were brought up for examination.

PENNSYLVANIA.

—A meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery counties, held April 10 in Chester, was a very pleasant affair, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather, which prevented a number of outside physicians from attending.

Norristown was represented by Dr. H. M. Bunting ; Dr. Vanarsdalen came from Ashburn ; Media was represented by Drs. Spratt and Webster ; while those from Chester present were : Drs. Starr, Mercer, Perkins, Powel, Maddux, and Crowther.

Dr. Still of Norristown was to have read a paper on "Diphtheria," but he was unable to be present. He prepared the paper and sent it, however, and it was generally discussed together with various other medical subjects by the attending physicians.

—The members of the Schuylkill County Homeopathic Medical Association met in Pinegrove, April 28.

Dr. Straub of Minersville presided. A paper was read, on the "Perineum," by Dr. H. Weist of Schuylkill Haven. It was discussed at length by those present, after which the meeting adjourned. The next meeting of the association will be held next July in Pottsville.

Among those present at the session were Doctors Wiest, Schuylkill Haven ; Wm. Kestler and Staub, Minersville ; John and William Kestler and T. Straub, Shenandoah ; Weist, Lomison, of Tremont ; Straub of Donaldson, and T. W. Swalm of Pottsville.

MISSOURI.

—The Seventeenth Annual Session of this banner State society was opened at the Midland Hotel, Kansas City, Tuesday, April 18, and continued until Thurs-

day evening, April 20. The meeting was unusually well advertised by the indefatigable and original labors of its secretary, Dr. Wm. P. Cutler. The programme was of the souvenir pattern, the title page containing the medallion of Hahnemann on one extreme, and of Columbus on the other. "He Discovered a Law," the inscription under the one; "He Discovered a World" under the other. The third page was filled with the portraits of Campbell, Williamson, Westover, Cutler, Morgan, and McElwee done in half-tone process. A cursory view of the medical value of the programme shadowed forth a feast, which the actual fulfilling fell but very little short of. The Gynecological, Obstetrical, Materia Medica, and Legislation bureaus were fullest of interest and information, the first because of the discussion ensuing on Dr. Richardson's paper on "Intra-uterine Medication," and one on "Gonorrhea and Sterility," by Dr. Runnels. In obstetrics the genial and persuasive Grosvenor gave an extemporaneous lecture on his record during twelve months, highly extolling chloroform and the forceps, and detailing at some length, though always interestingly, the routine of the lying-in room as adopted by him. Materia medica had a number of fine papers, and the discussions, while sometimes "hot," yet kept within the rule. Crutcher, Hoyne, Crawford, Hudson, Holmes, Lemon, and others kept the ball rolling and stamped the meeting as unquestionably homeopathic. Morgan, the mystic, awoke the audience with his original and unique paper on the social evil question.

The president, Dr. Jas. A. Campbell of St. Louis, called to order promptly at ten, and the routine was rapidly cleared away, so expeditiously, in fact, that no evening session was called for Tuesday, believing there would be ample time—a blunder which should not be again repeated.

The bureaus were called after recess, and F. M. Martin M. D., took charge of clinical medicine. Dr. McElwee read "Watery Diarrhea," Dr. Van Scoyoc presented "Rectal Plugs," Dr. Martin read "An Allopathic Proving of Digitalis," and Dr. Hudson read "Cholera." All of these papers were well received, but especially the latter, which was deemed so valuable that one of the local press published it almost in its entirety.

Dr. Morgan took charge of surgery and presented papers by Drs. W. John Harris, M. A. Stafford, Russell, and his own paper on "Treatment of Fracture of the Femur," which latter was accompanied by a large crayon drawing showing the splint and method of dressing.

The Gynecological Bureau was opened and a number of papers read and discussed, principal among these being Ravold's "Curetting vs. Topical Applications in Endometritis," "Cervical Reflexes," by McElwee, "Gonorrhea and Sterility," by Runnels, and the chairman's own paper on "Intra-uterine Treatment."

On Wednesday forenoon after the presentation of Grosvenor's paper and closing its lengthened debates in Obstetric Bureau, Dr. J. F. Elliott's Right "Occipito-Posterior Position, Mechanism and Treatment," with manikin, furnished food for much thoughtful study and reflection, as also an animated debate. Dr. Richardson's paper on "The Early Repair of Lacerations," and Dr. Runnels' paper on "Treatment of Puerperal Infection" filled out to great length this admirably planned and conducted bureau.

The election of officers ensued, resulting in Dr. William P. Cutler of Kansas City being elected president by acclamation, Dr. Lizzie Gray Gutherz of St. Louis first vice president, and Dr. Henry J. Ravold of St. Joe, secretary, and other officers as

elsewhere noted. St. Louis was chosen for the next meeting.

The O., O., and L. Bureau was then taken up by Dr. Delap, with Dr. Campbell reading Calc Phos. in Congenital Amblyopia. Dr. Harry Croskey presented *Materia Medica of the Eye*, and Dr. Delap What Shall the Specialist Do to be Saved?

Materia medica was called, and Dr. Horace P. Holmes presented an excellent *résumé* of *Tuberculinum*.

After recess Dr. Holmes was invited to present an address, which he did by reading a lecture on Hahnemann, and was listened to with rapt attention and interest. Dr. Hoyne, who had also been expected to speak on Cholera, failed to attend. Wine, Women, and Song was then read by Dr. Frank Kraft of Cleveland. Dr. Runnels moved that this institute disapprove of all homeopathic pharmacies which prepare and advertise "combined" and homeopathic remedies. So ordered.

The last day's session was opened by Dr. Lemon's Ideas of a Crank. This was followed by Dr. Crutcher's The Image, and the bureau was closed with Chairman Hudson's paper on How Shall We Study *Materia Medica*? These papers were ably and homeopathically discussed, notwithstanding that some of the disputants tried to cure phimosis and set a broken cranium with a high potency—or rather pretended that the high potency man offered to do so.

The Sanitary Bureau went by default owing to absence of Chairman.

Bureau of Legislation loomed up big. Dr. Morgan's paper on the social evil question was a surprise and a pleasure. It handled unstintedly the vital question, put the blame where it belonged, and pointed out the needed legislation. The Institute voted its indorsement of the views advanced by the eminent essayist. Dr. Kraft opened the afternoon session by reading

What Preliminary Education is Necessary as a Foundation for a Good Medical Education, and was followed by Dr. Hudson with Practical Results. Dr. Gutherz and Dr. Norris had interesting papers; but The University Question, by Dr. Crawford, and The Quick or the Dead, by Dr. Cutler, were rather more than ordinarily fine. The Bureau of Pedology, under the efficient leadership of Dr. Gutherz, was well presented, although the lateness of the hour much marred the effectiveness of the work.

Thus closed one of the largest attended and best officered sessions of the Missouri Institute which it has ever been our privilege to attend. With an opening audience of upward of 100, the session at no time fell below an average attendance of 75, and at several sessions, notwithstanding the fearful inclemency of the weather, there were 150 and more attending. Throughout the meeting there was uniformly good attention and order. Many little notebooks were seen, in which the owners were penciling points caught in the papers.

The Chicago contingent was an admirable one, but we sadly missed Cowperthwaite and Hawkes, who had been billed. Every convenience and every comfort was showered upon the visitor, and everyone returned to his home feeling that Missouri is forging rapidly to the front as a banner State society, and the 1893 session a red letter occasion.

—The St. Louis Homeopathic Medical Society met April 10 in its new quarters in the Board of Education building. There was a lively discussion on various diseases and clinical cases. The annual election of officers was held. Dr. W. D. Morgan was elected president, Dr. Eva G. Condon vice president, and Dr. C. M. Ustick secretary and treasurer.

NEW JERSEY.

—The State Homeopathic Medical Society held their thirty-ninth annual meeting May 2 in Trenton. Owing to the absence of G. Herbett Richards of Orange, Dr. E. M. Howard of Camden presided over the several sessions of the society. The meeting was devoted entirely to routine matters. The Board of Censors reported five new members.

Papers were read as follows :

Registration and Statistics, Isaac Cooper, Trenton. Practice, E. M. Howard, Camden. Ammonium Picrate, G. W. H. Calver, Columbus. What is Fittest in Homeopathy, and Likely to Survive, W. S. Searle, Brooklyn, N. Y. Materia Medica, F. P. McKinstry, Washington. Treatment of Cholera, Chas. Mohr, Philadelphia. Casuistry Applied to Practical Medicine, J. N. Lowe, Milford. Use of the Materia Medica, Edward Rushmore, Plainfield. Surgery, C. F. Adams, Hackensack. Salt in Surgery, E. B. Witte. Obstetrics, T. Y. Kinnie, Paterson. Preservation of the Perineum after Partial Laceration, E. De Baun, Passaic. Essentials and Non-essentials in Obstetrics, T. Y. Kinne, Paterson. Chololith, Dr. A. E. Griffith, Camden. Gynecology, John Younglove, Elizabeth. The Orifices, and the Philosophy of Orificial Surgery, John Younglove, Elizabeth. Pedology, Samuel Long, New Brunswick. Pharmacology and Collateral Sciences, J. R. Hoffman, Morristown. An Unintentional Proving of *Seuocio Aurens*, J. R. Hoffman, Morristown. Sanitary Science, C. A. Church, Passaic. Some Causes of Disease, George M. Ockford, Ridgewood. Thoughts on Some Neglected or Unrecognized Sources of Contagion, Charles H. Hubbard, Millville.

The new officers elected were : President, A. W. Bailey, Atlantic City ; vice

presidents, G. M. Ockford, Ridgewood ; G. Woodward, Camden ; Joseph B. Johnson, Hightstown ; recording secretary, F. P. McKinstry, Washington ; corresponding secretary, Wallace McGeorge, Camden ; treasurer, G. T. Applegate, New Brunswick ; board of censors, Edward Rushmore, Plainfield ; E. M. Howard, Camden ; H. L. Nichols, Hoboken ; J. G. Streets, Bridgeton ; C. A. Church, Passaic ; Samuel Long, New Brunswick.

The next annual meeting will be held in Trenton in May, 1894, and the semi-annual meeting will be held the second Tuesday in September at Atlantic City.

THE MICHIGAN TROUBLE.

LANSING, Mich., May 4.—The Homeopathic State Society of Michigan worked itself into a state of great commotion yesterday over the proposed amalgamation of the two schools of medicine in the State university, which resulted in the resignation from the society of Dr. H. L. Obetz, professor of surgery and dean of the homeopathic faculty, who was accused of favoring the scheme before the board of regents. Dr. Obetz's resignation was promptly accepted. Resolutions were adopted charging him with falsification, autocratic conduct, tortuous methods, etc., and demanding his resignation as professor and dean of the faculty. In case he does not resign the board of regents are to be asked to demand his resignation. While the call for the meeting of the society mentioned considering the question of amalgamation of the two schools of medicine, the only matter under discussion was the charges against Dr. Obetz. The doctor says the charges were instituted in malice and petty jealousy in the faculty, that the students are with him in his fight, and that he will not resign his chair at the university.

Obituary.

—Dr. George Washington Richards died at his home in Newark, N. J., May 2. Born in Columbia, N. J., in 1829, he was a son of Cyrus Richards. Graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1853, he became house physician of the State Emergency Hospital. Afterward he visited the medical colleges of London, Dublin, and Paris, and returned to a large practice in New York City, becoming a member of the medical staff of the De Milt Dispensary. There he became converted to the homeopathic school. Afterward he formed a partnership with Dr. Thomas Lafon of Newark, and established the first homeopathic dispensary in New Jersey. He was once president of the Medical Society of the Eastern District of New Jersey, and at the time of his death was president of the New Jersey Medical Club and the New Jersey State Homeopathic Medical Society.

—Professor George Alexander Hall, M. D., of Chicago, died April 4, at the age of fifty-eight. The reading of the several notices of this eminent homeopath's life evidences very clearly that he was a typical American, ambitious, practical, and straightforward. Beginning as a farmer's lad, at fifteen he was prepared to "keep school." Entering the office of Dr. Kenyon of Westfield, N. Y., he became later a homeopathist through a clinical experience, graduating ultimately in the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania 1856. In 1872 he became identified with the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and here he continued until failing health in 1889 caused him to become less active. He was a prominent man on the floor of the American Institute of Homeopathy, as also in the various societies of which he

was a member; he was a fluent and eloquent speaker, magnetic and convincing, and was idolized by his classes.

—Dr. O. Hrotelman of Lyons, Ia., a graduate of Hahnemann College, Chicago, '86, died last month aged thirty-five years.

Globules.

—What homeopathic college will lead the procession and teach potency?

—Dr. T. Griswold Comstock has removed to his new residence, 3401 Washington Avenue, St. Louis.

—Dr. A. B. Norton and Dr. Geo. A. Shepard have removed to 16 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City.

We mourn with Professor H. Pomeroy, M. D., of Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College, the death of his son from meningeal trouble.

—Dr. Edward Hillborn Ashwin, formerly of the staff of the Brooklyn (E. D.) Homeopathic Dispensary, has moved to Hempstead at 32 Franklin Street.

—Says the (Calcutta) *Homeopathic Medical Record*: "Make a note of this.—The best remedy for post-diphtheritic paralysis is diphtherinum d. m. m. one dose.—Samuel Swan." Yes, but see here: is this homeopathy? Is all post-diphtheritic paralysis similar? Is this prescribing for the patient?

—The second annual banquet of the class of '94 of the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital occurred April 24. Henry C. Merriam was the toast master, and the toasts were responded to in a felicitous manner by Frederick G. Hills, Irving P. Sherman, William D. Young, Arthur P. Paulson, E. Munson, Fred M. Laurence, and Horace P. Gillingham.

—The essence of *materia medica* is comparison.—*Dunham*.

—L. T. Francis, M. D., has removed from Owatonna, Minn., to West Concord.

—Dr. E. H. Jewitt (Cleveland) and wife have been spending some time in Florida.

—Homeopathic Hospital College (Cleveland) has abolished final examinations. Good!

—George E. Halsey, 88 State Street, Chicago, is not in any way connected with Halsey Brothers, pharmacists.

—Chair of bacteriology to be established and endowed in Cleveland Medical College by Alumni Association.

—I. H. A. meets in full session at Geneva Lake, Wis., June 6-9. No holiday for this association. Right!

—About this time get ready for thirteen or fourteen college announcements, announcing the *especial* Y. M. C. A. privileges for their students.

—PERSONAL—Dr. Kraft.—With the close of the graduating exercises in March past, Dr. Frank Kraft withdrew from the faculty of the Cleveland Medical College.

—The "Biographical Cyclopedia of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons" (W. A. Chatterton, publisher, Chicago) wants your life and portrait. Hurry up!

—New York State Homeopathic Medical Society at Albany moved and adopted that regents require that candidate shall have been present at at least three confinements before graduation.

—Ether is evidently not any safer as an anæsthetic than chloroform when so eminent a man as Colonel E. F. Shepard (New York) can lose his life in a moment under the most careful scientific administration.

—The *Homeopathic Record* of Calcutta, after extracting and publishing the best of homeopathic literature from American jour-

nals, rather spoils its good effect by giving advertising space to the Count Mattei remedies, for which the publishers of the *Homeopathic Record* are agents. It says: "This system traces the root of all diseases to the vitiation of lymph or blood, and offers a cure as quick as radical. . . Hence to effect a cure in cases deemed incurable by other schools of medicines is not generally a very difficult task to an electro-homeopath." The telegraphic address of this firm is "Homeopathy, Calcutta."

—The transactions of the American Institute of Homeopathy for the Washington session has been upon our table for some weeks. There is so little to say about this important work in any way more complimentary than of former issues by Dr. Dudley that we have almost overlooked the book entirely. This, however, was not done in a spirit of indifference or carelessness. We have had several hours of desultory reading here and there in its pages, and find the record honest and enterprising and instructive. It no longer fulfills its single office, as one time charged by critics, of pressing autumn leaves, but has added unto itself the proper function of instructing in homeopathy, and furnishing the latest most alive thoughts in all branches of medicine and surgery. Indeed it is a most gratifying fact that the volumes so clearly evidence the great change which has insensibly crept over the proceedings of the Institute; for where in the not very remote past mongrelism and pseudo-homeopathy seemed in the ascendant, there now appears an undoubted strain of good, honest, old-fashioned Hahnemannian homeopathy. This may be the result of the greater degree of tolerance which the different sections have imbibed, or it may be, as we believe, because the newer generation of doctors is more distinctively

homeopathic. Dr. Dudley makes a splendid editor. Pity that he is lost to journalism.

—Dr. Talcott (Middletown, N. Y.) says crazy women are slovenly. As soon as a patient calls for curling irons, etc., etc., she is becoming rational.

—Suits for \$207,000 have been filed against the city of Atlanta, Ga., by people who claim that their health has been injured through miasma from the city dumping grounds.

—Dr. W. B. Clarke, secretary of the Indiana Institute of Homeopathy, writes that the Hoosier Society will omit its meeting this year to allow its members to, in a body, attend the World's Congress at Chicago.

—The Ohio State Society holds its annual meeting in conjunction with the World's Fair. It is to be simply a routine business meeting, not a medical paper and discussions meeting. How thankful we are—a few of us—that the World's Fair, like Christmas, comes but once in a while!

—What has become of Gould's New Zealander—he who was to chronicle the downfall of Homeopathy; he who would sit on the ruins of the proposed Hahnemann statue, and give the expectant world a few bars from the grave-digger scene in Hamlet: "Alas, poor homeopathy, I knew her well," etc., etc.?

—A bill introduced into the legislature to establish the homeopathic college in Detroit instead of continuing it in Ann Arbor, is an unjust one, and ought not to pass. The homeopathic college here is and always has met the expectations of its friends, and those who are interested in its removal are the enemies of the institution and not its friends. The college should remain in Ann Arbor.—*The Democrat*.

—Dr. B. F. Monroe, has returned to Blair, Neb., and resumed the practice of medicine.

—The skin of a boiled egg is a good remedy for a boil. Carefully peel it while wet and apply to the boil.

—Bicycle riding charged with producing prostates. Beginning of symptoms: frequent micturition, full feeling behind scrotum, inordinate and persistent erections, with glutinous discharge; unnecessary perhaps to say that this has reference only to male riders.

—Dr. W. W. Day, the first homeopathic physician in Washington Territory, died at Dayton last month, aged seventy-six years. Dr. Day was born August 27, 1817, at Triangle, Broome County, N. Y., where he also received his education. In 1847 he graduated from the Western Reserve Medical College in Cleveland. After graduating he went to Yorktown, Ind., for one year, where he was married. In 1850 he made a voyage to San Francisco, and afterward located in Calaveras County, first engaging in mining, and then in the practice of his profession.

—Vegetarians say it is a popular fallacy that meat is needed for strength. One prominent exponent of the faith says it is a fact that the strongest animals in the world are vegetarian and not carnivorous. It is the ferocity of the lion rather than his strength that makes him formidable. An elephant is a match for several lions, and is a vegetarian. The animals with most speed and endurance, the horse, the reindeer, the antelope, and others, are also vegetarians. Dog trainers, says this authority, always feed their trick animals on a strictly vegetarian diet, and many hunters do the same thing. Senator Palmer is said to have a vegetarian dog that is twenty-two years old.



FRANK KRAFT, M. D.,
CLEVELAND, O.

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FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

FINE TOOTH COMB MATERIA MEDICA.—In the last issue of the *Hom. Recorder* an effort is made to explain the intricacies of repertory work, but while it measurably lightens the gloom, it does not fully show why the almost unknown drug valerian is chosen as the similimum, when pulsatilla in the one instance given stands but two numbers lower in the count, and in the other instance outranks it eight numbers.

* *

WE remember to have heard Dr. Jones say, "In a given case, if six of its symptoms were found in nux vomica and seven in pulsatilla, he [the man with the Dutch roof forehead] gave pulsatilla. This is *his* conception of the totality. He went for a case, not 'With brains, sir,' but with a fine tooth comb." And again, "Translate the symptomatology of nux vomica and of pulsatilla into their pathological equivalents, and no man who is *compos mentis* will think of nux in a pulsatilla pathological condition. Then there will be no counting of symptoms; there will be the reading of their absolute values."

* *

AFTER one has translated the symptomatology of valerian, as disclosed by Dr. Jones, into its pathological equivalent, what have we? Is there a practitioner

anywhere who can recognize the valerian totality even after being assured that it cured the case, and that, therefore, it *must* be the totality? A question of this kind could not arise concerning pulsatilla, or nux, or bryonia, or the others of our well-known and well-proven drugs. In short, what is the valerian totality, the valerian picture, the valerian image? No man on earth could have translated the valerian symptomatology into its pathological equivalent without the "counting of symptoms," regardless of the totality, who did not go for a case, "not 'With brains, sir,' but with a fine tooth comb."

* *

THE most careful and painstaking study of this case as it now lies revealed before us does not give us the first clew so that we could pick out another valerian *patient* to-morrow or next week; there would be nothing for it, even with Dr. Jones, but the "counting of symptoms" and the industrious employment of his "fine tooth comb."

* *

MANY are the references made to the sainted Dunham. He did not slap us on the shoulder and call us by our family name; in fact he had joined the innumerable caravan before we issued from our medical short clothes. But we love

him just as dearly as if we had been hail-fellow well met with him. His books were among the first put into our hands, and we read them. We wish earnestly that these many artificers in "homeopathic" mathematics, *Anglice* repertories, would carefully study his "Symptoms, their Study, or 'How to Take the Case'"; also "The Anamnesis." There are other of his essays equally eloquent of the homeopathic totality of symptoms, but these two will go far toward clearing the way for a homeopathic prescription.

MATERIA MEDICA MISCELLANY.

CALCAREA CARB.—Dr. Villers, in *Archiv für Homöopathie*, narrates the following case: Lady, æt. twenty, exceedingly despondent through long continued depressing influences, became excessively nervous. She was companion to a lady almost wholly deaf, and this necessary attendance became almost unbearable. The voice of the patient was high and sharp; and her own efforts by raising the voice to communicate with her charge caused headache through temples, ameliorated by rapid motion of the head. There was sufficient time for outdoor exercise, but, while not asthmatic, such exercise was accompanied by a hard pressure on the chest, which only eructations seemed to relieve. Bowels were bound, and the menses appeared fortnightly with backache and great prostration. No organic trouble seemed to be present. Selected calc. carb. 200, three drops to be taken for thirty days. She began shortly before the menstrual period, and was gratified to find that the second period came precisely at the close of the fourth week, although very profuse. After suspending all medication for one month calcarea was again exhibited, during which succeeding

interval the patient and her charge removed elsewhere. One year later she returned to tell Dr. Villers that her menstruation had continued monthly, the headache had disappeared, and the pressure upon the thorax had also been lost.

ARGENTUM NITRICUM IN SMOKERS' CATARRH.—Dr. T. F. Allen is quoted as saying that this is a valuable remedy in catarrhal affections of the throat of smokers. The fauces are generally red, there is much tenacious mucus, and a sensation as if a splinter were lodged in the throat. In the vocal troubles of public speakers and singers it is indicated by laryngeal rawness and soreness when coughing, hoarseness, viscid, but not stringy expectoration, slightly gray in color, jelly-like, or similar to clear boiled starch. The soreness is present when talking, but not when swallowing.

CARBO VEGETABILIS IN RESPIRATORY TROUBLES.—Dr. Alfred Pullar in *Monthly Hom. Review* says that several years ago he prescribed carbo veg. almost as a *dernier ressort* in a case of bronchitis, and the result was so remarkable that he has always since used it in similar conditions and with an equal measure of success. His patient was a lady of seventy-four who had been delicate for some years and was now prostrated by a prolonged attack of bronchitis involving both lungs and accompanied with profuse expectoration, harassing cough, and orthopnœa. The remedies usually indicated in such cases had failed to afford more than partial relief of the bronchitic symptoms, which persisted; the respiration became weak and superficial, the pulse thready, and the patient was apparently sinking. Carbo veg. prescribed at this time in trituration in a few hours initiated improvement in the whole condition, which steadily maintained until the

patient ultimately made an excellent recovery.

CICUTA VIROSA IN CONVULSIONS.—Dr. T. G. Stonham in *Hom. Review* details the following interesting case : On December 16 hurriedly called to girl of three years. Learned that child had been strongly convulsed for three-quarters of an hour. Had been placed in hot bath without result. Found no cause for attack ; always good health, no fits, teething was well over. Head was drawn to one side, chin and eyes pointing in same direction ; violent clonic spasms of muscles of mouth, most on left side, muscles of left side of neck, and of left arm and leg. Spasms violent. Fæces passed twice ; complete unconsciousness. While watching the child and considering what medicine to give, the head and eyes gradually turned to the right, and so also did the spasms of the left side pass over to the right. I then gave cicuta on these principal points of similarity : 1. The violence and character of the clonic convulsion ; 2. The admixture of the tonic with clonic spasm. 3. The passing over of the clonic spasm from one side of the body to the other. No marked improvement until after twenty minutes, when the spasms subsided and a dose of hyoscyamus 3x completed the cure. He used four drops of tincture of the macerated root in a tumbler of water and gave two teaspoonfuls.

PHOSPHORUS 3X IN CHRONIC GASTRITIS.—Dr. Chas. L. Bailey in *Chironian* reports the case of Mr. A. T., æt. forty-two, farmer, who complained of intense burning and fullness in pit of his stomach, vomiting each morning white mucus, with intense headache, uncontrollable thirst, anorexia, and distressing nausea. This condition for three years. Was taking a "blue" pill at the time of consultation.

To remove effects of allopathic drugging, gave him nux vom. 15 drops in a four-ounce bottle of water, one teaspoonful every hour, to eliminate effects of obnoxious drugs. At next visit said his thirst was uncontrollable—could drink pailfuls ; but that from twenty minutes to half hour after drinking he would vomit, and this ejecta would be principally water. On this symptom he exhibited phos. 3x 2 granules every three hours. Lost sight of his patient then, except within a few days of first prescription, for several months, when on meeting him the former patient reported himself as feeling "tiptop, and I am now enjoying myself."

RIGHT OCCIPITO-POSTERIOR POSITION— DIAGNOSIS, MECHANISM, AND TREATMENT.*

By J. F. ELLIOTT, M. D., Kansas City, Kan.

IN looking over obstetric history I find it was better to have been a parturient woman a thousand years B. C. than one a thousand years A. D. In the primitive or intuitive epoch we find some excellent practices in the obstetric art, and far more scientific than the practices of two thousand years later. The perfecting of podalic version, the discovery of the forceps, and the teaching and publication of obstetric literature in the sixteenth century gave the first decided impetus to scientific obstetrics. Still the parturient woman was left in the hands of charlatans and midwives, who knew nothing of anatomy, and had abandoned their primitive practices and were imitating the surgeons. The gulf at this time between surgery and anything primitive was so great that between the two extremes the poor woman had a hard time of it. I

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sometimes think that she does not yet have a very easy time. We are continually looking for some brilliant operation, some laparotomy or amputation of the hip joint, or even a dilated rectum to perform wonders, not realizing that it is our duty to study the different positions that we may be able to properly treat them, so that these eminent gynecologists and surgeons cannot make these brilliant cures for want of material. Having this in mind, I have chosen the right occipito-posterior position.

In this you see the occiput is in conjunction with the right sacro-iliac symphysis. We will now study a few points in the anatomy of both mother and child, to remember as we go along. First, the joint between the atlas and skull is a hinge, and has only the two movements of forward and backward, but the articulation of the atlas and axis is a ginglymoid and can be rotated but only one-fourth of a circle; more than this exposes the child to the dangers of a dislocation. There are two diameters we need to remember, the cervico-bregmatic, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$, occipito-frontal, $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$. You will remember that the child's neck is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and its body when we have fetal elipsis is between 13 and 14 inches. There are but two diameters in the maternal pelvis that we need consider here, and they are the anterior and posterior diameters of depth of the cavity or true pelvis. The anterior is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the posterior is $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. In this position the anterior plane is looking forward and to the left. How do you diagnose the position? First, by palpation and percussion. Standing by the side of your patient with your face looking toward her lower extremities, place your hand on either side of her abdomen, and study the contour of the abdomen. If you have been in the habit of studying

contours of all your cases you will have a suspicion that something is wrong. Then with a peculiar crawling motion of the hand slip the fingers down into the iliac region between the presenting parts and the pubes and find what you have there. Don't be afraid of it, for with ordinary care you can do no damage. If the walls of the abdomen be not too thick, or if you do not have hydramnion, you can pass the ends of the fingers to the promontory of the sacrum. Now when you get behind the presenting part with the hand, make a little upward and backward motion and hold it there, and with the other hand you will notice the absence of the prominent tumor caused by the back that is noticeable in the first and second positions. Again, the fetal heart tones will be out of place. Two inches to the right and a little below the center of a line drawn down from the umbilicus to the center of Poupart's ligament, will be the area of greatest intensity in either the first or second position, but in this it will be more audible further around to the side. Because of extreme flexion an examination per vagina is not of much moment, as the presenting part will be out of reach, and if I am still in doubt I anæsthetize the patient and introduce the hand. Most physicians think it is impossible to make this diagnosis, but if they were half as diligent in this as they are in looking for pockets and papilla, or if they spent half the time in this that the oculist has to, to be able to light up the posterior chamber of the eye, they would soon be experts. Don't be discouraged because you do not happen to make a correct diagnosis by digital examination per vagina, for that is usually a "delusion and a snare," and is only one, and a very poor one at that, of the many ways of forming a correct diagnosis. And again, the condition of the patient will warn you that all

is not well. She may not have been in labor more than three hours, and she has become discouraged. Nausea and vomiting soon follow. Vomiting is said to be a good omen, but I have never had a case of it during labor (except from an overloaded stomach) that was not a forerunner of some form of dystocia. In right and left occipito anterior-position we have flexion, but in right and left occipito-posterior position we have extreme flexion. A glance at the pelvic cavity will show that in occipito-anterior position the occiput has but a comparatively short distance to travel, that is, the depth of the anterior part of the cavity, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The neck of the child is also $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Thus the occiput is locked beneath the arch of the pubes before the engagement of the shoulders, while in occipito-posterior position the vertex can only touch the floor of the pelvis, and before any pressure can be made the shoulders must engage in the superior strait.

If you will study the parturient line you will find that the pressing part strikes the floor of the pelvis on what is termed the posterior inclined plane. This plane is not wholly imaginary, but has its beginning at what would be the juncture, if they were continued, of the apices of the spine of the ischia, and forms quite an elevation on the floor of the pelvis, dividing it into two parts, a posterior or a pocket, and an anterior plane or an outlet. As the head strikes the posterior pocket, it quickly sinks down into the hollow of the sacrum. Now ensues a war between the powers of propulsion and expulsion. It is a law of physics that two bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time.

The head is in the hollow of the sacrum and the shoulders must follow, therefore the head must be displaced; and now ensues a

period of intense suffering—a period fraught with dangers to both mother and child. These are the cases that are called tedious, and linger thirty-six, forty-eight, and seventy-two hours, and if the patient is not dead at the end of that time she had better be. In the majority of these cases the head slowly and laboriously rotates so that the occiput passes under the arch of the pubes, and labor terminates as a primitive first or second position.

If you have correctly made your diagnosis, before the waters have broken, or even after these have broken, provided the head has not passed the superior strait, rotation may be accomplished by external manipulation or external rotation, or by entering the hand into the vagina, and passing the index finger through the os and to the posterior part of the head. Now at the first evidence of a pain the vaginal hand must press the head forward and to the right, while the abdominal hand must begin a kneading motion in the same direction. At the same time the patient is encouraged to hold the diaphragm tense, so that the child will be pressed hard against the brim of the pelvis and not simply bellotte instead of rotate. Should this fail place the patient in the knee-chest position and attempt rotation. If you have a dilated or dilatable os I would attempt podalic version rather than allow it to continue in this position. If these manipulations fail allow the head to reach the floor of the pelvis, and then put on a straight forceps, and compel the head to rotate, not rapidly, but simply by coaxing slowly. I say a straight forceps, because you cannot use one with a pelvic curve. Here you transgress the rule of not rotating the head more than one-fourth of a circle and rotate it three-eighths of a circle. Of course you run the risk of a dislocation or fracture of the child's neck, but this is better than to

allow it to pass to the hollow of the sacrum. Usually these manipulations will correct the position, but it will take patience ; you cannot do this in a hurry. I have worked, and have known others to work, ten hours before it was accomplished. But when you have gained such a victory over a "knotty problem" it will repay you. Sometimes these manipulations will fail, and you have the worst possible form of labor. It is bad on account of the delay and suffering, which so weaken the patient that she becomes a prey for any of the low forms of disease. Were it an impossible labor you would know what to do with it. But in this case you wait, the shoulders must displace the head, and the head must travel the length of the posterior diameter of the cavity, which is $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

It must also be forced over the spine of the ischia and traverse the length of the distended soft parts, which in this case is $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches, before it reaches the posterior fourchette and begins to make pressure on the outlet.

The involuntary forces constitute five-sixths of the forces of labor and the voluntary forces one-sixth. Here we have the child entirely out of the uterus and jammed down into the soft parts.

Labor ought to be completed with the cessation of the involuntary forces, but in this case it has only begun. The woman is left practically helpless. These are of the class of patients that furnishes the gynecologist his brilliant cases, or drag out a miserable existence until death brings relief.

These are the cases where septicæmia, pyæmia, phlegmasia, alba dolens follow in the wake. Here it is that you will develop your ability as an accoucheur and a surgeon. The forceps must now be a conservative instrument, because you are not

making traction in the parturient line, but directly on the perineum. If forceps are used it is only a question of strength of perineum and size of doctor which gets the worst of it. If it be a multipara with dilatable perineum or a previous rupture the doctor will be fairly successful. If it be a primipara with a tense perineum there is a rupture. You may be able to keep the external tissues intact, but you will find the transversus and perini and levator ani muscles more or less ruptured. The 1 and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch of perineum cannot dilate to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches without danger to itself. If manipulations fail, and the prudent application of the forceps fail, and before I consign the woman to a living death by allowing the child to remain long in the soft parts, thereby causing sloughing, with all the attendant horrors, or before I would put on those instruments of destruction and drag that child through those soft parts and rupture her, I promptly advise and perform embryotomy. I do not consider it obligatory upon women to endure a living death because of an accident that has changed to some form of dystocia what otherwise would have been a normal labor, and I make a solemn protest against the usual procedure.

WHAT IS FITTEST IN HOMEOPATHY, AND LIKELY TO SURVIVE?*

By W. S. SEARLE, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEARLY three-quarters of a century have elapsed since the introduction of homeopathy into this country, and now, if I correctly read the signs of the time, the present may be justly considered a transition period in the history of this form

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of medical art. Whatever is true in homeopathy, what has stood the test of modern scientific thought and experiment, is gradually being accepted by the medical profession in general. And what is fanciful and false has been, or is being rejected by the homeopathic school itself. 'The long uncivil war is over. At such a time it is natural to look back over the field, number the wounded and slain, and call the roll of the living. In this battle of the pill with the pellet, of the plaster and potion with the potency, what, on the homeopathic side, has survived the strife and will form a part of the platform and practice of the future physician? In discussing this subject let us first recall what have been the main dogmas of the school of Hahnemann. Three have been prominent and distinctive. 1. That *similia similibus curantur* formulates a method of cure which, supplemented by surgery, is applicable to and effective in curing all forms of disease. 2. That in order to obtain a definite and invariable knowledge of the properties of drugs, it is necessary to test their effects upon healthy men and animals. 3. That the processes of trituration and dilution develop latent medicinal power in drugs. The other tenets of Hahnemann cannot be said to have been held by more than a fraction of the school—certainly not within the past quarter century. Those named we will consider in their order. Much wordy warfare has been waged over the question whether the Hahnemannic formula embodies a method, a rule, or a law. The author himself speaks of it as a mode of cure founded upon what he claims to be a law of nature, viz.: That two similar diseases cannot exist at one time in the same body. Perhaps no more clear, concise, and comprehensive statement of the true sphere of the Hahnemannic method has ever been presented than that given by

Dr. J. P. Dake of Nashville, Tenn. Although this may be familiar to most of you, you will pardon a rehearsal of it here. Dr. Dake entitles it "The Domain of Similia." 1. It relates to nothing but affections of health. 2. It relates to no affection of health where the cause is constantly present and operative. 3. It relates to no affections of health which will cease after the removal of the cause by chemical, mechanical, or hygienic means. 4. It relates to no affections of health occasioned by the injury or destruction of tissues which are incapable of restoration. 5. It relates to no affections of health the likeness of which may not be produced in the healthy by medicines or other agencies. It does relate to all maladies similar to those produced by drugs and other agencies, existing in organisms having the integrity of tissue and reactive power necessary to recovery, the efficient causes of such affections having ceased to operate." Looking again, and this time in the direction of medicines and other agencies capable of influencing the human organism as to health, we may say, first, that Hahnemann's law relates to the action of no agents affecting the organism chemically, mechanically, or hygienically; second, it relates to the action of no agents destroying the parasites which infest the human body. Looking over the armamentarium of the therapist for agents not thus excluded, we find one class remaining, viz., those agents which affect the human organism as to health in ways not governed by the laws of chemistry, mechanics, or hygiene, producing ailments similar to those found in the sick. But to resume: If you will investigate the books of our boards of health, as I have done, you will become convinced that homeopathy has little of which to boast in the management of typhoid fever, since

the old school has renounced the drugs it once poured down, and has resorted to an almost expectant treatment. If the exhibit appears to be better in scarlet fever, measles, smallpox, etc., I think candid consideration will render it probable that any difference in our favor is mainly due to two things, viz., the persistence of many of the old school in the employment of heavy doses, and the real superiority of the homeopathic method in the sequelæ and concomitants of these diseases. I most heartily concur with Dr. Dake in his definition of the domain of similia. Let me repeat it. It comprises all diseases similar to those produced in the healthy by drugs and other agencies, which exist in organisms having the integrity of tissue and reactive power necessary to recovery, the efficient causes of these affections having ceased to operate. This, theoretically, is the sphere of the homeopathic law. How thoroughly and efficiently it practically fills that sphere remains to be seen. I have known those who, unskilled in the homeopathic materia medica, and untrained in the proper mode of selecting the remedy, have made hasty and superficial trial, and failed to realize their expectations. But never have I heard of a physician who came to the task with suitable preparation, and who gave the method of Hahnemann a fair trial within its legitimate domain, who did not become fully convinced that here he had found what was true, and therefore enduring, in medical art. Such men, as honest, as competent, as judicial in temper as any in the profession, may be numbered by the thousand in the homeopathic ranks. Thousands more, in the old school, are to-day practicing a more or less modified form of homeopathy. And the advocacy of treatment which will bear no other name becomes constantly more frequent in the old

school journals. The proof is abundant that mere argument in these premises is useless and out of place, but careful and painstaking experiment has always sufficed. Could the entire profession be induced to make such trials and abide by the results, the essentials of homeopathy would be universally adopted within a single year. It would ill become one who has done so little in this direction as myself to underrate the labors of those who have toiled in this field. Many worthy attempts at proving have been made under the best attainable conditions, and deserve high praise. Among these, those of Hahnemann himself still rank high—perhaps highest. Hippocrates, Galen, Hunter, Jenner, Harvey, Louis—each was great and noble; each an ornament to his profession; each in his way and time a gift of God to man. But not one of these had broader and deeper learning; not one had loftier, though different, genius; not one had higher obstacles in his pathway; not one achieved a work of greater benefit to his fellow-men. Let the ignorant sneer at and deride his very pardonable errors. His most distinguished confrères were as fallible as he, and the day will never dawn when intelligent physicians shall cease to admire Hahnemann and to honor his memory. The convenience and accuracy of the homeopathic methods of trituration and notation have already led to their extensive employment by many not of that school. The same will be true of dilution whenever it becomes evident that doses of less than a minim are necessary or desirable. But the doctrine that by dilution and succession the power of a drug is developed, increased, spiritualized, dynamized, or made potent to cure disease cannot be ranked among the fittest which are likely to survive. In fact, so far as I am able to judge from a somewhat extensive

acquaintance in the homeopathic school, and from a perusal of its literature, the number of those who accept this theory and practice in accordance with it has become very small indeed. Of homeopathic practitioners in general I am quite sure it is true that they dilute drugs in order to diminish their medicinal power—not to increase it. It is well to remember that, while this is a theory developed in, and peculiar to the homeopathic school, it has no vital nor necessary place in its dogmas. Without it homeopathy stands just as strongly—nay, even more firmly and symmetrically. Finally, while I hold that there are other valuable and practicable methods, rules, or laws of cure, each having its appropriate sphere in the broad fields of therapeutics, but a consideration of the intrinsic and comparative merits of which cannot be entered upon here, I conclude from this discussion that the doctrines of homeopathy which are fundamental and basic, viz., the proving of drugs, the employment of them according to the method of Hahnemann, and the customary manner of preparing these drugs as remedies are all improvements in medical art which are so valuable that the world will not let them die. They are founded in truth, and that truth is destined, sooner or later, to universal recognition.

ON SUBSTITUTES FOR CINCHONA.

By SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.*

IT is melancholy that medicine has till now remained so much in its infancy that it has been thought possible that there are substitutes for cinchona bark, and that the idea has met with approval. He who thinks so does not know this bark.

The same delusion which has from time to time proposed to substitute for

Peruvian bark, now willow bark, now oak bark, now horse-chestnut bark, and many other vegetable substances, has given birth to the latest recommendation—Breitfield's substitute.

"What," said the proposers of willow bark—"what if the constituents of cinchona bark are absent in the white willow, especially in the bark of its young branches? Does not one taste in the willow bark a distinct aromatic, a bitter, and an astringent substance? Does it not tan leather just as well, does it not make ink with green vitriol just like cinchona bark?"

Friend! the aroma of the willow bark differs in taste and smell from that in cinchona bark; the bitterness is much more marked in gentian, and I make you a present of ink stuff and tannin in willow bark; we have these in gall apples and in tan of oak, as also in tormentil root and snakeweed much stronger than both are in willow or cinchona bark.

Well, then, since one aroma is as good as another and one bitterness is just like another, take calmus, gentian, and gall apples, mix them together, and there you have a compound which is undoubtedly twelve times as aromatic, bitter, and astringent as cinchona bark, and yet look you, now! in all eternity it will never become cinchona bark; it never will and never can display the peculiar medicinal effects of this most remarkable plant. This mixture may certainly succeed in suppressing and even curing some kinds of agues (as does willow bark)—it may *suppress* them often for a considerable time, just as can occasionally be done by many bitter and styptic remedies, such as alum, tormentil, and wormwood, but sometimes the fits return, sometimes injurious consequences result from the suppression, which are worse than the fever itself—but it is very *rarely* that such

* *Hufeland's Journ.*, xxiii. pt. 4, p. 27, 1806.

a mixture can *cure* without damage, and then the ague must be just such a one as the remedy is suited for; the much more numerous and various kinds of ague for which cinchona bark is adapted, it cannot, like the latter, cure easily, rapidly, and without after sufferings. It is just the same with willow bark and all the other febrifuge drugs.

"Kinds of ague!" I hear someone say. "What heresy! In our standard works on medicine only *one* kind of ague is admitted. Medical men only acknowledge *one*, only varying by an earlier or later recurrence of the paroxysms."

Well, the *first* thing to be asked is, does Nature allow the doctors to forbid her to produce this or the other disease? If this must be answered in the negative, and if it be considered that Nature is at liberty to produce more kinds of ague than the single kind admitted into our books, then comes the *second* question: has Nature really already produced several essentially different kinds of ague?

This might have been easily proved historically if physicians had only been more accurate in differentiating the symptoms of these fevers, and had carefully described the whole extent of the phenomena presented by each of the cases of ague they had seen. Some have indeed been more careful in their descriptions, and from these every man not chained to a system must notice the great, the striking differences between the different kinds of agues; but we shall resort to a more instructive mode of indicating that *ab eventu*.

Why does cinchona bark cure many cases of ague so easily without any relapses? Why does it leave others, in which an equally good regimen has been kept, uncured, or cause in them injurious consequences (disordered appetite, bitter cructations, dyspnoea, exhaustion, cachexia,

swelling of the feet, restless sleep, irregular bowels, etc.)?

Answer—because cinchona bark was suitable for the first class of cases, they being the ague for which it is, and will always remain, the proper remedy; the last cases, on the contrary, were other kinds of ague, for which other remedies are adapted, but not cinchona.

The same effects observed in the same subjects *must* proceed from the same causes.

The same causes *must* in this case produce the same effects as long as the world lasts.

If the same effects ensue (here cures of agues) not otherwise than by the employment of different forces (here, besides cinchona, by the employment of another febrifuge), then the subject operated on *must* have been different (the disease must have been of a different kind; here, then, we have different kinds of ague).

Or, with the same force (*e. g.*, cinchona bark), quite different effects are produced (on the one hand a cure, on the other, no cure); in this case the subjects operated on *must* have been different (the diseases to be cured must have been different—different kinds of ague).

Two agues which yield to cinchona bark with equal facility and without after sufferings *must* be of the same kind.

[Of two agues of the same kind (*i. e.*, with a totality of identical symptoms) treated in the same way with cinchona bark, one cannot be cured while the other remains uncured—but both must either remain uncured or both must be cured by it with equal facility and without after sufferings.]

Two agues, of which one is cured by cinchona bark as easily and as completely without after sufferings as the other is by

James' powder, must have been different kinds of ague.

Because cinchona bark in marsh intermittent fever cures so easily, so quickly, and so without suffering (*i. e.*, so specifically) there can be no substitute for it in this disease.*

These are axioms that admit of no doubt.

The kinds of ague which cinchona bark (given without any admixture and alone) does not cure, or in which it leaves a tendency to relapse and after sufferings, are kinds of ague not suited for cinchona, and are curable by other medicines; one medicine cures one ague, another another, which are incurable by cinchona bark.

Moreover, these other ague medicines (besides cinchona) must not be confounded with one another, if an easy, rapid, thorough cure is to be effected. That kind of ague which masterwort cures will not be cured by the internal employment of muriatic acid; that which gentian cures cannot be eradicated by belladonna; that kind which capsicum cures thoroughly and rapidly nux vomica will not; that which is easily and completely mastered by chamomile remains uncured by sal ammoniac; the kind of ague easily curable without

relapses by the half oxide of antimony (James' powder) resists arsenic; ignatia cures a kind of ague which remains incurable by mercury, and that kind of ague whose proper remedy is opium is not to be conquered by ipecacuanha—while, on the other hand, ipecacuanha, mercury, arsenic, sal ammoniac, nux vomica, belladonna, and muriatic acid are each capable of curing other kinds of ague easily and rapidly (*i. e.*, specifically) which are either not suppressed or only with great difficulty and after sufferings by bark.*

Do not these perfect cures performed by such a variety of medicines postulate the existence of *very different kinds of agues*?

Is it necessary to ascribe to an ague which will not get well under cinchona, for instance, a peculiar *obstinacy* like that of a pig-headed living man? If anyone is so stupid as to search for the reason of the incurability of an ague by cinchona, not in the peculiar character of the fever, but in its moral obliquity, he must attribute to this kind of ague a peculiar amiability or good humor if it permits itself to be cured easily and quickly by chamomile.

No! The ague which cinchona could easily and quickly cure was an ague for which cinchona is the true remedy; it *must* cure it by virtue of its peculiar mode of action, and by virtue of the kind of ague being especially adapted for the peculiar curative action of cinchona.

From an identical remedy and an identical disease an identical curative effect must result. If the cure of an ague does

* Even the easy cures of agues, without after sufferings, by apparently very similar remedies, performed, some by buckbean, others by wormwood, some by willow bark, and others by horse-chestnut bark, some by angustura, others by mahogany bark, presuppose kinds of ague which offer to the competent observer some essential differences in the array of the symptoms of each of them.

* From the circumstance that mercury in its most powerful preparation usually cures unsophisticated venereal disease rapidly, permanently, and without after sufferings, *i. e.*, specifically, it is obviously *impossible* (seeing that the same effect in the same subject to be operated on is to be expected from one and the same cause) that any remedy except mercury can be discovered by which a venereal disease originating from chancre poison (and not previously treated with mercury) can be easily, without after sufferings, and permanently cured. But venereal diseases which, by the abuse of mercury, have been changed into other diseases are not (pure) venereal diseases, and require for their cure opium, hydrochloric and nitric acids, hemlock, clematis, mezereum, walnut shells, chelidonium, quassia, sarsaparilla, etc.

not take place, if new* morbid symptoms and relapses occur during the treatment, though cinchona alone was employed, it follows incontrovertibly that as the same power, *i. e.*, the same medicine, was employed, in the case under treatment, the kind of the ague must be different, inasmuch as an injurious effect has been produced. But let us treat this peculiar kind of ague with a medicine suitable for it, and it will be easily and quickly cured without after sufferings, as easily, as quickly, and as little liable to relapse as the kind of ague suited for cinchona is cured by cinchona.

But hitherto the art of medicine has not differentiated the various agues—it has always accepted only *one* kind varying only by the earlier or later occurrence of the paroxysms. Just as though Nature must regulate herself according to the views of our narrow-minded pathologies, and not presume to produce in the human body more than one single disease of this sort, in order not to render the task of distinguishing difficult to the physician. But Nature does not regulate herself to suit our love of ease and comfort. She produces innumerable varieties of nameless morbid states, and does not regulate herself in conformity with our *new and unaltered* editions of pathological manuals.

* The abuse of this bark in agues not suited for cinchona often causes them to degenerate into bad febrile diseases, which are composed of the after effects of cinchona bark, in which other antifebrile medicines must be employed, and in which the continued use of cinchona must naturally do as much harm as the continued use of mercury in the diseases perverted and altered by the abuse of mercury.

(To be concluded.)

—Never wholly empty an over-distended bladder, nor aspirate all the fluid in a pleural cavity at one sitting.

RECTAL DILATATION FOR CHLOROFORM ANÆSTHESIA.

OFTEN during the course of an operation, after having clamped a pile tumor or a polypus, a spasm will take place and your patient cease breathing. The only thing to be done is to loosen the clamp, or if you have made a ligature let it loose, and do so as often as the spasm takes place. Very seldom will you have to do this more than twice. If after this procedure the patient does not breathe introduce your index finger into the rectum and gently tickle the upper part of it; or, what is better, insert the speculum and dilate. As soon as this is done the nervous system is aroused, your patient takes a long breath, and all danger is over.

Such a simple process dispenses altogether with the use of the nitrite of amyl, electricity, artificial respiration, inversion, etc., and *is* reliable.—*Dr. E. A. de Cailhol in J. Orif. Surg.*

A GOOD REPLY.

THE *Kansas Medical Journal* remarks: A homeopathic exchange, in summing up its arguments in favor of its pathy, says men of such distinction as Presidents Garfield and Harrison have been its patrons. In our innocence we had supposed the late Surgeon-General Baxter was Garfield's physician, but being out of town when he was shot Dr. Bliss got the case. If Dr. Bliss is a homeopath we are agreeable. And as President Harrison's wife, her sister and father have all been borne from the White House to the silent tomb during his brief occupancy, homeopathy is welcome to the honor.

[And as President Garfield, obliged to give way to the State medicine, dismissed his homeopathic physician and surrendered himself to the mercy of Drs. Baxter and

Bliss, and many others of that school, who treated him learnedly and assiduously for a wound which he did not have, and ultimately died from a condition which the old school did not suspect, the old school boast of their skill. Why, the meanest, poorest homeopath from the Corners could have done no worse. And because President Harrison's wife died of consumption, and her father, who had o'erstepped the scriptural three-score and ten, and was feeble and broken down by age and grief, also died, therefore homeopathy is irregular and worthless. It's a dirty trick to count only when your opponents miss and ignore the hits.]

HOMEOPATHY IN VETERINARY PRACTICE.

I HAVE a mare that has always had very good health. I had made a stipulation at the stable that she was not to be treated or doctored with any medicine of any kind. About a year ago the horse did not come around to the office in the morning, as usual, and soon after one of the stable hands came to say that the horse was very sick with colic. She had been taken about an hour before, and the stable hands had, contrary to orders, undertaken to treat her themselves with some quack stuff which they had. I found her lying on her back, groaning, in great agony, kicking her feet. When I spoke to her she scrambled to her feet, staggered toward me, and fell down again. Her feet were all drawn together, all four feet together. This suggested the remedy *colocynth*. I gave her some pellets. In five minutes she stopped groaning, in ten minutes she lay quiet, and in fifteen minutes she got up. The stableman said: "Great Scott! that must be a powerful opiate." He wanted some of that medicine right away.—*W. M. James, M. D., I. H. A., in Hom. Phys.*

ON THE ACTION OF APIOLINE.

DR. PELLETAN (Paris) in his clinical notes on apioline states that the drug has proved in his hands a true stimulating emmenagogue, acting directly on the ovaries and uterus or the ends of the nerves contained in them by irritation of the mucous membrane during its elimination through the utricular glands and by producing hyperæmia of the ovaries during its circulation through them; the pain in spasmodic or congestive dysmenorrhea is thereby relieved.

It is, moreover, indicated in atonic amenorrhœa when the uterus and the ovaries are primarily at fault and the inactivity is not due alone to anæmia.

In fact in all cases amenable to internal remedies, where a correct diagnosis of the symptoms had been made and suitable hygiene and treatment observed, he found apioline relieved the suppression, regulated the catamenia, and prevented or removed the accompanying pain, and proved to be a most powerful emmenagogue.

Chironian Notes.

—*Kali chlor.* has been found extremely valuable in gangrene of the mouth in children. It is also indicated in obstinate follicular stomatitis, with extreme fetor and tough, stringy saliva.—*Allen.*

—*Causticum* is indicated when there is partial paralysis of the rectum; the patient cannot evacuate the bowel while sitting, but must partially rise from the seat in order to expel the fæces.—*Allen.*

—When looking for fracture of the skull without displacement the line of fracture is marked by a red line. The line marking the line of the sutures might easily be mistaken for a fracture.—*Helmuth.*

—*Gratiola* is indicated in a diarrhea where the stool is green, and looks like the scum on a frog pond. It is aggravated by drinking and generally associated with cold feeling in the abdomen.—*Allen*.

—*Calc. carb.* will be indicated when there is soreness of the chest walls; the pains are sharp, and extend from before backward. In *kali carb.* the pains are more at the sides of the chest.—*Allen*.

—In *calc. carb.* the dyspnoea is out of all proportion to the pulmonary lesion, and is greatly increased by walking or going upstairs. In *phos.* the dyspnoea is not aggravated by walking, but is made worse by talking.—*Allen*.

—Without proper care a simple sebaceous cyst may be mistaken for a congenital cutaneous cyst. The latter lies under the muscles attached to the periosteum, and may have absorbed the outer table of the skull.—*Helmuth*.

—The three symptoms necessary to diagnose fracture of the petrous portion of the temporal bone are: hemorrhage from the ear, discharge of a watery material from the ear, paralysis and numbness of the parts supplied by the facial nerve.—*Helmuth*.

—When extensive effusion has occurred under the scalp there may be doubt whether or not depression of the skull exists. When a depression does exist steady pressure will always cause pain, which would not be the case if no depression were present.—*Helmuth*.

—Children suffering from incipient spinal disease often have such pronounced gastric symptoms, that valuable time is lost in treating the stomach symptoms. These cases are usually characterized by flatulence, nausea, vomiting, and a capricious appetite.—*Helmuth*.

—In *ipsecac* the tongue is usually clean, but it may have a slight white coating; the vomiting is free, and nausea is present continually. *Ant. tart.* is indicated when there is vomiting, with great prostration, cold, clammy perspiration, a weak heart, and a tongue heavily coated.—*Shelton*.

—*Kali chloricum* is the most poisonous of all the potash salts; it paralyzes the heart, lowers the temperature rapidly, and produces inflammation of the kidney most readily. These effects, coupled with the pathological conditions present in diphtheria, make it a most dangerous drug in that disease.—*Allen*.

—Indolent ulcers of the limbs are, as a rule, only curable by complete rest in the "dorsum decubitus." Each day for the first three days the sore should be sprinkled with *mercurius vivus* ix and strapped. Nutritious diet is always a prerequisite. Arsenic, *carbo. veg.*, and sulphur internally are often beneficial.—*Helmuth*.

—*Arsenicum* produces a most violent gastritis characterized by nausea and vomiting, nothing remains on the stomach, a sip of water which momentarily relieves the burning is immediately regurgitated. The vomited matters are frequently bloody and dark in color; vomiting does not relieve the patient. The pains are burning, and associated with anguish, prostration, mental apprehension; not often a plethoric patient. Thirst for frequent and small amounts of cold water.—*Shelton*.

—Inflammations and ulcerations of the throat under *mercurius* are not associated with much redness or swelling; it is rarely indicated in diphtheria; the mouth is moist, the nocturnal aggravation is present, and there is a foul odor from the mouth. Iodine in combination with *merc.* modifies the latter's action markedly; in *merc. protoiod.* the right side of the throat is af-

fect especially, the skin is dry, and the tongue heavily coated ; merc. biniod. has still more of the iod. symptoms.—*Allen*.

—Kali carb. is indicated in nasal catarrh when the secretion is very scanty, just a little tough, tenacious mucus, the nose feels "stopped up" continually, the patient is very sensitive to cold air, and is of the kali type. Lyc. is indicated when similar nasal symptoms are present, but lacks the anæmia, sensibility, and gastric symptoms are prominent.—*Allen*.

—Belladonna is frequently indicated in earache ; the pain is throbbing, the drum-head is red and congested, the patient is feverish and restless, the face is flushed, the pulse full and bounding. Often the pain, which is agonizing, comes on suddenly, and as suddenly ceases for a longer or shorter interval. Fer. phos. and hepar are also valuable remedies in earache.—*Shelton*.

—Zinc is indicated in meningitis after acon., bell., or apis have been indicated ; very little fever is present, the skin is quite cool, the patient is pale, the hands, and especially the feet, are continually drawn up, there is constant twitching and trembling of the muscles. It is especially valuable in cases due to suppression of any discharges or exanthemata.—*Allen*.

—If there be a rise of temperature on the third or fourth day do not be content to attribute this phenomena to "milk fever," but seek carefully for the cause of this temperature rise. Examine the breast, the bladder, and the uterus, and ascertain the quantity and character of the lochia. Purely functional disturbances of the nervous system, uncomplicated by any other condition, may give rise to a decided rise in temperature during the puerperal period.—*Danforth*.

HAHNEMANN STATUE FUND.

IT is very desirable for homeopaths to send in their subscriptions to this noble enterprise, and to do so *at once*, in order that the committee may make a preliminary report to the American Institute of Homeopathy at its Chicago sessions. There seems to be no limit to the amount to be subscribed ; nor is it confined to practicing physicians. Let the individual physicians who don't care to appear in the printed list with a small sum after their names form clubs of their patients, or interest their local society to take the matter in hand, and thus send in a lump sum. Our foreign brethren should take notice that this is an *international* subscription, and that they must not neglect their tribute.

THE ROUND TABLE CLUB OF CLEVELAND.

AT its regular monthly meeting, April 26, this club entertained the celebrated, though much anathematized Dr. Leslie E. Keeley, the bichloride of gold cure man from Dwight, Ill. Dr. Keeley was discovered to be anything but a charlatan ; he spoke interestingly of his struggles and eventual triumph in the drunkenness cure idea, and convinced his auditors that, however reprehensible his secrecy may seem to the code-hugging contingent, he had undoubtedly earned the eminence he had reached and the plaudits which were showered upon him.

Globules.

—Died of absent-mindedness : Went to sleep and forgot to wake up.

—Strong acetic acid said to remove warts or moles from body permanently.

—Often and little eating makes a man fat.

—Ever hear of spice-wood tea as curative of hives?

—Thirtieth dilution of merc. cyan. seems to be about the proper potency to use in diphtheria.

—As to the color of the face, the red, white, and blue, or belladonna, camphor, and cuprum.

—"The proof of the potency is in the proving," sayeth *The Chironian*. Right you are, boys!

—A light bandage for newborn baby's eyes before severing cord recommended, and seems a practical idea.

—Let every member of your classes assist in bandaging, Messrs. the Professors, and do not practice any small favoritism at hospital clinics.

—"Medicine is four thousand years behind the times," said Rt. Rev. Bishop Horstman at Cleveland. But he was addressing an old-school society.

—Kitasato has established that the tubercle bacilli found in the sputum of consumptives are mostly dead. Makes it bad for theory of communicability.

—Doctor in *N. Y. Jour. of Hom.*, March number, says he doesn't want to give a potency so high that it contains no medicine. Where does the medicine value stop, anyway?

—The Hering College of Chicago conferred its diplomas upon a class of ten, the class and the faculty in cap and gown. The Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College started that startling innovation two years ago, and continues in its use. Now let the Hering follow the next advance step set by the Hospital College of Cleveland, and do away with final examinations.

—The next regular competitive examina-

tion for position of junior assistant to the house surgeon of the Grace Hospital, Detroit, will be held at the hospital on Saturday June 24 at 4.30 P. M. Term is eighteen months, first six months as junior assistant, second six months as senior assistant and ambulance surgeon, third six months house surgeon.

Applicants must show evidence of graduation from a recognized homeopathic college.

All applications must be sent to the President of the Medical Board, The Grace Hospital, Detroit, Mich., not later than June 15, accompanied by a certificate of good moral character.

In 1892 following record was made by this hospital: Cases treated 1094, of which 499 were medical, 334 surgical, 187 gynecological, 28 obstetrical, 46 ophthalmic.

—The *Medical Visitor* says: "The graduating exercises of the Homeopathic College [Cleveland] were held Wednesday evening at Case Hall. Sixty students received their diplomas. Speaking was the order of the evening. Faust's orchestra played." Dear, dear! but that's a composite paragraph! Doesn't the *Visitor* know that there is a bitter, ensanguined war on tapis at Cleveland? two colleges, two faculties who bite their thumbs at each other, two graduating classes who, not being able to occupy the same hall on the same night, follow each other closely—the one in cap and gown, the other in "claw-hammer" and "collars and cuffs"; the one laureating, the other graduating its class; the one in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, the other in Case Hall; the one twenty-five, the other thirty graduates! And "speaking was the order of the evening." Now this is real alarming. And "Faust's orchestra played." Where were you at, Brer Hoyne, when this Ohio newslet slipped in?

The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, JUNE 15, 1893.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

NITRITE of amyl highly recommended for spasmodic hiccough; thought hiccough was a spasm—then this kind is a spasmodic spasm. ☛ Belladonna has congestion of the nerve centers; china is the reverse. ☛ What is white jaundice? ☛ Don't forget the use of boiled milk in the diarrhea of enteritis; it often works like magic, stopping it in fifteen to twenty minutes.—*Dowling*. ☛ A foreign writer says if the stomach is washed out thoroughly with hot water after anæsthesia with chloroform, no nausea whatever will occur. ☛ The *Homœopathic Medical Record* (Cuttata), has copied for its motto: "Its law is progress; a point, which yesterday was invisible, is its goal to-day, and will be the starting point to-morrow," the same as appears on the cover of the *Medical Advance*. But Macaulay wrote it "starting post," not "starting point." ☛ Professional men must never cease to be students. Usefulness ends with self-sufficiency. ☛ Hahnemann said (*Lesser Writings*) "The knowledge of remedies and the knowledge of their employment constitute medicine." Note particularly the conjunction "and." Why does not the latter half of the sentence refer to time, dose, and potency? ☛ Phosphorus 200, mixed with the seed given to a canary bird restored its voice and relieved it of asthmatic breathing. ☛ In a "flat" house fire at Cleveland, a

woman who could have been rescued lost her life by going back to save a seal skin jacket. *Hic jacet!* ☛ During the catarrhal stage of whooping cough give the tincture of trifolium præ., gtt. iij. in a little water four times daily to a child aged seven years; during spasmodic stage give same dose of 1st cent. dil. of drosera. ☛ Half dram oil of cinnamon with an ounce of spermaceti ointment, rubbed on hands and face, will keep off mosquitoes. ☛ Restaurant coffee in Paris is a mixture made of horse liver roasted in an oven, black walnut sawdust, and caramel. So says a Paris journal. ☛ The Cooper Medical College of San Francisco has adopted the obligatory four year course of study as a requisite for graduation. When does such course begin? ☛ Thirty patients were syphilized by a tatooing "professor," who had a mucous patch in his mouth, and in tatooing wet the instrument used with his saliva. ☛ It is said that the nails on the right hand grow faster than those of the left. ☛ Frank Bauer, Cincinnati, lost his voice last July from a blow on the breast in a friendly scuffle. Two days ago he felt something break in his throat and screamed with pain, and voice has continued restored. ☛ When your son's beard is grown it is time for you to shave your chin. ☛ "I want some water to christen my doll." Mamma: "No, dear; it is wrong, you know."

"Well, then, I want some wax to waxinate her, she's old enough to have something done to her." When a man has dirty fingernails, it shows he has been scratching himself. Percy E. Phelps, aged twenty-two, died suddenly Sunday at Philadelphia from excessive use of cigarettes. Michigan Legislature has voted to give its University one-sixth of a mill from the State tax and has made the college a fixture on the campus. An old school journal says that Prof. Keen recommends etherizing the patient and stretching the sphincter ani muscle in cases of fissure. Where is Prof. Pratt at?

MATERIA MEDICA MISCELLANY.

FLUORIC acid in (apparently) writers' cramp. Dr. Villers in *Archiv für Homöopathie*, relates that a middle aged lady teacher visited him complaining of an unpleasant prickling pain in the fingers of the right hand, which was aggravated by employment, especially when writing, and became so pronounced as to withdraw attention from all other work. In the rush of office hours Dr. Villers hurriedly diagnosed writers' cramp and exhibited arnica. On the return of the lady a short time thereafter still complaining, the doctor tested the nerve plexus and found that the plexus brachialis was pressed down upon by an enlarged and indurated lymphatic gland. Inquiry developed the fact that this induration had been *in situ* since her fourteenth year. Prescribed fluoric acid twelfth, and inside of three weeks had so reduced the gland that all consciousness of its existence had vanished. A year later this lady appeared again. On the right side of the neck a string of glands had developed, many of them of the size of hazel nuts. The gland formerly treated, in the supra clavicular fossa, was not of

the proportions of a walnut. At this time the prickling was most pronounced in the right side of the tongue, and taste for salt was almost wholly gone. Fluoric acid was again prescribed and resulted in their prompt reduction.

CAUSTICUM 200, CONIUM 600, AND NUX VOMICA 200 PUT TO AN ORIGINAL USE.—Dr. Gallivardin (in *Med. Advance*) mentions that he prescribes these three remedies in the order and potency given above for husbands who "when intoxicated, desire coition and can then only ejaculate with difficulty, and after a long time, which is very fatiguing to these women during a part of the night. For the double purpose of sparing them this fatigue, and of preventing their husbands from procreating at this moment children destined to be idiots, epileptics, choreics, etc., he has sought for remedies. He has one in causticum, 200 centesimal potency, which, administered in a single dose every twenty or every ten days, prevents nine alcoholics out of ten from procreating when drunk, but not when they are sober." If causticum fails then he uses the remaining medicines in a similar way. He argues that these remedies induce drunken persons to sleep instead of making useless efforts, etc., etc.

A CARBUNCLE.

By ROBERT BOOCOCK, M. D., Flatbush, N. Y.

C. H. T., forty years of age, called me to see him September 20, 1892. He gave me the following history: Some time ago a small gummata was cut out from his lower lip, right side, by Dr. McBurney, this wound healed by first intention, but some time after a hard tumor formed under the right maxillary gland which caused great pain. This tumor was also cut out by Surgeon McBurney, and a large part of the maxillary gland was removed with it.

It took some time to heal, if it ever did. Not long after, the neck began to swell and pain intensely, this was kept under control by repeated doses of morphine. Several eminent surgeons and physicians saw it during this time, and the unanimous opinion of these were that it was scirrhus.

When I saw him it presented a bluish-red appearance. The head was drawn over toward the right shoulder. The tumor measured in length, from the parotid gland to the second rib, fifteen and one-half inches, and across, nine and three-quarter inches. The tumor was very hard and heavy, the pains were not lancinating or burning, but more of a throbbing nature which led me to say that it was not cancer. In two days, the nodulated heads began to show signs of opening and a watery fluid began to escape; these openings gradually enlarged and from them poured out large quantities of a green, stinking substance. This was from the external, that is, the most prominent nodules. These were washed out with *phytolacca* root lotion. For three weeks fresh ones opened and discharged until the whole mass of tissue from the parotid gland downward to the second rib was sloughed out, and laying bare the upper part of the sternum and the junction of the first and second ribs. The discharge from so many holes or nodules was very weakening. The parotid gland became greatly inflamed and enlarged and pressed inward so that for days he was prevented from swallowing anything but his medicine, which was done with great difficulty. As the surface broke down more and more, I discovered that the fluid had been boring under the platysma muscles, and myodes, exposing the sternohyoids, the sternocleidomastoideus, producing acute parotitis. This was very difficult to control, the pain shooting up

into the base of the brain. Some nerve was exposed, probably a part of the vertebræ which when touched by a water injection, produced a shock throughout his whole system, and temporarily paralyzing the right arm. I tried to find this nerve, but it was hidden from sight by the glands of the ear. A tough fold of the platysma formed a stirrup across the hyoid bone, which finally under advice of counsel, I cut away, but not until I found that the decomposing acid fluid had eaten into the tissue around veins and arteries. One night, the anterior jugular vein burst and literally flooded his bed. I stopped this hemorrhage with persulphate of iron. I could not at this time find the vein, but afterward, with the aid of Dr. Blackman, discovered it to be the anterior jugular vein. From this the patient rallied fairly well. When I trimmed away the gangrenous mass of the platysma muscle, it left a very large cavity into which I could place two ounces of absorbent cotton or three yards of iod. gauze. This cavity showed us many things. But the danger spot was the common carotid artery which lay fully exposed from the upper portion of the sternum bone near subclavius up to the ear or junction of internal and external carotid artery, except a slight covering of some bands of gray thin tissue, looking like an external covering of the artery. I used persulphate of hydrogen, but had to give this up, as it caused such a ferment when it came into contact with the suppuration and I feared its effects upon the artery walls, as it cleared away in patches this gray substance. The only difficulty now was the melting away of the edges of the platysma muscle. I kept the part clean with *phy.* root lotion at first, and then *succus calendula*, and promoted healing by *calendula* ointment.

The man was building up. Appetite had returned and he was sleeping well. I

hoped that the new flesh would soon cover the carotid artery.

On November 20, he ate a good breakfast, was feeling quite well and happy. He went out for a walk, while out, either from some twist or jar of the body, he noticed that he was bleeding. This scared him, for he had said that he could not recover if he ever bled again. He walked into the house and laid himself down, and his wife, like a brave woman, removed the dressings and tried to arrest the bleeding by pressure, as I had directed, but he was drained out in ten minutes, and I only arrived in time to see him gasp once and expire.

A splendid case spoiled by an accident when he had begun to heal in every way.

What can we learn by this?

First: That large wounds can be fairly and safely dressed openly without the fear of antiseptis; asepsis being all that is required.

Second: That blood poisoning from the absorption of pus or septic matter can be controlled and life preserved by apis m., lach., tarantula, and pyrogenium.

Death from blood-poisoning was apparently near on three separate occasions and these medicines were used according to indications. Apis, for general septicæmia and labored breathing, etc., lachesis, when there was ecchymosis of a purplish hue around wound or on the body. Tarantula, when black spots appeared in the wound or on the surface of the body resembling what is known as marks of mortification. And pyrogenium, when the temperature rushed up suddenly with muttering deliriums.

The medicines used in addition to those mentioned were: china, fer. phos., iod., ars., hy., ca. d., puls., highest temperature, $104\frac{3}{8}$; lowest, $96\frac{1}{8}$; sixty days' care. A carbuncle, not a cancer.

WHAT LEGISLATION IS NEEDED? *

By W. B. MORGAN, M. D., St. Louis.

AFTER having chosen my subject, I recollected that the veteran Dr. Dake had written an extensively copied article on the same, years ago, but it is of a different phase of legislation that I wish to treat.

Aside from quarantine regulations, that have in the main been good, the principal legislation that may be called medical has been that instigated by doctors, ostensibly to protect the dear people, but really to erect guild barriers around the profession and limit competition. With Dr. Dake, I agree that very little of this kind of legislation is needed; but I want to inquire if the physical welfare of the public does not need a different kind of legislation.

In cities and towns where houses are built near enough together to make a fire in one dangerous to others, the people, after one or more destructive fires, by ordinance compel each builder to make his house fireproof, or near enough so not to endanger his neighbors' property. I believe there is something wrong when the law prevents the erection of a frame building within the fire limits, but lets a syphilitic drunken father beget any number of children from a tubercular mother. If the form of marriage is complied with there is no legal check to the propagation of invalids or of those morally depraved. I can appeal to the law to prevent my neighbor from building a frame house next to mine, but I cannot stop him from creating a dozen children, that from inherited physical or moral depravity will be a perpetual burden and menace to the community. Natural selection and the survival of the fittest tend to limit the perpetuation of most other chronic diseases; but the

* Read before Missouri Institute of Homeopathy.

tubercular diathesis gives delicate tints to the complexion, adds to the attractiveness, and often increases the fecundity of its victims, so that the very care that we take to prolong the lives of loved individuals ultimately helps to multiply the number of the afflicted. Notwithstanding the frequent discoveries of cures for this disease, its prevalence, especially in the older communities of the country, is increasing in an alarming manner. Most of its victims have an inherited predisposition to it ; and I believe that if the disease is ever checked, it will have to be by effective legal prevention of the birth of those pre-ordained to become food for it. Before saying how I think that may be done, I wish to refer to another matter.

No legal qualification, except that of being of age, is required for marriage, yet the census shows that six-tenths of the adult population is unmarried. That the majority of the people go without exercise of the sexual functions, nobody but the law supposes. An acquaintance of mine, on a recent visit to the Female Hospital, a public charity of St. Louis, saw sixty-six unmarried girls under twenty-two years of age awaiting confinement. How many more there were in the city outside the hospital I do not know—any more than I do what proportion those who got caught, as the saying is, bore to those who did not, or how many inmates there are in the brothels of the city. At any rate, the social evil is of monstrous proportions, and nothing is done for its regulation. We live in an age that proudly boasts of its enlightenment and scientific attainments ; we hope and talk of immortality, but what intelligent precautions are taken to produce healthy offsprings, that are properly adapted to this life or deserving of one hereafter ?

Men can breed chickens to most any

desired standard of color or form, and can mold fruits and flowers to their will ; but when it comes to their own race, they leave everything to the blindest chance, and look to a supernatural power to remedy the consequences. Marriage, with the present notions of its privileges and obligations, is the only lawful avenue for the continuation of the species, and it, in practice, includes a continually diminishing minority of the people. Furthermore, no more intelligence is exercised to secure healthy offspring in wedlock than out of it. I do not believe that the human race has necessarily any more innate depravity, physical or moral, than the flowers have ; and I am sure that if the same degree of common sense were exercised in the breeding of men that there is in the raising of chickens, they would prove as capable of improvement. Nobody can make a black chicken white after he is hatched ; but anybody can raise white chickens by setting eggs from well bred white hens. With the same kind of care children that will be physically and morally white can be produced.

Somebody may ask how such results are to be accomplished, and how legislation could be employed.

I want to admit that in this country, especially, no law can be made and executed that is not supported by public sentiment, and I know well the consequence of tampering with any thing, institution, or custom upon which the church has set its seal ; but I believe the merits of the cause I am advocating are such that the medical profession could mold public sentiment, if it would put as much zeal into it as it is showing for class legislation.

As to details of legislation that I would recommend : In the first place, I would—and not from pecuniary motive either—

take the marrying business from the clergy and put it in the hands of the doctors. The sexual relation and the propagation of the species are the fundamental fact in marriage, and I believe that institution should be under the direction of those who are versed in the physical, and who would not keep the mantle of secrecy and ignorance over a matter of most vital importance. The doctors have taken medicine and surgery from the priests and are making something like sciences out of them, and I do not know why they should not do the same with marriage. Doctors should be under bond not to authorize anyone, physically unfit, to propagate his kind; and any person, married or single, afflicted with an incurable chronic disease, begetting offspring or attempting to do so, should be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, punishable by confinement in penal settlements or by a surgical operation that would make a second offense impossible. I believe it a greater crime against the state to bring a sickly, depraved constitution into the world than to put such a one out of it, and I would not have legislation that punished one offense and not the other.

Some years ago a social evil law was put in force in St. Louis; but an outraged Christian nation would not allow it to continue long. I have been told that, though in force but a short time, it practically suppressed venereal diseases, and the doctors in that line of practice moved away; but they quickly came back on the repeal of the law. Now venereal diseases prevail without hindrance, illegitimate children are as far as possible killed before birth or afterward, and of those not killed outright many die from neglect. Nature is just as kind to an illegitimate child as any other, and I do not know why men should not be. Laws that in practice lead to their destruction certainly have no divine origin and

should be changed. The social evil should be regulated and marriage should be encouraged by taxing the unmarried for the careful support of unwed mothers and their children.

Some of the legislation that I believe to be needed may appear a little startling; but are not some radical measures needed, when, in a nominally Christian country where the masses are well-meaning and generally law-abiding, the continuation of our species is attended by wholesale infanticide, and death is the only check to the propagation of hereditary disease tendencies? Some people believe that sin and disease are sometime to be subdued, and that right and good-will will prevail throughout the earth. How long will it take for the millennium to come while thieves, drunkards, consumptives, syphilitics, etc., can propagate their kind indefinitely, with full sanction of church and state?

I think that none of the measures I have proposed would limit individual liberty more than is justified by considerations of the general good, and no more than is now done in some other directions. The conditions of society are such that a majority of the people are unmarried, and they, with all persons between the ages of puberty and majority cannot lawfully procreate. Would it be more tyrannous to deny the right to those who are physically or morally unfit?

Whatever some people may think, the social conditions are changing so rapidly that the most conservative must ultimately come to realize that there is something out of joint. The old family unit that was formerly the basis of government has nearly vanished, and the advent of woman suffrage, that must soon come, will be the last stone on its monument. A community, instead of consisting of a number of families, will be an aggregation of individuals.

The rapid collection of people in cities, and the effect of the press, railroads, telegraph, etc., to bring people near one another, are all tending to make us one great family. When the country was new and the few people in it had plenty of elbow room, everyone could do pretty much as he pleased; but the increase of numbers and everything that brings people nearer together demands for their harmony and welfare an ever increasing stringency of law. In our country the tendency is not yet toward monarchy; but, whether we will or no, it is toward the exercise of a powerful paternal power of the people—socialism. To correct industrial abuses the people must and soon will exercise a power as absolute as that of kings. It will be no more arbitrary and no less just for them to use that power to purify their own fountain. Let preachers have full swing with the old sinners, but let doctors and the law limit the generation of young ones. The intent and zeal of Christian workers and other philanthropic people are to be commended; but now after 1900 years of evangelizing, there is as much licentiousness in every city as there was in Sodom; and the Greeks 3000 years ago gave more care to the breeding of men than the most scientific or pious community in modern Christendom. Prayers for the reformation of mankind will not take the place of common sense business measures to breed out the evil and preserve the good. If we would only act up to our knowledge in this matter, with what we know in other fields of science, the fabled Golden Age might come again.

THE DYNAMIC FORCE.

THE bellad. plant and the cerebral typhus, the symptoms of which resemble the effects of bella. upon the brain, are products of the same cause; the in-

most principle of bell. and the morbid essence which, acting upon the tissues of the living brain, develops the bella. typhus, are the same thing, so much so that no two principles, forces, or conditions in nature are more nearly related to each other than this typhus and yonder bell. principle. The only difference is that by acting upon the tissues of nature, this inmost force, this germ force develops the bell. plant, and by acting upon the tissues of the living organism, it develops the bell. typhus. How natural it is to conclude that if it is true in the abstract that it is the business and part object of drugs to cure diseases, they will more particularly cure the diseases to which they have some special affinity.—*Hempel*.

MEAT EXTRACTS IN SICKNESS.

WE have witnessed many changes of opinion respecting some of the commonest articles of diet for the sick. The old view, that calves'-feet jelly was of exceeding nutritive value, was at one time so controverted that the jelly ceased to be much used. It is now sanctioned as having a place in dietetics, and I believe it may be safely regarded as a temporary form of nourishment of no inconsiderable value.

Beef tea has been in and out of repute, but we have, or should have, no doubt now as to its stimulant and reparative properties. We cannot think lightly of it as commonly prepared, for it can certainly prove harmful, when not desirable, as in the case of rheumatic fever. I believe it is right to withhold it in such cases. Again, it is so far apt to act as an aperient that it is best not to employ it in enteric fever, or in diarrhea, when the bowels are in an irritable condition. Mutton, veal, or chicken essences can, however, be used,

having no such aperient action. We have to distinguish between a dietary suitable for acute disease, when we have to wait and tide over difficulties, and one that may be better adapted to restore a convalescent or weakly patient. The highest nutritive value may not be (I think it is not) the most essential point to have regard to in selecting a dietary in acute diseases.—*From Dietary for the Sick, by Sir DYCE DUCKWORTH, in The Popular Science Monthly for May.*

GOULD'S LITTLE BOOMERANG.

THE manner in which that one hundred dollar Homeopathy-destroying essay is put upon the market shows considerable commercial thrift. Doubtlessly Dr. Gould does not deal over extensively in one hundred dollar bank bills, so that the publication and sale of this essay by another than his own printing shop may partly reimburse him for his expenditure. But what a "come-down!" The idea of selling a Truth—a truth that is to blast that most arrant of all falsities—Homeopathy—forever and ever. Had Gould been honest in his attack, and truly anxious to crush out a dangerous rival, editor that he is, he would have published the essay in his own journal, or made a free pamphlet of it, in order that it might reach the masses, who would thereupon utterly renounce the Homeopath and all his works. What boots it if a half hundred old school doctors moved by a little transient curiosity send the necessary stamps to purchase and read the pamphlet. The old school partly knows in advance that Homeopathy is nonsense and quackery, and the Homeopath if he gets the paper at all, reads to see what new line of argument his ancient enemy has to advance; but neither of these parties is the one to

be reached and converted; the layman is the factor entirely ignored in the question, and yet he is the keystone that holds up the arch. Ah, George, this is an old trick, and a bright mind like yours ought to be ashamed of itself to be guilty of such commonplace. You have accomplished nothing with your furious language except to cheaply advertise yourself, whereof the Code which you champion so ably, should take early cognizance. It would be quite appropriate and consistent if someone of your school should cut out your frequently printed challenge for Homeopathy-attacking essays and return them to you as evidence, such as you are collecting, of *sneak advertisements*. As for Homeopathy, Georgie, she is still dying out.

THE NEW YORK HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

A LARGE audience was present, and the exercises at the graduation of the class, numbering thirty, were most interesting, the addresses being particularly excellent. The first faculty prize—a beautiful microscope—was conferred upon Frederic Morton Wall, A. M., M. D., of New York City, for the highest scholarship. The second faculty prize—another microscope—went to Elmer H. Copeland, A. B., M. D., of Monson, Mass. The Wales prize—a Helmuth pocket case of surgical instruments—was won by Lewis D. Hyde, '94, of Owego, N. Y., for the best scholarship during the freshman and junior terms. The following members of the class of '94 received honorable mention for their two years' work: E. J. G. Valentine, Jersey City; R. du Jardin, New York; H. E. Merriam, Waverly, N. Y.; A. E. Underhill, Brooklyn; and George Parker Holden, Yonkers.

THE WORLD CONGRESS OF HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS.

THE International Congress met in Chicago May 30. It continued in session during the week. The meeting was in every sense one of remarkable success. The attendance was large and the interest and enthusiasm widespread. At the opening the following members from different countries and cities of the world, and persons connected with the auxiliary, were seated on the platform:

C. C. Bonney, Dr. J. S. Mitchell, Rev. T. G. Milsted, Dr. R. Ludlam, Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Drs. J. H. McClelland, Wesley A. Dunn, Frank Kraft, J. C. Burgher, E. M. Kellogg, B. W. James, T. G. Comstock, C. G. Higbee, A. E. Hawkes of Liverpool, Pemberton Dudley, J. P. Dake, Carl Bojanus of Samara, Russia, J. C. Morrison of London, England, T. C. Majumdar of Calcutta, India, O. S. Runnels, C. E. Fisher, T. Y. Kinne, C. S. Fisher, Sydney, Australia, I. T. Talbot, M. E. A. MacCracken, Millie J. Chapman, and Conrad Wesselhoeft.

After the address of welcome President Bonney introduced Dr. J. S. Mitchell, the chairman of the meeting, who then took charge of the exercises.

Denver, Col., was selected for the place of meeting of the American Institute in 1894.

Society Meetings.

NEW YORK.

—There was a large attendance, and a lively interest in the topics considered, at the last meeting of the Homeopathic Society of Kings County, Brooklyn. Dr. J. L. Moffatt read a report of the meeting of the State society recently held to con-

sider the proposed rescinding of a portion of the syllabus, which it is held by some members requires of students taking examinations a wholly unnecessary knowledge of allopathy. President W. L. B. Bayliss appointed a committee, naming Dr. R. C. Moffatt as Chairman, to co-operate with the members of the Philadelphia society, who are raising a fund to erect a statue of Hahnemann. Dr. Edith Hobbey was elected to membership.

Dr. Martin Deschere read a paper on "Epidemic Remedies." He held that conditions should be carefully considered in the treatment of epidemics. A remedy efficacious in lower Third avenue, New York, might not prove to be beneficial in South Brooklyn. He argued that one remedy should not then be regarded as an universal panacea for a certain disease. An effort should be made to find that remedy which would exactly meet the requirements of the particular case in hand. He said that many diseases still remain uncured because of a lack of proper remedies. The materia medica should not be cut down as some would have it, but rather additions should be sought and no effort spared to increase its size and usefulness.

Ex-President Schenck read a paper prepared by Dr. A. R. McMichael of New York on "The Preventive and Curative Treatment of Cholera." It was an able presentation of the somewhat familiar methods of dealing with the dread disease. The plans of disinfection and the most advisable procedure in the stamping out of the epidemic when it has gained a foothold were discussed at length. Dr. McMichael laid particular stress on the necessity for careful vigilance in the matter of quarantine regulations.

—The May meeting of the Broome County Homeopathic Medical Society was held May 17 in Binghamton, with Presi-

dent C. A. Ward in the chair. After the reading, of the minutes of the previous meeting Dr. E. E. Snyder read a very interesting and instructive paper on "The Adipose Diathesis," which was followed by discussions. The clinical report was presented by Dr. E. Corwin. Dr. Martin also presented a very interesting and peculiar case of quinsy. June 21st being the annual meeting of the society it was decided to again have a banquet, and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. The members present were Drs. Snyder, Ward, Proctor, Hand, Martin Corwin, Jenkins, McGraw, Winters, and Bailey, of Binghamton, Simmons of Susquehanna, Adams and Ganow of Sanitaria Spa, and Merrill of Hallstead.

—The Jefferson County Homeopathic Medical Society held its quarterly meeting May 17, in Watertown. Dr. Santway, the president, presided and Dr. W. H. Nickelson of Adams acted as secretary pro tem, in the absence of Secretary Gates.

A paper was read by Dr. Gifford on "Cervical Endometritis." Dr. Santway's essay was on the subject, "Unreliable Symptoms at the Bedside." On account of sickness, Dr. Smith's paper on the subject of "Convulsion of Children" was laid on the table until the next meeting. The essays were of a high order of merit, and were listened to with much interest. The physicians in attendance at the meeting were Dr. F. L. Santway, Theresa; Dr. A. Simonds, Carthage; Dr. Bronson, Lowville; Drs. Laird, Farmer, Gifford, and Adams, Watertown.

The meeting adjourned until August, to meet at the same place.

The essayists for the next meeting are Drs. Gates, Adams, and Hibbard.

WASHINGTON.

—The State Homeopathic Medical Society held its fourth annual session in

Seattle, May 9; the parlors of the Grand Hotel were well filled by members.

The regular annual meeting of the Washington Homeopathic State Medical Society was held here Tuesday with a large number of members from various parts of the State in attendance. The following is a list of the society's officers: President, Dr. H. B. Bagley, Seattle; vice president, Dr. C. M. Baldwin, Port Townsend; secretary, Dr. C. E. Grove, Spokane; treasurer, Dr. F. A. Churchill, Seattle.

The day session was devoted principally to the transaction of routine business, reading of president's address, reports of secretary, treasurer and various committees, report of board of censors, etc. Quite a number of exceptionally interesting and instructive papers were read and discussed by the members. Notable among the papers were those on "Electricity in Gynecology," by Dr. T. M. Young, Seattle; "Everyday Midwifery," Dr. F. A. Churchill, Seattle; "Astigmatism," Dr. F. B. Kellogg, Tacoma; "Purperal Mastitis," Dr. Kendall, Seattle; "The Treatment of Chronic Diseases," Dr. Andrews, Spokane; "Medical Laws," Dr. Higbee; "Vaginal Atresia," Dr. F. R. Hill, Tacoma, and a paper by Dr. Baldwin of Port Townsend, on the new obstetrical operation of symphyseotomy, the doctor citing a clinical case from his own practice.

Dr. Kellogg of Tacoma also gave an interesting talk on the Gary treatment of chronic catarrhal deafness by "vibro-massage," and the excellent results in his practice obtained from its use.

Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, Dr. W. Munson, Tacoma; vice president, Dr. F. A. Churchill, Seattle; secretary, Dr. E. Weldon Young, Seattle; treasurer, Dr. Sarah Kendall, Seattle; board of censors, Dr. T. M.

Young, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kendall, Dr. E. F. Stevens, Dr. F. R. Hill.

Dr. Bagley was elected delegate to the World's Congress of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons, and Dr. G. A. Rawson to the American Institute of Homeopathy.

The Society adjourned to meet in Tacoma the second Tuesday in May, 1894.

In the evening a meeting of western Washington physicians present was held, and an auxiliary society to be known as the Puget Sound Homeopathic Medical Association was organized with the following officers elected: President, Dr. C. A. Walsh, Seattle; vice president, Dr. C. M. Baldwin, Port Townsend; secretary and treasurer, Dr. F. B. Kellogg, Tacoma. The membership will be largely recruited from the physicians living in western Washington, though not absolutely confined to them, and will hold several meetings each year, one of which will be at the same time and place as the State society.

It is probable that a similar organization will be perfected among the physicians of Spokane, North Yakima, Walla Walla, and Ellensburg, and other points east of the mountains. The next meeting of the new society will be held in Tacoma, and the society starts out with bright prospects.

OHIO.

—The sixty-fifth semi-annual session of the Montgomery County Homeopathic Medical Society, convened at Dayton May 4. The following programme was submitted: R. G. Reed, M. D., Bellefontaine, O.: "A Case." W. N. Boyer, M. D., Franklin, O.: "Laceration of the Cervix." C. E. Walton, M. D., Cincinnati, O.: subject not given. C. R. Coffeen, M. D., Piqua, O.: "Two Cases." J. Tressler Ellis, M. D., Waynesville, O.: "The Doctor's Place in Heaven." James W. Overpeck, M. D., Hamilton, O.: "Treatment of Two Cases

of Aneurism by Internal Treatment." J. E. Wellever, M. D., Dayton, O.: "Treatment of Sepsis following Premature of Natural Labor." E. C. Ogglesbee, M. D., Cedarville, O.: "A Clinical Case of Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver."

Among those present were: Drs. Webster, Dayton, O.; A. E. Lovett, Eaton, O.; C. F. Ginn, Miamisburg, O.; J. H. Wilson, Bellefontaine, O.; Frank Webster, Dayton, O.; R. B. House, Springfield, O.; W. P. Williamson, Tippecanoe, O.; O. W. Lounsbury, and R. G. Reed.

IOWA.

—The State Hahnemann Medical Association held its twenty-fourth annual session in Des Moines, May 4 and 5. Prof. W. H. Dickinson, M. D., of the Homeopathic Medical Department, S. U. I., delivered the address of welcome, to which Rev. S. N. Watson, D.D., M.D., responded. Dr. G. A. Royal of the same department read the treasurer's report which proved that the association is financially healthy.

The society will meet in Cedar Rapids next year and the following officers will have it in charge: President, A. P. Hanchett, Council Bluffs; vice president, A. W. Hubbard, Cedar Rapids; secretary, D. W. Dickinson, Des Moines; treasurer, George Royal, Des Moines. The new legislative committee is composed of Geo. Royal, C. G. Cogswell, and A. M. Linn, and the University committee of F. Becker, B. Bouton, and J. E. King.

M. F. Chamberlain of Council Bluffs discussed "The Diagnosis of Eye Diseases by the General Practitioner"; F. Duncan of Des Moines, "The Use and Abuse of Glasses"; F. J. Newbury of Iowa City, "Ophthalmia Neonatorum." On the subject of obstetrics Dr. P. F. Triem of this division spoke about "The Obstacles of a Country Obstetrician and How to Meet

Them." A. M. Linn of Des Moines considered "The Obstetric Bed Pain," and H. E. Marr of Shenandoah, Wm. Woodburn of Spencer, and O. G. Tremain of Ida Grove, closed the discussion upon this branch. The programme as carried out in the afternoon and evening was as follows:

Gynecology—P. J. Montgomery, chairman, of Council Bluffs, "Laceration of the Vulva and Perineum"; J. H. Drake of Des Moines, "Uterine Cancer"; A. P. Bowman of Sioux City, "Cystitis."

Clinical Medicine—C. H. Bolles, chairman, of Denison, "Twelve Cases of Diphtheria"; Leora Johnson of Iowa City, "Some Observations in Hospital Practice"; Lucy M. Busenbark of Des Moines, "Reports of Clinical Cases"; T. Seems of Mitchellville, "Rhus tox. in Suppression of Lochia"; W. H. Dickinson of Des Moines, "Certainties and Uncertainties."

Surgery—C. W. Eaton, chairman, of Des Moines, "A Word as to Anaesthesia"; James G. Gilchrist of Iowa City, "A Year's Work in Surgery"; D. W. Dickinson of Des Moines, "Disadvantages of Physicians in General Practice Doing Surgery"; J. L. Hanchett of Sioux City, "Some Surgical Dressings."

Nervous Diseases—W. A. Hubbard, chairman, of Cedar Rapids, "Reflexes"; P. E. Triem of Manchester, "Intellectual Fatigue in Children as a Cause for Nervous Diseases"; J. G. Gilchrist of Iowa City, "Tetanus."

—A meeting of the homeopathic physicians of Johnson County, Iowa, was held last month at the office of Drs. Newberry and Hazard. Prof. Gilchrist was elected temporary chairman, and Dr. Leora Johnson, secretary. The object of the meeting was to organize a society in which different topics connected with the science and practice of medicine could be discussed, thereby benefiting all members of the

society. A constitution was drafted and a permanent organization made. Dr. J. G. Gilchrist was elected president, and Dr. S. M. Watson, secretary, for the ensuing year.

KANSAS.

—At the meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society May 4, the following papers were read:

"Dislocation of the Hip," by Dr. A. E. Henmeister, of Kansas City, Mo. "Fibroid Tumors of the Orbit," by Dr. S. C. Delap, of Kansas City, Mo. "Cholecysto-Enterotomy," by Dr. W. D. Foster, of Kansas City, Mo. Dr. Roby delivered a lecture before the society last evening upon the "Odylic Force." Among other things, he said: In the history of civilization frequent allusions are made to an occult and weird force seemingly possessed by a few people of unusual temperament, called odylic force. This force was first systematically studied by Dr. Mesmer in 1773. Like electricity, the mesmeric force is still a great mystery. Nobody knows its true origin. The odylic force is vastly more subtle and illusive than electricity, and therefore yields more tardily to the question, of science. "What art thou?" "Whence comest thou?"

To many this great resource of medicine is practically unknown. As many great powers for good are also great powers for evil, so is it with this marvelous agency. Its maladroitness has done much harm in the world. So has the maladroitness of quinine. But science is now taking it up and its beneficent mission on earth is being more clearly demonstrated.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. E. K. Thompson of McPherson; vice president, Dr. G. H. Anderson of Seneca; recording secretary, Dr. C. F. Menninger, Topeka; corresponding secretary, Dr. Eva

Harding, Topeka ; treasurer, Peter Dietrich, Kansas City, Kan.

INDIANA.

—The fourth semi-annual meeting of the Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan Homeopathic Medical Association was held April 25 in Goshen, Dr. A. L. Fisher in the chair. Members present : Drs. G. W. Bowen, Ft. Wayne ; W. E. Newton, Ligonier ; John Borough, Mishawaka ; A. L. Fisher, and H. A. Mumaw, Elkhart ; I. O. Buchtel, Auburn, and W. B. Kreider, Goshen.

Dr. Levi E. Keehne, Milford ; Geo. A. Whippy, Middlebury, and Drs. W. A. Whippy and M. K. Kreider, Goshen, were elected members. Prof. H. C. Allen, Chicago, was elected an honorary member of the Association.

Dr. H. A. Mumaw was appointed necrologist for the ensuing year. He reported the demise of one of the society's respected members, Dr. Geo. F. Love, Jones, Mich., on whose death proper action was taken. Dr. W. B. Kreider, chairman of the Bureau of Ophthalmology, reported a case of mechanical injury to the eye, with reference to the advisability of enucleation.

Dr. G. W. Bowen then read two important papers—Bronchial Obstruction by Foreign Bodies, and Prevention of Death by the Cessation of the Heart's Action.

Chairmen of Bureaus were then appointed by the president : Surgery, Dr. I. O. Buchtel ; Ophthalmology, Dr. W. B. Kreider ; Materia Medica, Dr. W. A. Whippy ; Practice, Dr. G. W. Bowen.

Election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows : President, Dr. G. W. Bowen ; vice president, Dr. W. E. Newton ; secretary, Dr. H. A. Mumaw ; treasurer, Dr. W. B. Kreider.

On invitation of Dr. W. E. Newton, it was decided to hold the next meeting at Ligonier, on the first Tuesday in October, 1893.

COLORADO.

—The Homeopathic Medical Society of the State held its seventh annual meeting in Denver, May 16 and 17.

The following programme was carried out :

"Ophthalmology and Otology," R. J. Brown, M. D., chairman ; Drs. C. W. Enos, and F. S. Smythe.

Address of President N. G. Burnham, M. D.

"Obstetrics," E. G. Freyermuth, M. D., chairman ; Drs. G. W. Lawrence, J. C. Irvine, Eliza J. Wall, C. E. Tennant, and A. J. Clarke.

"Gynecology and Pedology," W. C. Allen, M. D., chairman ; Drs. H. K. Dunklee, S. S. Smythe, Stella M. Clarke, and C. N. Hart.

"Climatology—Sanitary Science and Hygiene," E. J. Clark, M. D., chairman ; Drs. E. F. Storke, and W. C. Allen.

"Microscopy, Histology, and Physiology," J. B. Kinley, M. D., chairman ; Drs. J. P. Williard, and P. M. Cooke.

"Materia Medica," Albert F. Storke, M. D., chairman ; Drs. A. C. Cowperthwaite, W. A. Burr, B. A. Wheeler, C. C. Brace, and S. F. Shannon.

"Clinical Medicine," J. P. Williard, M. D., chairman ; Drs. Stella M. Clarke, H. F. Battey, W. C. Allen, L. E. Marsh, E. H. King, S. B. Buckley, and J. D. Nye.

"Surgery and Anatomy," J. Wylie Anderson, M. D., chairman ; Drs. Reuel Bartlett, W. F. Burg, and E. F. Storke.

"Nervous and Mental Diseases," B. A. Wheeler, M. D., chairman ; Drs. R. J. Brown, S. M. Pearman, and W. C. Kneeland.

CONNECTICUT.

—The annual meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society was held in New Haven, May 16. Physicians from all parts of the State were present. Officers were elected as follows :

President, Dr. E. B. Hooker, Hartford ; vice president, Dr. H. P. Ball, Bridgeport ; secretary, Dr. M. T. Adams, West Haven ; librarian, Dr. G. A. Morton, Meriden ; censors, Dr. E. C. M. Hale, New Haven ; Dr. C. A. Colgrove, Willimantic ; Dr. E. A. Wilson, Meriden ; Dr. Sophia Penfield, Danbury ; Dr. W. S. Hinkley, Hartford.

The following new members were elected : Dr. Frederick W. Pulford of Seymour, Dr. Louis Nichols of New Haven ; Sarah B. Sweet of Waterbury, and Walter T. Skiff of New Haven. Papers were read by Drs. H. P. Cole of Bridgeport, H. S. Wilson of New Haven, E. M. Chall and E. E. Case of Hartford.

OREGON.

—The Oregon Homeopathic Society held its annual meeting last month at the Portland Hotel, which was presided over by Dr. A. S. Nichols, and was attended by a large number of the members. The election of officers resulted as follows : President, A. S. Nichols ; first vice president, Dr. Emma J. Welty ; second vice president, Dr. Cartwright ; recording secretary, Dr. Charles Macrum ; corresponding secretary, Dr. H. F. Stevens ; treasurer, Dr. H. B. Drake ; censors, Drs. Emma J. Welty, H. C. Jefferts, H. B. Drake, S. A. Brown, and C. E. Geiger.

The afternoon session was opened by Dr. Nichols, who delivered an address on the progress of homeopathy in the State. Papers were read as follows : "Sanitary Measures as Aids to our Practice," Dr L. Allard of Troutdale, and "Domestic and Personal Sanitation," by Dr. Ella K.

Dearborn of Portland. In the evening the reading of papers was continued : "Hypochondriasis," Dr. C. A. Macrum ; "The Symptoms and Pathology of Cholera," Dr. S. L. King and Dr. Welty. Dr. George Wigg also related his experiences with cholera.

TEXAS.

—The Texas Homeopathic Medical Association met May 10, and elected the following officers : President, Dr. Joseph Jones of San Antonio ; first vice president, Dr. M. Ellen Kellar of Fort Worth ; second vice president, Dr. J. H. Blake of Houston ; secretary, C. N. Braden of San Antonio ; treasurer, Dr. John E. Thatcher of Dallas.

The following legislative committee was appointed : Dr. Thomas G. Edwards of Blanco, Dr. N. G. Bleim of San Antonio, and Drs. N. O. Bremzer and Charles Lowrey of Austin.

Dr. Thomas G. Edwards, the retiring president, delivered his annual address.

The afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of a paper on obstetrics, by Dr. Thos. E. Thatcher.

NEW JERSEY.

—The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the West Jersey Homeopathic Medical Society was held May 17 in Camden, and the annual address was delivered by Dr. J. J. Currie, the retiring president. Dr. Wallace McGeorge, the secretary, read his annual report, in which he stated that three new members had been admitted during the past year.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year : President, Dr. G. D. Woodward, Camden ; vice president, Dr. T. E. Parker, Woodbury ; secretary, Dr. Wallace McGeorge, Camden ; treasurer, Dr. Anna Griffith, Camden ; censors, Drs. A. W. Bailey, Atlantic City, Howard

Iszard, Glassboro, and Charles Hubbard, Millville.

CALIFORNIA.

—The seventeenth annual meeting of the State Homeopathic Association was held for the first time in Southern California, May 11, at the Hotel del Coronado, San Diego. James F. Martin of Woodland, president, and Geo. H. Martin of San Francisco, secretary. Among those present were Drs. J. A. Ostrander of Fairfield, Wm. Boericke, G. H. Martin, W. E. Ledyard, W. A. Dewey, J. Stow Ballard, A. A. Valentrouse, Jas. A. Ward, Sidney Worth, G. E. Davis, Albert Wheeler, A. C. Peterson, Hayes C. French, James E. Lilienthal and A. J. Howe, all of San Francisco; C. L. Guild and J. M. Selfridge of Oakland; W. E. Alumbaugh of Vacaville; Willella Howe of Santa Anna; S. E. Chapman of Watsonville; M. D. Lummis, E. C. Buell, and J. Mills Boal of Los Angeles; Jno. J. Miller, William Simpson, Paul M. Dennininger, and C. W. Breyfogle of San Jose; C. L. Tisdale and C. Bronson of Alameda.

The San Diego practitioners on programme were Thomas Docking, "Hidden Causes of Disease and Danger of Mental Cure"; Maria B. Averill, "An Unusual Case"; Joseph Rodes, and H. R. Arndt, "Heart Remedies."

The officers elected were: president, E. C. Buell of Los Angeles; first vice president, C. B. Currier of San Francisco; second vice president, Willella Howe of Santa Ana; secretary, Geo. H. Martin of San Francisco.

VERMONT.

—The forty-third annual session of the State Society met in Montpelier, June 1. The Legislative Committee was advised to report on a bill making a separate board for each school of medicine. Seven

papers were read and discussed on "Obstetrics," "Impure Water" and "Rheumatism." The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, H. S. Boardman of Montpelier; vice president, J. H. Shattuck of Wells River; secretary, W. F. Minard of Waterbury; treasurer, F. D. Worcester of Springfield; censors, W. B. Mayo of Northfield, H. E. Packer of Barre, E. B. Whittaker of Richmond; auditors, W. E. Locke of Corinth, J. D. Lance of Montpelier, C. M. Marsten of Rutland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

—The Worcester Medical Society closed its winter meetings May 19 with a dinner about twenty-five members of the society were present.

Dr. Francis Brick presided and introduced as the toastmaster Dr. J. K. Warren, who served up the following prescription in five minute doses; "Our Secretary," Dr. E. D. Fitch; "The Doctor of Divinity," Rev. Dr. Archibald McCullagh; "Founder of Homeopathy," Dr. Charles L. Nichols; "Struggles of Homeopathy," Dr. Francis Brick; "Homeopathy and the Insane," Dr. G. E. Adams; "The Profession," Dr. Lamson Allen; "The Regular," Dr. C. H. Davis; "Allurements of the City," Dr. Hincks; "Fresh from the Mint," Dr. Frank Warren; "Woman's Sphere," Dr. Jennie S. Dunn; "The Country Doctor," Dr. Murdock; "Reveries of a Bachelor," Dr. G. A. Slocumb; "Reflections of a Married Man," Dr. E. A. Fisher; "The Doctor and the Kodak," Dr. J. M. Barton; "Our Homeopathic Hospital," Dr. A. C. Bray; "Lines to a Microbe," Dr. J. P. Rand; "The Quill," Dr. Carl Crisand; "Triumphs of Homeopathy," Dr. G. F. Forbes.

WISCONSIN.

—The State Society met in Milwaukee May 25-26; the attendance was good and

the meeting a profitable one. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, J. J. Davis of Racine; first vice president, F. P. Ailes of Sparta; second vice president, F. D. Brooks; corresponding, secretary, J. W. Cutler of Milwaukee; treasurer, E. W. Beebe of Milwaukee; standing committees for the ensuing year: Publication, G. L. Alexander, A. R. F. Grob, and Joseph Lewis, Jr.; code of ethics, F. P. Stiles, A. G. Leland, and Q. O. Sutherland; legislation, N. A. Pennoyer, F. C. Brooks, C. H. Hall, J. Buckridge, and O. W. Carlson. Chairmen of bureaus were appointed as follows: Materia medica, A. R. F. Grob; obstetrics, H. M. Brown; gynecology, J. W. Cutler; ophthalmology, E. W. Beebe; pedology, Harvey Dale; clinical medicine, Joseph Lewis, Jr.; surgery, Joseph P. Beach.

Globules.

—Dr. Wm. H. Hunt of Covington, Ky., died May 21.

—The sum of \$100,000 has been left to the Hering College, Chicago, for a hospital.

—E. P. Gregory, M. D., has moved from Waterbury to Bridgeport, Conn.

—W. B. Robinson, M. D., has moved from Shelburne Falls to Lawrence, Mass.

—Dr. M. R. Baker has been elected physician in charge of the Homeopathic Hospital at the World's Fair grounds.

—We call the attention of our readers to the attractive and distinctive Antikamnia advertisement in this number. This firm gladly sends samples free to physicians who will furnish their address.

—Salitonia, although a new preparation, has already established its worth. The Phenique Chemical Co. has placed this preparation upon the same high plane as

that occupied by its well known and efficient antiseptics and germicides, Campho-Phenique and Chloro-Phenique.

—A meeting of the State Homeopathic Society will be held at the Capital soon, when the homeopathic faculty of the university will be present, and candidates for the various chairs nominated. Meantime it is expected that the present faculty will resign.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Dispatch.*

—For sale. A medical practice and residence in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y. A physician after eighteen years of continuous practice retiring owing to ill health. Collections this year nearly \$15,000. Address N. K., in care of A. L. Chatterton, Publisher, 78 Maiden Lane, New York.

—At the eleventh annual meeting and banquet of the alumni association of the New York Homeopathic Medical College, held at Delmonico's, Thursday, May 11, Dr. J. T. Greenleaf of Owego, class '67, was elected first vice president, and Dr. H. W. Paige of New York, formerly of Owego, class of '84, was elected necrologist for the second term.

—Professor James F. Babcock, the well-known chemical expert, for many years State Assayer for Massachusetts, recently purchased in open market a sample of Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa, and, after making a careful analysis, filed a certificate in which he says: "I find that Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa is absolutely pure. It contains no trace of any substance foreign to the pure roasted cocoa-bean. The color is that of pure cocoa; the flavor is natural, and not artificial; and the product is in every particular such as must have been produced from the pure cocoa-bean without the addition of any chemical, alkali, acid, or artificial flavoring substance."

The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, JULY 1, 1893.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

THE Institute was permitted to occupy the platform one hour of each day at Chicago, and, on one or two occasions, two or three minutes more; but the Institute president as well as the tardy spokesmen or reporting committee men were not permitted to lose sight of the fact that the congress officials were on the platform, and anxious to begin the congress sessions. The American Institute of Homeopathy, the largest, oldest, most influential medical organization of this country, an almoner on the bounty of a local society! An aggravated instance of the part being greater than the whole. Having escaped alive from our friends, let us solemnly resolve never again to be party to such contract; not alone as to the next Columbian celebration, but also of all intermediate occasions of whatsoever name or kind, in which the American Institute may be importuned to lend its name and prestige to the upholding of any other, even if homeopathic, medical body. The instance of the World's Homeopathic Convention at Atlantic City cannot honestly be cited as a precedent, for there, with the bare change of the presiding officer, the convention continued Institute; its own Institute officers continued in charge, made its reports, printed and published the transactions, and paid all its bills.

WHAT has the Institute gained by joining issue with the Chicago congress? In the added membership? Nay, go to. Washington did as well; so did Waukesha; and Minnetonka was as good. Was it in the more complete press reports and telegraphic notices? Again, go to. The manner in which the affairs of the Institute were chronicled by the Chicago papers, and the three or four line telegraphic reports sent out by the Associated Press most decidedly negative that assumption. The eclectics were as well reported; so were the climatologists; indeed a hurried reading of some of the reports, as presented in the Chicago papers, would, both from the head lines and the pictures, nay, even the reading matter as published, indicate that the homeopaths were a wing or section under the fostering care of the eclectics. The picture of the congress president was given in the press matter of the eclectic report; so also were the pictures of the Institute president and two other Institutites, with no explanatory word. Are there those in the homeopathic camp, perhaps also in membership with the Institute, who, having attended some of the sessions, patiently waited for the appearance of some homeopathy—who will allege that the misprint title, "Eclectics," over the daily report in the Chicago papers, was not a misprint?

HOW else was the Institute gainer for having surrendered its rights and dates? In the larger and earlier printing of the transactions and their free distribution? For the third time, go to. Those of us who had hugged this cheap delusion to our economical souls were sharply disabused when the congress president, being appealed to, stated that the congress had no control of the reports; that the government had taken charge thereof and would print and publish the proceedings in conjunction with those of the eclectics and climatologists and the several congresses so far met in the Art Institute, and other bodies yet to meet under the auspices of the World's Congress Auxiliary; that the government would doubtlessly bind these reports after its own pattern and in its own time—possibly within a year, possibly later. Neither could the Institute membership be assured that all the papers presented to the congress, nor yet all the debates held, would be printed in this composite volume. Fancy for a moment having the government stenographers—who are not medical men, not acquainted with homeopathy or the speakers of the congress—reporting the technicalities of the various sections of a medical meeting, transcribing their notes with the aid of Dunglison, or Gould, or Keating, their reports then put into cold type, printed and published without the possibility of any speaker revising his crude, off-hand efforts, because it is not at all likely that any changes will be permitted in the record. And as to these transactions being free to the members of the organization which was instrumental in their creation, that is also doubtful; so doubtful, indeed, that in the dying hour of the Institute session, after discussing this problem, it was decided to permit the Institute to use its influence and purse in completing the

work undertaken by the congress, for fear that otherwise not even one brand could be saved from the burning.

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“NO, this isn't Washington, with J. B. Gregg-Custis and his tireless band of workers and helpers,” said one deeply disappointed Institute. “Nor yet Atlantic City, with its famous local committee,” said another. In those cities every man had his place, every bureau its appointed time, and the man and the bureau could be found in that place and at that time. It was not necessary to send a half dozen members into the general lobby of the building to inform the mystified membership where *this* morning's meeting of the Institute would be held; nor was the Institute shunted from room to room in order to complete necessary business begun in the general hall of assembly. And as to competing with passing railway trains, and carpenters hammering, and fog whistles blowing, that also was not needed at any of the preceding places.

* *

NOTWITHSTANDING the frequent requests made by the journals of the Institute not to bulletin any form of amusement for any date or time set for the meeting of any bureau, the advertised lake ride was announced for the afternoon given over to the materia medica people. However, as the sessions of this congress seemed to be held under the planetary sign of the eclectics, the rout, and probable defeat, of the materia medica section was a matter of no vital moment. That this laudable design failed of fulfillment was due to the weather, which clouded up, and the descending rains kept the would-be excursionists under roof. Had the Institute gone to Chicago at its own usual holiday time, given a week's session as The

American Institute of Homeopathy, with its own officers in charge, paid its own bills, attended to its own reports, local and associated, the 1893 meeting would have been as grand, and as glorious, and as influential for good as those at Washington and at Atlantic City ; as it is we have no identity ; we were classed indiscriminately with the eclectics and the climatologists ; the local press slighted the Institute work ; the Associated Press has telegraphed its "liner" reports mixing us up with eclectics ; and, to crown our discomfiture, we are without a history of that even which we gave our mess of pottage to make successful : the Cause of Homeopathy, except as it may ultimately percolate through the fingers of an allopathic governmental censorship.

* *

THE fact of the large attendance upon the sessions of the congress, notwithstanding the dispersion of the members for habitation all over this large city, again verifies the justness of our recommendations, formerly made, that the Institution no longer requires to immure itself in one-hotel watering places, away from amusement places and other attractions lest the session be empty-benched. As to the work done, the sessions were the usual Institute sessions, with the customary Institute speakers and readers and debaters. As to the city itself, if there was any extortion we did not discover it ; nor was this apparent upon the Fair grounds. Rooms were plenty, and at prices not exorbitant ; cafés and bakery lunch counters, restaurants and *tables d'hôte* were abundant, with everyday prices. That which struck us as most peculiar in this vast metropolis of progress and push and tall buildings, was the old, old style of horse cars, with the tinkling bell, running along some of the principal avenues of the city. We were

met at all points with courtesy ; a question addressed to anyone was kindly answered ; at the Nickle Plate depot, on the evening when we had shaken the dust off our feet, and were preparing to go homeward, we asked the police officer at the gate for the nearest mail-box. He replied that there was none very near, but that he would take our mail and attend to it for us. This he did by placing the letter in the lining of his helmet. And the letter reached its destination promptly. Our impression of the World's Fair City is of the most pleasant kind ; especially true is this of the welcome extended to us by the journal crew of Chicago : Pierson, Crutcher, Fisher, Smith, Allen, Hoyne, and others of their associates, and of whom more at a later writing. But why not, brethren, revive at Denver the old Editorial Association of the Institute, which went to pieces at one of the Saratoga meetings.

* *

FROM this complaint of poor press reports and newspaper service we desire to except Dr. C. E. Fisher and his new journal. Each morning of the session the *Medical Century* was to be had at the door of the meeting place, filled with a clear and faithful *résumé* of the preceding day's proceedings. But for Fisher's enterprise the Institute would have but little to recall of the Chicago meet of 1893 save the unseemly haste with which its officers were invited to vacate the platform on several occasions. He never forgot that he was first and foremost an Institute member, with all his homeopathic fealty pledged to its comfort and convenience, and only incidentally, by the accident of recent removal, a denizen of Chicago, and a part of the congress made to exploit—well, several things besides the Institute. The general homeopathic, as well as the journalistic

profession, thanks Fisher for his interest and influence, and, if we mistake not, will vote for him for president at Denver.

* *

THE fact that the Institute, under the circumstances and environments mentioned, managed to transact a considerable amount of important business emphasizes the declaration that it is a well organized body, a powerful one, and one which should never again be party to the surrender of its authority to any other organization or institute whatsoever. It should rigidly insist on retaining its identity and conducting its annual business in its own peculiar way without fear or favor. The adoption of the time limit is one enabling the Institute to prolong its sessions indefinitely. As recommended by the committee and adopted by the Institute, the sessions open on Wednesday or Thursday, and continue from day to day until all work is completed; so that there will never again be any need of "choking" off a speaker or bureau because the time limit set for speaker or bureau "has now been reached." Dr. Kinne's resolution carries with it another possibility, if he and his *confrères* will but entertain it, and that is the holding of the memorial services of the Institute on the Sabbath day which would necessarily intervene. If these exercises could be held in some church edifice, with an eloquent member like Kinne, or Couch, or Talbo, or Drake, in charge, or in their absence or other default the minister of the church be invited to give an eloquent sermon, gracefully weaving in the names and virtues of our dead, how very much more reverent and respectful to our departed brethren this would be than the few words now said in a desultory, aimless way, coined on the spur of the moment, with someone on the platform both by presence

and speech warning the speaker of the fleeting of time and the necessity for brevity! Memorial services for the dead are the distinctive feature of several of the higher order of secret societies, and could be, we believe, most appropriately woven into our future sessions. One Sabbath morning or afternoon or evening, given up wholly to this service, would be a grateful recognition of the past services of our brethren who are at rest, and lend a grace and beauty to the motives of the American Institute of Homeopathy which would draw more than a friendly sympathy toward us individually, and as well to our organization, from the great lay world.

* *

THE adoption of the button was in pursuance of a recommendation made by this journal several years ago and renewed at intervals since. The button selected is of bronze, bearing the medallion head of Hahnemann. It is very handsome and an ornament to any wearer. Two other recommendations yet linger in the lap of the future. The one: the Institute flag which will some day float over our place of meeting while we are in session; this flag to be composed of such two or more colors as may be selected. Instead, then, of the blue and gold label which now advertises us promptly and inevitably as another of those backwoods organizations come up to town to see the sights, a bow made of the institute colors tied in the buttonhole—the seniors adding their distinctive crimson ribbon—would be as gaudily decorative of the outer person as any right-minded man or woman would wish for. The other recommendation has reference to the press reporters. In the light of the meager local and associated press reports made of the Institute, the necessity for such official, who should be a

doctor, a homeopath, a member of the Institute, and familiar with the duties of a "blue pencil," is very apparent. What boots it when we charm with our eloquence those who grace our section (no excursion being on tapis to decimate the bureau) if we are not reported in the daily papers so that we can send copies to our families and clientele; or if the Associated Press almost ignores us, or gets us mixed up with the eclectics. The press reporter would have brought order out of the Chicago chaos; he would not have been under the wing of the local committee with the duties of half a dozen other men to perform at the same time. The Institute having jurisdiction over him could fetch him up standing for dereliction of duty. We reach the laity not through our monthly journals, however excellent that may be, but wholly and solely through the daily papers.

MATERIA MEDICA SECTION OF THE WORLD'S FAIR CONGRESS OF HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, JUNE 1, 1893.

AT a few minutes after three o'clock, the chairman, Dr. A. C. Cowperthwaite called the section to order, and after briefly outlining the work of the section, proceeded to read his address, entitled, "The Present Condition of the Homeopathic Materia Medica."

In this essay Dr. Cowperthwaite reviewed the present standing of the homeopathic profession from the point of view that it is materia medica which constitutes us essentially different from the other schools of medicine. This granted, he assumed that it was and is a blunder to attempt to belittle the materia medica by accusing it of being untrustworthy and calling for revision and changes, when all the good that has accrued to the homeopathic school in

all these years since the utterance of Hahnemann's materia medica have been necessarily based on the alleged incorrect materia medica. He counseled a closer study of the genius of this work, a true-hearted effort to understand what the founder of Homeopathy meant when he issued his immortal books; it is no longer necessary, he said, to take every word as it is written, as was at one time taught, but a proper interpretation of the spirit of the text will save the practitioner from falling into the extreme of bare symptomatology. He said that the effort to throw out all but frequently verified symptoms would leave the books simply a physiological record of the effect of drugs upon well people, and utterly negative the thousands upon thousands of valuable symptoms which had but a bare foothold in the books, and yet had been efficacious in saving many human lives. He did not decry the careful expunging of many heterogenous symptoms, but he pleaded for less of rancour in the mutilation of the records; saying in conclusion, that there are many established facts, not only of medicine but in the general universe, which cannot be reduced to a scientific rule, or squared with any known law, but which will ultimately take their place with the more exact sciences as our knowledge grows.

DR. A. LEIGHT MONROE of Louisville was the first essayist of the section, and presented a paper on "A Study of Sepia—Pathologically, Clinically, and Comparatively."

In this paper, which was rather too brief to do the noble sepia much justice, the essayist made some very valuable suggestions by way of comparisons with other known remedies, and pointing out an easy way of learning this or any other remedy, which consisted in associating the new remedy in some one of its important parts

with a similar part or parts of some known remedy.

DR. H. C. ALLEN, Chicago, in opening the discussion, said that he only desired to emphasize a few points made by Dr. Monroe, or rather to call more particular attention thereto and to enlarge upon them. Of the first of these was the indication for sepia, which came to the surface during the menstrual and parturient periods, *i. e.*, the constipation which is scarcely equaled by that of any other remedy in the materia medica; another peculiarity is the aggravation from stormy weather, which brings it in line with phosphorous, psorinum, rhus, and other remedies; though it differs from these materially, the phos. patient feels the changes hours and days before the actual change takes place; but the sepia patient feels the weather changes mostly in the springtime, while phos. feels it any time. Again, the peculiar weather to which sepia is applicable is snow weather, especially those snows falling in March or April. If you have a scrofulous child of tender years playing out in a snowfall, if it is a psoric child, this exposure brings on a cough, a laryngeal cough, hacking, tickling, growing gradually worse, until it reaches the croupy stage; aconite or hepar would, likely enough, be given, but with only slight relief; here is sepia's great field. This child, or this grown person, is so apt to take cold whenever it snows. Don't, however, give it in the second decimal potency. My experience with sepia and all of its congeners, moschus, apis, lachesis, and pulsatilla, is that they are antagonistic; and those who alternate must not expect to have good results if they give sepia with any other of the remedies mentioned. Sepia has a local perspiration. We have many remedies with cold, damp, sweaty feet; silicea is one of the chiefest; but in sepia you will

find both hands and feet sweaty. Again, silicea has its sweat confined mostly to the feet; while sepia has local sweats in spots, as one may say, while all other parts of the body may be dry.

DR. LIZZIE GRAY GUTHERZ, St. Louis, said that she only wished to add her voice to the effectiveness with which this valuable remedy served the painstaking physician. I don't think, she said, that sepia will replace a displaced uterus, but I do think it will do wonderfully good work in keeping it in its place, after you have used your mechanical means for, as the essayist says, reducing the congested condition of the uterus and its appendages, and it is certainly very valuable in all neurotic conditions in urinary troubles; in the latter trouble it takes its place with lycopodium; in its uterine symptoms it has many of the characteristic symptoms of belladonna and of lilium tig., especially as they refer to the bearing-down condition. As Dr. Monroe says, the relaxations of the tissues has a great deal to do with this condition of the uterus, and that tends without a doubt toward this horrible constipation of which Dr. Allen has just spoken; and, therefore, sepia is a corrective of that, because it has a wonderful influence on the portal circulation.

DR. T. F. ALLEN, New York: In relation to the comparisons which have been made here, I have been very much interested. I have made in the last two years some study into the relationships of sepia, and in order to do that intelligently I find it necessary to inquire into the nature of sepia; this, as you all know, is an animal product; so is lachesis, so is moschus, but sepia is not a poison like lachesis; it is simply an animal product which the mollusk throws out in order to baffle its pursuing enemy; it casts off this black ink, darkening the water, and under this cover

of darkness makes its escape. It is a simple carbon, absolute insoluble, inert, as far as its crude condition will go. Hahnemann, to be sure, supposed that the artists who used the sepia India ink suffered from the effects; but I have found that comparisons of sepia with lachesis and with apis fall to the ground in my hands. I wouldn't think of comparing sepia with an animal poison. I compare it with the carbon products. I have been very much interested lately in the chemical history of lycopodium, and it has made a great impression upon me so far as the comparisons are concerned. Lycopodium is the only vegetable known in the world which takes up alumina from the soil, and there is a wonderful similarity between the provings of alumina and lycopodium.

DR. MONROE: In regard to my comparisons of sepia with the other animal poisons, of course Dr. Allen and the rest of you understand that I haven't attempted to make any such comparisons upon any toxicological basis, but simply upon the clinical basis. I don't care how slowly the sepia is taken, how long it takes to produce these effects, nor how mild they are in some of the provers, still it gets there just the same eventually; I brought these comparisons in not so much to show the similarity, but to suggest the differences; the paper was intended to be suggestive, that is all; had I followed the different avenues that suggested themselves to my mind as I went along I would have been reading until tomorrow morning. As to psorinum, I always think of that as an exaggerated sulphur; I cannot see any marked differences, except in the abject, despairing, unpromising melancholy that we find in no other drug in the materia medica, with the increased tendency to chronic troubles, to chronic diarrheas, to skin troubles, and the tendency to tardy convalescence.

DR. FRANK KRAFT read a paper entitled "My Bryonia Day." The essayist assumed that medicines were given very much upon concomitants not laid down in the books nor taught from the college platform. That there are days, sometimes running along consecutively, in which one particular bottle in the office drawer or pocket case seemed to be a panacea for all ailments on those days. He had found this apparently true of bryonia, and cited three epidemics: the one of whooping cough, another of measles, and the third being three epidemics of "grip," in each which epidemic he had found bryonia to rule. There were other days that rhus seemed to govern the day; others again called for nux. He referred also to the peculiarity of babies usually coming on a wet, gloomy, or snowy night, and customarily when the doctor was very tired. As a momentary diversion Dr. Kraft argued that there must be some law governing this bryonia-day kind of prescription, and indulged in the hope that some day some genius would unravel the mystery, so that we could treat people according to the day of the week, or the nationality, the kind of weather, irrespective of peculiar and individual symptoms, thus abbreviating our therapy, and giving more time to the coveted doing of laparotomies and revising of the cumbersome materia medica.

DR. WILSON A. SMITH, Morgan Park, Ill., being called on, answered the call by declining to discuss the paper, but in place of it told a very good story of the two old ladies who during the War had each a son in the war; the one a Union, the other a Confederate, soldier. Each lady prayed for the success of her boy's army. Ultimately, when Morgan raided Ohio and the news came of the vast disaster which had overtaken the Union forces, the Confederate mother was gloating over the matter in the

presence of the Union mother, who retorted by saying: "If the Almighty God permits the Union forces to be destroyed the way you say, all I have got to say is that he aint the kind of a man I thought he was." Dr. Smith argued that if Dr. Kraft believed any part of his paper he was a very much different teacher and practitioner than he thought he was.

DR. HOWARD CRUTCHER, Chicago, opened by denying that there is any bryonia day in homeopathy. The one thing that has been steadily and persistently ignored by the profession of medicine for three thousand years is the patient. What we, as homeopaths, are dealing with is not days, not the weather, but sick people; not livers, not stomachs, nor heads, nor heels, but sick people. It is the most difficult thing, and in many instances an absolute impossibility, to get some physicians to see that point. Not long since, in consultation out of the city, I found one patient taking a liver remedy, a bowel mixture, a sleep compound, a tonic, an appetizer, and one or two other things. I said, it is plain enough what is the matter here. You have forgotten the kidneys. When I was on the point of leaving I was asked what I had given her. Anything for sleep? No. Anything for the bowels? No. Anything for the cough? No. Anything for the kidneys? No. I said, I have disregarded all the several parts of the woman and have given medicine for her as a composite being; in short, I have treated a sick woman, and not any separate organ or part.

DR. W. E. LEONARD, Minneapolis, presented a paper entitled "The Revival of Therapeutics," in which the essayist contended for a better studying of the volumes we have, and not this constant uneasy striving after new and untried remedies. Especially severe was the reader on those pretended homeopaths who dealt a great

deal in proprietary medicines. His plea for the more honest and painstaking study of the homeopathic materia medica was very eloquent.

DR. H. J. WESTOVER, St. Joseph, Mo., reviewed the paper in masterly fashion, taking its parts and discussing them very nearly *seriatim*. He complimented the author for his courage in holding up to light the bad practices of those who claimed kinship to us, but were in reality traitors to our cause; he was charitable enough, however, to assume that many users of forbidden, because unhomeopathic, medicines, did so more from ignorance than from willful disregard of Hahnemann's teaching; and the future he believed was radiant with hope that the younger and more liberally educated would be better homeopaths. He also referred to the revival of therapeutics of the old school, mentioning many instances in which they use our remedies thinly disguised with some Latin name; while in other cases they practiced a crude kind of homeopathy on the sly.

DR. J. H. HENRY, Montgomery, Ala., said that he had graduated some forty years ago in Philadelphia under Hering, and that those students were sent out all over the world as missionaries. And they had accomplished wonders, for the present success of the homeopathic school could be traced to the labors of the giants who taught and practiced in Philadelphia, and who so indoctrinated their students that they too made converts to the true faith. Dr. Henry narrated a number of instances of the beneficent influence on the community of the proper practice of homeopathy.

DR. ELDRIDGE C. PRICE, Baltimore, read what proved to be one of the most interesting papers of the section. It was entitled "The Relation of Practical Psy-

chology to Pathogenesis." In this paper the author took the ground that provings made upon persons who were not more than ordinarily healthy must produce but indifferent results; that those who use tobacco would produce symptoms tinged with the tobacco poison; those who are notorious wine drinkers, or coffee drinkers, or tea drunkards, would each produce as symptoms a conglomeration of effects in which the predominant poison would outrank the other true symptoms of the drug taken; but he much doubted whether such persons could give any real symptoms; whether the ingestion of the tobacco or whisky, etc., did not rather destroy their usefulness, by blunting their sensibility so that no true effects could be found. He also questioned whether people who are worried with the cares of life, household duties, the bench, the bar, the shop, were fit persons upon whom to experiment. So also with regard to medical students; these he contended are so pushed with their studies, and the manifold other cares crowding upon them, to say nothing about the dissecting rooms, etc., that he doubted the propriety of permitting them to make any provings, save experimentally, in order to impress the subject matter upon the student. In this place he considered that a proper knowledge of psychology would tend to eliminate many, if not all, the bad effects of hereditary taint or acquired habits, so that a thorough student of psychology could pick out his provers and drill them and get honest drug results. Dr. Price then showed by many examples how this knowledge would be of incalculable benefit to the practical physician; and concluded by recommending that a chair of psychology be included in all future medical schools, and those colleges now in existence would very sensibly augment the value of their

graduates if they would give them a course in psychology.

DR. TEMPLE S. HOYNE, Chicago, said that he differed widely with the essayist on some points, and mainly in regard to the value of provings made by provers who used tobacco, coffee, onions, etc. He believed that an idiosyncrasy could be easily detected in the results produced by many provers; true, if but one or two provers produced results and this one or these two were inordinate users of the weed; but that is not the history of homeopathic proving; large numbers of men and women have contributed their experience, among whom were many who did not use tobacco, who drank no liquors, and had no especially bad habits; and these as a totality constituted the provings, let us say, of arsenicum or bryonia. Hahnemann himself was an inveterate tobacco user, so was Boenninghausen and Grauvogl; other of the German provers were great lovers of coffee; others again of France were fond of onions and garlic; but from the totality of all these people there arose a composite picture of the drug they had proved that had served us in our need, and would continue to serve us to the end of time. On the other hand, if we should wait until we found a perfectly healthy human being in order to make a scientific proving we should have to wait a long while, as there are not many of such persons in existence.

DR. MONROE following very much in the footsteps of the last speaker, added, however, that he could readily see the value of the study of psychology to the closely observing physician. He called attention to the fact that this was one of Hahnemann's standing axioms, to look well to the mind symptoms. There are many of our remedies which, without this valuable aid, would be almost a blank so far as effectiveness is concerned. He himself studied his patient's

idiosyncrasies, and very often found it the principal factor in the prescription.

DR. T. F. ALLEN wished that all students could be compelled to study psychology in the first year, before they are inducted into the mysteries of homeopathy, and especially in its relation to materia medica. He is a believer in healthy skepticism, and he never quarreled with the young doctor who had reasoned it out that there was nothing in this or that remedy ; that it was inert ; or this or that proving was nonsense. It was part of a young doctor's education. Ultimately he would see clearer, and not be so great a stickler for the letter of the law ; he would learn that there are many things in the practice of medicine that could not be measured with a yardstick. Psychology he knew would help to enlighten the young man's mind and prepare him to appreciate the beauties of homeopathy.

DR. PRICE, in closing the discussion, reiterated his several positions, and strengthened them by advancing new arguments. He said the fact that Hahnemann and many of his most faithful disciples were inordinate users of tobacco, doubtlessly had much to do with the unreliability of many of the symptoms said to have been evoked by these provers. He did not expect to find a person in absolute ideal health, but he certainly thought it but right to restrict the provings to those who possessed ordinarily good health and were free from any known idiosyncrasies. That was all he contended for. But as to psychology, he believed it one of the most important adjuncts to a homeopathic education, and, as Dr. Allen has suggested, ought to be included in his curriculum from the very first.

A paper by DR. ROBERT BOOCOCK of Flatbush, L. I., entitled "Phytolacca, Root, Stem, and Berry, and Value of Each," in the absence of the author was

read only by title, and referred to the publication committee.

DR. CHARLES MOHR, Philadelphia, had sent in a voluminous paper discussing the primary and secondary symptoms of drugs; for the reason above assigned, and also because of the lateness of the hour, this paper was read by title and referred.

Also a paper by DR. CIGLIANO of Naples; this letter having been received but a few days before, and being in Italian, was necessarily left unread until the same could be translated.

No further business appearing, the chairman, Dr. Cowperthwaite, briefly thanking the members for good attendance and attention, and for the evident interest homeopathy was awakening, and urging a more devoted zeal in the good cause, adjourned the session.

A CASE OF FRACTURE OF THE SKULL, WITH LOSS OF BRAIN STRUCTURE.— RECOVERY.

By J. H. MACKAY, M. D., Madison, Neb.

ON June 5, 1889, I was called to attend a young man who had sustained a compound comminuted fracture of the skull, complicated with loss of cortical structure, and caused either by the sharp hoof of a horse or the cultivator upon which he was riding when the accident occurred. The patient seemed to be insensible until the wound was touched, when he would sit up in bed, talk incoherently and impetuously, and flourish his left arm in a violent manner. When let alone for a few seconds he subsided into a state of apparent coma, from which, however, he aroused whenever I attempted to touch the wound, and repeated the violent actions already mentioned. The loss of blood had been excessive from an artery in the pia mater, and the heart was weak, but under

a partial anesthesia I was able to remove the clotted blood, hair, disintegrated brain tissue, fragments of bone, and *débris*, which altogether were as large as a small orange, and expose the skull. The fracture extended obliquely upward and forward



across the left parietal bone, beginning near the posterior limit of the fissure of Sylvius, and terminating over the middle third of the ascending frontal convolution, posterior to the fissure of Rolando, and measured three and one-half inches in length and three-fourths of an inch in width.

An effort was made to observe thorough antiseptis, but in the living room of a farmhouse, with the patient covered with dust from the corn field, I have grave doubts to-day of the efficacy of the means used to render the operation antiseptic. The knife and shears were used freely in cutting off ragged portions of brain from the wound, and for the time being the wound was left open and dressed with antiseptic gauze. The wound was one and one-fourth inches in depth, and the opening in the skull was disproportionate to the loss of brain tissue, as the shovel of the cultivator, which had evidently caused the injury, had gouged out a large portion of the brain underneath the unbroken part of

the plates. The bleeding artery was firmly secured. After the symptoms of shock subsided the pulse and general condition improved. Paralysis of the bladder was present for twenty-four hours, and the bowels required attention for a few days. Paralysis of the right arm—motion and sensation—persisted for two weeks. The aphasia was peculiar. Vocalization, which was impossible at first, became normal in the course of a few weeks. The disturbance of speech seemed to be caused more by paralysis of the muscles than from an inability of the brain to formulate words. The wound was washed twice per diem with a sublimate solution, and an unguentum of gypsum, oil of tar, and lanoline applied. On the tenth day unhealthy granulations appeared and were destroyed with a solution of chromic acid. One month from date of injury the patient was around, and in two months was working in the field, and rode horseback on alternate days to town—seven miles—to have his head dressed. At this date the pulse and temperature were normal, physical and mental condition good, wound almost filled up, and slight discharge. There were no signs of paralysis, or any evidence of the injury except the small opening in the scalp, which was allowed to remain until the brain should fill up. It was my intention to try bone grafting, but a neighbor physician, without consulting me, prevailed on the patient to have the opening in the scalp closed, and I did not see the case afterward. I learned, however, that after suture of the scalp it healed in about nine days, and the discharge ceased. I afterward heard that the patient came down with typhoid and died.

The lessons to be derived from this case are that operations to remove foreign bodies, pus, etc., from the brain are justifiable. In the above case the knife was

used freely on several occasions to give drainage. Brain tissue bears the knife well and heals as rapidly and kindly as muscular tissue. In this case at least there was no permanent loss of function, notwithstanding, as nearly as could be estimated, seven fluid drams of brain substance were lost. Antiseptic treatment reduces to a minimum the danger of inflammation and blood poisoning, and aids the reparative process by carrying off dead tissue and stimulating healthy granulation. A point worthy of notice is that the injury corroborates the investigations of anatomists. The middle third of the ascending frontal convolution controls the motions of the opposite upper extremity, and in this case the opposite upper extremity was paralyzed for two weeks and weak for six weeks. The convolutions bordering the fissure of Sylvius are said to govern speech, and in this case speech was impossible for several days and imperfect for six weeks, when it became normal. It was interesting to observe that in proportion as the wound filled up the deranged functions were restored to a normal condition.

SULFONAL.

PROFESSOR KAST (*Arch. f. exp. Path. u. Pharm.*, 31, 1), from a study of the published cases in which poisonous effects have followed the use of sulfonal for a prolonged period, gives the following as characteristics of the condition of chronic poisoning by the drug: (1) Disturbance of digestion, as vomiting, diarrhea, or constipation; (2) of the nervous system, as ataxy and feebleness of the limbs, ptosis, and ascending paralysis; (3) ischuria, oliguria, sometimes albuminuria, or the presence of hematuria. These are the chief signs. Kast is of the opinion that "a cumulative action of the drug pro-

duces, instead of a transitory diminution of the nervous excitability, a permanent depression thereof, just similar to that caused by a single large dose.—*British Medical Journal*, February 11, 1893.

Obituary.

—Dr. Henry D. Paine, one of the oldest homeopathic physicians in New York, died June 11th from apoplexy. He retired from active practice ten years ago. Dr. Paine was born in Delhi, Delaware county, in 1816, and came to this city when seventeen years of age. Upon receiving his diploma he studied for a time with Drs. Hull and Gray, and then established himself in Newburg, N. Y., but after a few years removed to Albany, N. Y., where he remained for twenty years, returning to this city during the early days of the War and remaining here ever since. Dr. Paine was one of the earliest members of the American Society of Homeopathy, and delivered lectures at the Homeopathic College, and contributed to medical periodicals.

Society Meeting.

—The Homeopathic Medical Society of Brooklyn met recently at the rooms of the Franklin Literary Society, 44 Court Street. The name of Dr. H. Reid Hawley was proposed for membership. The society voted to have five hundred copies printed of Dr. Searles' paper read recently on "Homeopathy as It Was, as It Is, and the Work it has Accomplished in the Community." A recommendation reported on behalf of the executive committee by Dr. Moffat was to the effect that papers read before the society should become its property, and be left in the hands of the secre-

tary. They might be published in medical journals by copies, but only in case due credit was given to the society. Dr. Schenck moved to reject the recommendation, after a short discussion, which developed the fact that several of the physicians were unwilling that the newspapers should be debarred from the opportunity of publishing such of the papers read before the society as they desired to print.

Dr. R. K. Valentine read a paper entitled "A Plea for Early Operation in Diphtheritic Croup." He said in part:

The enormous death rate from diphtheria is doubtless in great part due to the stealthy method of its approach. Even intelligent parents are thereby frequently deceived, considering their children's indisposition due to an acute indigestion, fatigue from over exertion, as after play, or anything but that fatal malady, unless, perchance, the little ones complain of sore throat. The family physician, therefore, is not summoned until the tonic symptoms are more or less pronounced. Some of the most disastrous cases it has been either our good or bad fortune to meet with have started up in just this way, having in the beginning no subjective throat symptoms whatever which made the little ones complain of pain, or in those too young to talk that would direct attention to the throat. The temperature, which runs up to 103° or 104° or higher at the commencement, usually subsides after three or four days, and if the child recovers on the seventh, eighth, or ninth day the elevation of temperature does not recur. If the child does not show marked signs of improvement by the eighth or ninth day, and especially if by this time there has been an encroachment in the laryngeal mucous membrane, then and from now on the elevation of temperature becomes a very important factor, and must be constantly

referred to in conjunction with the other symptoms which are bound to appear. From my personal experience with diphtheritic croup I feel safe in saying that there is a time in no disease when it is more necessary to have a positive knowledge of just when to operate to relieve this severe congestion of the lungs than just here, and yet there are but two rules which seem to be pretty generally known by physicians, and to which the majority seem unwilling to cling without questioning their real value, that of throwing all experience of years of examining chests aside, and remaining passive in the presence of a little one developing such a pneumonia—waiting, and what for? Simply because the patient seems to be getting air enough. The simple rules which I shall follow in the future with these little patients are these: If there is a distinct laryngeal stenosis, a pronounced sinking of the suprasternal fossa, no clear auricular murmur heard over the lower lobes of the lungs, a bronchial breathing through the region of the middle lobes, and subcrepitant rales also heard here immediately after the laryngeal rales have been coughed up or thrown away from the vocal cords. Lastly, and what is very important, if the temperature be about 103° , then intubate whether the patient seems to be getting air or not.

The Magazines.

Lippincott's, one of our most popular monthly magazines, continues to come to our table with regularity, and as one of the most welcome of literary guests. "Mrs. Romney," a recent story, was charming; very interesting and well written. The shorter stories—there are no continued stories—are uniformly of great merit, and well repay the time given in their reading.

Scribner's Magazine opens its semi-annual volume with "Opinions of a Philosopher," being a continuation of Grant's "Reflections of a Married Man." These Opinions, like the Reflections, are extremely real, and while drawing many a smile, as well inculcate many a vital lesson. The pictures accompanying the letter-press are very graphic. "An Artist in Japan," another of the June sketches, is a fascinating story, while its illustrations are especially vivid and lifelike. "Life in a Logging Camp" needs to be read by those who have visited such camps to understand how realistic this sketch is.

The Century continues its usual store of good things. The cover page has been pleasantly changed into the semblance of something that is simply scroll work, and does not tempt the reader to spend time vainly seeking for a solution of the allegorical figures which are woven into it. "Writing to Rosina" is a pretty little skit which some of us ex-clerks and ex-private secretaries recognize. How many letters and speeches and sermons are written by those who father them ultimately? The ending of the courtship, however, was not quite as we forecast it, but it was inevitable from the turn the tale took in the beginning of the present issue. "Benefits Forgot" continues to be of absorbing interest. The Tolstoi paper is another good one; so are the short stories. This issue contains several handsome engravings, notably that on the front page, "The Juno of Argos." *The Century* has not lost any of its old-time prestige, and continues a very handsome, entertaining, and instructive magazine for general reading.

St. Nicholas for June is filled with excellent papers, interesting alike to the elder as well as the juvenile mind. We plead guilty to a weak desire to work out all the enigmas and puzzles at the back of each

number. In truth, we turn there before cutting the leaves of the remainder of the magazine. But the press matter and illustrations rank this as a number one volume for the youth of both sexes.

Childhood, a magazine for parents, is before us, with its customary grist of excellent papers filled with practical suggestions. Although not a medical journal, it is filled with sage reflections of medical writers, and the advice given is safe and laudable. The "While Waiting for the Doctor" talks are really the creation of genius of a high order. No mother should be without this pretty monthly journal. Dr. Winterburn, its genial, child-loving editor, is alone hostage sufficient to all young mothers that whatever they find in his journal may be implicitly relied upon and followed out to the letter.

The New England Magazine, occupying a field in literature hardly touched upon by *The Century* or *Scribner's*, and devoting its better labors to the exploiting of New England story, is also a handsome monthly. Its engravings are fine, many being of the half-tone process and very lifelike. A little sketch in the May issue entitled "At the Meeting of the Circle" was a masterpiece. So also was "A Professional Lover." Those who have attended the World's Fair and spent a half-dozen hours in the art galleries will appreciate the copies of "New England Art at the World's Fair," which are given in a recent number of this magazine.

Globules.

—We present with this issue the portrait of W. B. Clarke, M. D., of Indianapolis, Ind.

—Omaha, says Dr. W. H. Hanchett of that place, has not such severe cases of

diphtheria as any other town of which he knows. He is unable to state the reason, but able to state the curious fact. Dr. Hanchett believes in the use of alcohol as a cure for diphtheria and diphtheric croup, because it combines the three necessary qualities for an efficacious remedy for that disease, viz.: It is at the same time a food, a stimulant, and an antiseptic.

—Dr. Frank Hallock, graduate of New York Homeopathic Medical College, has been appointed one of the attending physicians of the Long Island Homeopathic Hospital in Brooklyn.

—Dr. Lewis Hallock of New York highly commends Pavara Pills. He says they have proved useful in cases where he has given them, relieving constipation by easy natural movements, without the suffering of drastic cathartics and their subsequent effect to confirm the costive habit.

—Dr. Charles C. Brown of Trenton, N. J., died suddenly May 19, of heart failure. He was ill but a few minutes. He was in his fifty-sixth year. He was graduated from Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, and had been practicing in Trenton twelve years.

—A novelty in the way of a ladies' syringe is that manufactured by the B. F. Goodrich Co. of Akron, Ohio. It consists of a hard rubber shield so fashioned as to accurately fit the parts, preventing leakage of the injected fluid, while the injecting nozzle passes through a soft rubber piece, thus giving the spray play in all directions within the vaginal cavity. At the bottom of the shield is an opening covered by a large rubber tubing which carries away the injected fluid. The injecting fluid falls from a suspended rubber bag, such as accompanies any ordinary household syringe. Aside from this it has a far more practical

use, viz., as a urinal when the patient is required to remain in bed. An examination of the electro in another page will fully disclose the value of this syringe.

—The homeopathic physicians of Erie intend to equip an annex to the Hamot Hospital. Dr. Cranch says that it will be necessary to raise about \$10,000, and he feels confident that the money will be forthcoming.

—At a meeting of the Philadelphia Homeopathic County Medical Society, June 8, the following officers were elected: President, C. S. Middleton; vice president, E. M. Howard; treasurer, I. G. Smedley; secretary, Edward M. Gramm; censor, Edmund H. Kase; chairmen, Silas Griffith and G. M. Christine.

Dr. George W. Smith read a paper on "A Case of Waste of Lung Tissue," which was discussed by the members.

—Salitonia is being daily prescribed by many physicians of this country, who are profuse in their expressions of satisfaction with its prompt and efficient action.

—Don't turn your backs on the books of your fathers and grandfathers. Homeopathy was quite as true in Hahnemann's day as in our day, and Hahnemann may be able to teach the young man of this *fin de siècle* something. At any rate, don't despise a book because it was not issued this year. If you have any of the old worthies of homeopathy on your shelves, or in the garret, take an idle evening and dip into their pages. If you have none, get one, and, ten to one, he will lead you to get another, and a new world will open before you.

—Few physicians who have practiced medicine five years but have assured some patient relief in the use of cod-liver oil, only to see the patient sink lower and lower, owing to want of power to digest

the remedy. Cod-liver Glycerine removes this difficulty; capable of being diluted with water it requires no digestion, but is a digestive stimulant. If you give Cod-Liver Glycerine it will be assimilated. It combines readily with all prescriptions.

—As to the discoverer of the "anti-fat" qualities of *Phytolacca Berries*, I can certainly claim priority, for in my first edition of "New Remedies," published in 1858, I mentioned the observation that "birds who eat the berries become emaciated, and I then suggested that it be used for obesity. I also pointed out the similarity of *phytolacca* to iodide of potassia, and stated that the chemical analysis of the ashes of the plant showed a large percentage of pure potash. I now use an inspissated juice of the berries.—*E. M. Hale*.

—Don't worry about the hoop skirt. If fashion decrees it there are none too poor to do it reverence.

—Girls with *catamenia* sometimes change bedclothes before entirely "done," when, because of potash in bedclothes, *catamenia* returns.

—Drink water early in morning, on going to bed at night, and three hours after meals; but not at meals.

—If children refuse to take medicine put a little of it in alcohol, and have them smell it. Don't repeat too often, however.

—The South American Indians use salt as medicine; they go to the seashore for it; if they cannot get salt they substitute muriate of potash or soda.

—Give *euphrasia* for profuse secretion of tears; sometimes *rhys* or *pulsatilla* may be indicated.

—Alcohol paralyzes the capillary circulation, producing stasis, dilatation, redness, and blueness.

—The orange and the lemon are both said to be fatal to the cholera bacillus. Placed in contact with the cut surface of the fruit, the bacteria survive but a few hours. Even on the uninjured rind they die within twenty-four hours, at least so says the Imperial Health Office of Berlin.

—In a side street of an Italian town a sign hanging in front of a physician's office reads in part as follows: "The said Prof. Ricca will use for his salves in making them live snakes and large serpents, wolves, bears, monkeys, marmots, weasels, and numerous other wild animals alive and in good condition.

—Bishop Coxe (whoever he may be) is making considerable of an ass of himself in his much quoted strictures on lady bicyclists. "Next news you know" he will advocate legislation to suppress crinolines.

—How many colleges can step to the footlights and honestly avow having taught the "Organon" in the spirit of its immortal author?

—To be perfectly proportioned a man should weigh twenty-eight pounds for every foot of his height.

—"He ought to be a successful scientific physician," said Emma to Mary, "because he never gives a dose of medicine without earnestly hoping that it will benefit the patient."

—Youngstown (O.) girl ate coffee to change complexion from blonde to brunette. Now eats a pound a day with health failing, but skin becoming decidedly brown.

—Four East Liverpool (O.) children ate poke root and the doctor had hard work saving them. This item will not be "lifted" by any anti-fatene corporation.

—Cleveland workhouse is in charge of homeopathic physician.

The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, JULY 15, 1893.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

THE college fight we have with us always. We have but now disposed of the Cleveland wrangle, by establishing a new school and improving both colleges, where formerly there was but one, and that an indifferent one, when we are again called upon to listen to the tale of internecine strife and discord in other directions, where the commercial element does not obtain, or has little to do with the problem: meaning by that, that element which keeps the non-university or endowed school in being, namely, the money to be derived from the class itself. The college at Louisville has not yet ripened sufficiently to tell the waiting and long-suffering profession how much better its facilities are for teaching homeopathic medicine than other and older schools; nor how the Y. M. C. A. has so graciously accorded to it visiting, and library, and praying concessions. The Hering, with its prospective one hundred thousand dollar endowment for building uses, is now fairly launched and bids fair to become a formidable rival of the other Chicago schools. The University of Minnesota seems to be in trouble; the entire homeopathic faculty having been requested to resign; why, we are not definitely informed. But the hottest part of the college battleground is, or was, at Ann Arbor. Here a college fight has been on the boards for a number of months, en-

gendered and kept in active existence by a variety of causes. At Chicago the few hours that were grudgingly doled out to the Institute must needs be burdened with lurid charges against the dean, Professor H. L. Obetz, and accompanied with such dramatic accessories as to impress those not within the circle of knowledge of the actual facts that Obetz was the homeopathic Benedict Arnold; nay, one vituperative homeopathic (?) monthly went so far as to call him the Judas Iscariot. There is a little quiet humor lurking in the chinks of this "frightful" charge of betraying homeopathy, remembering the party who is said to be behind the charges. What do Henry C. Allen and Samuel A. Jones, and a few others whom we might call to the witness stand, think of this spasmodic assumption of a virtue which theretofore no one knew or even suspected to exist in this personal enemy of H. L. Obetz?

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THE Senate of Seniors, to whom, of course, this accusation against Obetz was referred, and who were assiduously buttonholed and importuned by a few interested parties to save the cause of homeopathy by expelling forthwith from the Institute the author of this proposed "sell out," lest with his baleful influence he convince the entire Board of Regents that no

homeopathy had been taught or was being taught in his school; therefore that the amalgamation of the schools would be a possibility, would further the best interests of the State, reduce the salaries of some, and cut off other complainants entirely—the action of the Seniors (as we started out to say) was most commendable. We have not read the whole list of charges because these were preferred *sub silentio*; neither did we hear the speech of Obetz in refutation; but we are sufficiently well informed of the *casus belli*, and as well personally acquainted with both plaintiff and defendant to entertain the belief that the Seniors did their full duty, and could not have done more than they did in quietly dismissing the charges and advising the cultivation of greater harmony, and the combining of the fighting propensities against the folks on the other side of the Campus.

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IT occurs to us, as it will to every other member of the Institute when he thinks of it,—any other member not interested personally, either from motives of revenge or of finance,—that it would have been a travesty on justice to have declared H. L. Obetz guilty as charged, without first giving him notice and an opportunity to summon witnesses, and produce books and documents to disprove what his personal enemy had taken months and months in cunningly devising, and springing upon him at the last moment. Any member of the Institute would stand in the same hazard for his reputation if the Senate of Seniors should once establish the precedent of judging of its members' integrity and probity in this peculiar fashion. No man of any prominence is without enemies; and one such enemy who is vindictive and cunning, and works up his cause industriously, besieging with letters and inter-

views the individual members of this court of last resort, may do irreparable injury to an innocent man. In this instance the Senate very sagaciously concluded that it was a faculty fight with the addenda of a few outside, but still interested, parties; and, therefore, instead of condemning a brother on biased testimony, and on a charge, which, even if true as alleged, involved no greater crime than the expression of an opinion or a belief and did not include any overt act—the Senate returned the papers with the recommendation already intimated herein, to join issues and turn their pikes and halberds from their own entrails to those of the common enemy. And this recommendation of the Seniors, we indulge the hope, will soon be realized; for with the elimination of the disturbing element from the faculty, which has been done, the remainder of the homeopathic department can again be counted on to give its undivided energies to keeping up the high standard of medical education for which this university has always been justly famous. Naturally this will seem like an accusation that the other members of the faculty had been led to do an injustice through the scheming of another; while this is not the intent of the writer, it is, nevertheless a well known fact that parties in interest, however honest, however desirous for exact justice, will be controlled, insensibly, perhaps, by their immediate surroundings, and give ear and take up arms in a cause to which in an earlier or later time they would decline all semblance of allegiance. The reputation of Professor Wood as a skillful gynecologist and teacher; of Professor MacLachlin as an equally competent and popular teacher and writer; and of Professor Mack as a scholarly and dignified exponent of the law of homeopathy is assured and admitted without an instant's hesitation.

It is, indeed, common knowledge in the profession of homeopathy. Yet being within the line of battle and necessarily taking part, the *res geste* of the parties on the other side of the breastworks are not so apparent to them as to a wholly impartial spectator. And to a wholly impartial spectator, the charges against Obetz resolve themselves into a personal onslaught on the dean by an element which has caused trouble and threatened disunion for a great many months preceding the alleged attempt to "sell out" the homeopathy of the University of Michigan. As to the "sell out" part, let anyone but read impartially the printed statement of Obetz, being his report to the Board of Regents, and that silly charge will fall to the ground. So, certainly, the Seniors treated it; and so it should be regarded by the homeopathic profession. We venture the prophecy that the unities of the University of Michigan will now again adjust themselves, and nothing further of an inharmonious kind be heard from that side of the Campus.

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THE Senate of Seniors acted with equal wisdom in declining to regulate the business of medicine merchants. Although we personally favor the resolution of Dr. Moses T. Runnels—declaring it unethical for homeopathic pharmacies to manufacture and advertise as homeopathic preparations, cough mixtures, diarrhea mixtures, catarrh mixtures, etc.—yet we readily see where the Institute would soon have its hands full if it once undertook to declare what are and what are not homeopathic medicaments. These are minor matters which the profession can very well attend to and regulate by a concert of action among the local physicians dealing

with such unethical pharmacy. Had the Institute been dominated by the same conservative spirit last year at Washington as it was at Chicago this year, there would have been no Keeley cure advertised by the Institute. Perhaps the new Committee on Resolutions, which has become a fixture of the Institute, will do away with the temptation and danger of passing "flap-doodle" resolutions in the dying hour of the Institute's sessions, when two-thirds of the members have gone home, and the remainder are anxious to cut the hotel bill short. Some remarkably wise changes have been made in the last few years in the Institute; we think the date of this rehabilitation began with the *New Medical Times* case. Improvements have continued to be added year by year to the methods of doing its business by the institute.

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IN closing our criticism of the Obetz case, we desire again to call attention to the desirability of not obtruding personal or factional fights and college quarrels into the forum of the Institute. The code of ethics of the homeopathic school, however elastic it is, does not contain any heresy clause. The right of individual opinion is not surrendered on accepting the Institute membership. The Institute should not smirch its ermine with college quarrels, for if it once establishes the precedent of deciding college fights—meaning by that dissensions and quarrels within the faculty or governing board of any college—it will need to appoint a standing committee with power to compel attendance and production of books and papers; then the sessions of the American Institute will take up several weeks or months more than the recently enacted by-law now given us.

PUERPERAL INFECTION.*

By MOSES T. RUNNELS, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

THIS morbid condition depends on true poisoning due to the absorption by the puerpera of septic germs and the products of decomposition. Poisonous elements if allowed to circulate in the blood may cause serious and often fatal consequences.

The sources of puerperal infection are suppurating, or decaying tissues, putrefying substances, and zymotic diseases. The patient may retain and absorb excretory septic matter (autogenetic inoculation) or may receive extraneous poisons of cadaveric, puerperal, or obscure animal origin, or that can be traced to certain zymotic influences (heterogenetic inoculation).

Tears and abrasions of greater or lesser extent occur at the birth of every child, and open the way to infection. The placental site with its thrombosed vessels represents itself a vast wound. If these wounds remain simple, there is no danger to the woman, but if they are infected, she will have symptoms of blood poison. The manifestations of this poison depend upon its virulence, the resistance offered by the patient, and the treatment employed. When micro-organisms find in the tissues a fit pabulum for their growth and development, the elements in the tissues are broken up and the products are termed a "ptomaine," which may irritate the wound and prevent healing; it may be absorbed into the blood and poison it, hence the term "ptomaine poisoning." When the manufactory of the ptomaine is in the wound only, the micro-organisms may be there destroyed by the use of antiseptics

or antifermentatives. When, however, the pathogenic micro-organisms get into the blood stream, and distant foci of infection are formed, the chances of recovery are greatly diminished.

The point to attend to is to prevent organismal fermentation in wounds by careful cleanliness and previous homeopathic treatment. It must be remembered that any case of puerperal infection may develop the more serious symptoms, or possibly may run a mild course. Infection is the cause of all inflammatory disturbances in childbed. The woman furnishes the ground and certain small organisms called microbes, germs, bacteria, or micrococci are the seeds of infection. Putrefaction and infection take place when microbes enter from the outside and find a lodgement in her lochial discharge, or in her bruised and torn tissues, or in the stagnant fluids of her genital canal, or in a blood clot, piece of placenta, or shred of membranes in her uterus.

One case may have a phlebitis, another a lymphangitis, or a peritonitis, or even a pleurisy as the principal lesion, but each is a peculiar manifestation of a general state. The infection may be endemic or epidemic, and as symptoms seen to have a great variety of expression, so there may be all degrees of severity.

In order to treat each case intelligently one must understand the cause and nature of the morbid element. The clear perception of puerperal infection and its prompt and rational treatment is of such great importance to the obstetrician that he can not learn too much about it. Nature is the great conservator of health, and infection is not permitted to enter the animal organism without a severe struggle.

"Reactive changes on the part of the tissues undoubtedly furnish the greatest immunity from infection, by modifying the

* Read before the Seventeenth Annual Session of the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, April 19, 1893.

products of growth of bacteria in the tissues. It is probable that a protecting proteid is eliminated by the cells of the tissues, which antidotes the poisonous products to some extent at least, and infection may be looked upon as a contest between the bacteria and the tissues, carried on by the poisonous products of the growth of bacteria, and resisted by the proteid bodies normally present in the integral cells of the tissues." (Abbott.)

The treatment of puerperal infection is prophylactic, local, and constitutional. In the case of the parturient woman and her offspring at term, less mistakes are made than formerly, but the skillful obstetrician is constantly discovering the ignorance and carelessness of doctors having the legal right to practice obstetrics, and their blunders in the management of lying-in cases often lead to serious results. In Missouri, as well as in some other States, there is no statute authorizing the occupation of midwives, though they combine the functions of both physician and nurse. It is generally thought that they treat only cases of obstetrics, but the fact is that many cases of stillbirth, as well as many cases puerperal infection, are attended by them.

As the result of ignorance, carelessness, and the want of proper cleanliness, retained secundines after abortion or labor often remain *in utero* for a period of hours or days. In many cases after the retained matters are removed or extruded, fragments of decidua are left to produce infection. In such cases anæsthetics should be employed, and the cavity of the uterus should be curretted and cleansed thoroughly by antiseptic irrigation. Puerperal women are more liable to disease than women are in any other state. Puerperal infection occurs more frequently in primiparæ on account of the greater exposure

at that time and the resistance of the soft parts incur.

During pregnancy the blood undergoes changes in quantity and composition; it contains more water, more colorless blood corpuscles and less red ones, more fibrin and less hemoglobin, albumen, fat, phosphorus, and iron; the heart is hypertrophied and the walls of the blood vessels are thicker; the muscular tissue of the uterus grows and the breasts enlarge; the lymphatics dilate, the bore of the blood vessels increases and a predisposition to the formation of thrombi, sometimes leading to general infection, is established. Thrombi naturally form in the uterine sinuses immediately after birth, and if this normal condition is increased or diminished, serious results may ensue. Fatty degeneration occurs physiologically in the redundant tissues of the uterus, and the current is from the uterus and not toward it, as before. This retrograde metamorphosis begins about the fourth day and is completed usually at the close of the eighth week.

Complete involution of the ligaments, vagina, and perineum, rectum, bladder, and pelvic muscular tissues is of no less importance than changes in the uterus. Defects in these tissues are as disastrous to future comfort and well being, as a defect in the uterus itself. It is always best to impress upon the patient that a convalescence of six weeks should be devoted solely to getting sound and strong. Two weeks of absolute rest in bed, and one week of alternate rest in bed and moving about the room should be insisted upon. A faithful adherence to this period of convalescence combined with extreme cleanliness and strict homeopathic medication will do much in the way of prophylactic treatment.

An elevated temperature, rigors, and

offensive lochia, in a puerperal case, are symptoms which excite my suspicion of infection. I never attended a case of puerperal infection that did not have an offensive lochia. The puerperal woman must always be regarded as a wounded woman, and the principles of aseptic surgery should be applied in each case. If the woman has had a catarrhal or purulent salpingitis previous to the confinement, she is in greater danger of infection. She may have contracted gonorrhea early in pregnancy, and retained the latent products up to confinement. The attack of puerperal infection may be very acute or subacute, or very insidious. It may be indicated by a sharp chill, a slight rigor, or only by chilly sensations. The lochia becomes offensive and diminished in quantity; the abdomen is painful, the viscera tender, and bowels frequently distended by flatus. The tympanites is often the most severe symptom. Nausea and vomiting, with diarrhea and typhoidal symptoms may follow. The skin becomes yellow, tongue coated and dry. The mental faculties are dull, respiration shallow and hastened. Low delirium and hallucinations are sometimes present. Metastatic abscesses are not uncommon. The different pelvic inflammations which belong to the clinical history of puerperal infection may coexist so as to make it impossible to isolate or differentiate the individual lesions. The acute inflammatory lesions coexistent with blood poisoning are usually vaginitis, endometritis, general peritonitis, phlebitis, and lymphangitis, and indirectly in the serous membranes as pleuritis, pericarditis, meningitis, and purulent inflammation of the joints. Frequently recurring rigors, high temperature, profuse sweating, and localized inflammations and abscesses indicate the development of pyæmia. Emboli may

cause pyæmic abscesses in the lungs and kidneys.

Treatment must be energetic from the beginning, and include curettage, uterine and vaginal irrigation with antiseptics, oxygen inhalation, fluid nourishment, and homeopathic medication. Prompt and wise treatment may cause the disappearance of the grave symptoms, and convalescence and recovery may ensue, or foci of infection may be rekindled and death may terminate the struggle. In the severe inflammatory cases the symptoms are very threatening, but not so insidious as in the toxic cases, characterized by an initial chill, moderate temperature, small and quick pulse, frequent and shallow respiration, anxious expression, sallow skin, tenderness of the uterus, induration of the groins, breath disagreeable, mouth and tongue dirty, abdomen distended and sensitive, no appetite, distressing vomiting, insomnia, delirium, muscular trembling, and twitching. When bile is vomited for any length of time, a fatal termination soon follows. Evidences of peritonitis or of cellulitis with extending induration in the pelvis and abdominal wall should be looked for, and when fluctuation is found in the vagina or rectum or gluteal or inguinal region, incision and antiseptic irrigation should be resorted to, lest pyæmia and death end the case.

Attention should here be given to turpentine enemata, which should not be too concentrated or too frequently used, but when employed judiciously they are very beneficial, and doubtless destroy intestinal bacteria. The anointment of the abdomen by *R. oleum terebinthinæ* 1 part, *oleum olivæ* 4 parts. *M.* aids the destruction of micro-organisms, and should be employed with discretion.

Salpingitis and oöphoritis become

blended with those of endometritis and peritonitis, which they accompany.

The less serious cases of puerperal infection survive the blood poison, and make up the greater number of invalid women, who suffer with pyosalpinx, pelvic abscesses, exudates, adhesions, misplacements of the pelvic organs, etc. Successful abdominal sections in suppurative cases are rare.

Septic trachelitis may arise from either gonorrheal or syphilitic infection. The cervical canal becomes a center of septic infection for the pelvic structures connected by lymphatic communication. Douches containing peroxide of hydrogen in the proportion of one part to three parts of boiled water, and also permanganate of potassium—a grain to the ounce of water are useful in the early stages to destroy micro-organisms and prevent infection. Asepsis and antisepsis cannot be separated in the lying-in chamber—the two must go together.

The most dangerous micro-organisms—the streptococcus pyogenes aureus and the staphylococcus pyogenes aureus and albus, should be met with solutions of sufficient germicidal power to render them innocuous. We can not expect in private practice to carry out in detail all the rules of hospital practice, but we can be clean and avoid contagion. We can limit physical examinations to one or two, in each case of labor, and by cleanliness, afford the woman protection against infection.

Too much attention cannot be given to cleanliness. Water closets, wash stands, sewer connections, and foul places should be made wholesome by the Bromine Purifier (manufactured by the Midland Chemical Company, Cleveland, O.), or some other deodorizer and disinfectant.

Antiseptic vaginal injections should not be employed by the obstetrician in every

case. Without definite indications for their use, uterine and vaginal injections are unnecessary, and with fairly good sanitary surroundings, the majority of women recover from the effects of simple labor and a physiological lochial discharge with safety in due time without antiseptic irrigation of any kind. When the lochial discharge is normal the antiseptic pad is not requisite and manipulation of the genital organs is uncalled for. Cleanliness of the external parts can be maintained by the occasional use of warm, or hot water, containing a little carbolic acid or phenol sodique, and the application of clean cloths. If the necessary evacuations of the bladder and bowels are attended to at proper times, the comfort of the patient will be greatly increased and risk of infection will be lessened.

Döderlein of Leipsic has made an exhaustive report on the vaginal secretions, and concludes as follows :

First. When the vaginal secretion is normal, it offers of itself no danger of puerperal infection.

Second. When it is pathological, there is danger of infection in a certain number of cases ; that is when it contains streptococci.

Third. In the great majority of cases, disinfection is not necessary. Parturients will be safe from puerperal infection the moment the accoucheur and midwife do not transmit the germs to them.

Pozzi of Paris says " Hetero-infection, or infection by contact, is by far the more frequent ; it is indeed the rule. Leopold found an enormous diminution of the death rate in his service, after he had forbidden the examination of pregnant women ; that is, in spite of all antiseptic precautions, the exploratory finger may be the vehicle for germs. In a normal labor the vagina should be considered as aseptic (Bokel-

man, Dührssen). There are no germs in the lochia of a normal labor; they are not to be found in the upper portion of the vagina immediately after parturition according to Ott; and he attributes this fact to the cleansing action of the waters and the friction of the fetal body upon the vaginal walls. Thus, if everything is favorable, with no retention of fetal *débris*, with no accumulation of clots from atony of the uterus and with no premature rupture of the membranes, preventing the physiological cleansing of the genital canal, there is no chance whatever of infection.

"This is the explanation of the happy issue of so many labors where no precautions have been taken. For nature, we are accustomed to say, has provided for her own asepsis. We must beware of useless interference or manipulation in simple cases, and abstain from meddling with antiseptic injections, which may be useless, and therefore dangerous."

It is the imperative duty of every obstetrician to prepare his patient for an easy and safe delivery, if possible, and guard her against every danger of infection. His watchful care should begin the very day that he is retained in the case, and no pains should be spared on his part to correct every abnormality by the appropriate homeopathic remedy selected carefully from the great *materia medica*. A nervous and excitable condition of the mind, persistent and congestive headache, insomnia, pain or œdema in any part of the body, local anaesthesia, constipation, restlessness, feverishness, thirst, etc., should receive special attention. Examination should be made of the urine, in each case, where œdema exists and not wait till the of confinement to find out that the patient has been poisoned by her own urine. He may at last find himself inextricably

involved in a hopeless fight against infection which he might have averted.

Puerperal insanity is an infection; psychosis and eclampsia results from poisoning excretions of the kidneys, or liver, or other organs. The maternal blood is insidiously poisoned while the medical adviser sleeps till the day of labor, or the day of judgment.

Dr. Winterburn says: "A healthy condition of the blood can be secured by the proper application of the homeopathic remedies at the proper time—*i. e.*, during the progress of pregnancy. The man who permits the woman in his regular clientele to come to bed without having had all the advantages which homeopathy can give her during the previous nine months, is shamefully negligent of his duty and is responsible before God for every unnecessary pain she may suffer. There is no time in the life of woman when homeopathy can do so much for her as during pregnancy."

By all means endeavor to keep the sewers of the animal body open and the blood stream pure. If the fluids and cells of the human system are in a normal state, nature will be better able to take care of the parturient woman and annihilate invading micro-organisms. The experiments of Nuttall, Buchner, and Nissen prove "the germicidal action of fresh blood serum—a power which it does not lose even by freezing and thawing," and Dr. Prudden's experiments on non-inflammatory transudations of the body show that "this germicidal power is associated with the albuminoid constituents of the fluids of the body, both those contained within the body, and those excreted upon its surface."

Dr. Prudden says: "The significance of these new discoveries seem to be very far reaching in calling back the attention

of therapeutical adventurers from germicidal warfare to what appears to be the natural defense of the organism against bacterial invaders, namely : a healthy condition of the blood.

The absence of cleanliness and faithful administration of the similinum before and during the lying-in period, renders the obstetrician liable to professional homicide. All inexplicable, accidental, or morbid states and conditions should scientifically be removed, and nature's processes should be expedited by Hahnemann's well proven remedies. Unnecessary and unavoidable delays in labor promote inflammation and invite infection. I do not hesitate to use the forceps when the labor has been delayed unnaturally for at least an hour after the os uteri is dilated or dilatable, and the membranes have been ruptured, providing always that the presentation admits of the use of the forceps. Ruptures and lacerations may follow as a natural result of labor or may be due to the lack of judgment, and unskillfulness of the accoucheur in the use of the instruments.

If a rupture or laceration occurs, as it may regardless of the most skillful manipulation, do not immediately subject your patient to a surgical operation to repair damages, as the ruptured tissues are not in the most favorable condition for repair after prolonged labor, and the delayed operation, when involution and aseptic treatment have done their work, will give the operator the opportunity to do better surgery and avoid the greater risks of infection. In the after treatment everything must be done to keep up the vitality and thus bring about a preventive state.

Arnica, after a difficult delivery, is a very good preventive, rather preventing pyaemia, etc. Dr. Ehrman says that the

effect of arnica is so marvelous that it is really a vitalizer of a nerve force and purifier of the blood, therefore an antiparalytic and antiseptic remedy. Grauvogel entertained the same estimate of the value of arnica. He said that he prescribed arnica in confinements (before, if he could, and afterward anyway), and that he had no case of child-bed fever. Fatality is charged to contagion and epidemic influences, but even if it is so, he said, "I have no hesitancy in recommending arnica as a preventive or even a destroyer of the poison ; much more certain than all the disinfectants recommended and employed." China also seems to act by interfering with the poisonous action of the septic matter, and belladonna is another important antidote to blood poison, especially when peritonitis comes on with violent pains in the abdomen, worse from the slightest jar, etc. I need not give indications for such standard remedies as aconite, bryonia, colcyntidis, arsenicum, nux vomica, and veratrum album.

Other remedies are often indicated according to individual characteristics. Let each case receive the remedy best adapted to the pathology and totality of the symptoms. Understanding fully the causes and proper treatment of puerperal infection and having acted promptly and wisely in every case, let the result be as it may, the accoucheur may calmly rest in the conviction that he has faithfully performed his duty and earned his limited fees.

—Stramonium ointment now recommended for piles.

—On all the shores of all the seas there are not two grains of sand formed alike. But the allopath believes that the human machine is similar in all ; so he pours his unknown medicines into all alike.

ON SUBSTITUTES FOR CINCHONA.

By SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

(Continued from page 180.)

CINCHONA bark has to thank for its great reputation as a febrifuge the circumstance that it is peculiarly, and, so to speak, exclusively and almost unexceptionally adapted for the kind of ague which is of most common occurrence in the world, for that kind which is produced and kept up by exhalations from marshes, especially in autumn—a kind of intermittent fever which differs vastly from all other kinds of sporadic ague that arise and are kept up by other causes in other, not marshy, situations. For these latter cinchona bark is more hurtful than wholesome, except when one or other of them presents an array of symptoms closely resembling that kind which prevails sporadically in a marshy atmosphere.

But these very different kinds were never distinguished—all were thrown together and given a common name, in order that they might be all the more conveniently treated or mistreated after one plan.

Physicians have never yet furnished a true account of the morbid states specifically removable by cinchona; they have never given an accurate picture of the kind of ague for which cinchona is the suitable remedy, so that on tracing the totality of the symptoms of a given case of fever, we could say: "*Here cinchona must cure easily and rapidly,*" with a certainty for which the physician would stake his honor and even his life!

Were this kind precisely known, we could tell at the first glance, at the first trial, on finding an ague differing markedly from this, that it was not curable by cinchona bark; on the contrary, that its employment would be followed by relapses

and after sufferings. Then we should not see so often, what still daily takes place in the most celebrated hospitals, this expensive, heroic medicine given in agues for which it is unsuited, and three, four, twelve, and fourteen relapses occurring, with all the other morbid affections from the same source invariably attending such relapses.

But though cinchona bark has been used for upward of 150 years, to this hour the kind of ague suited for cinchona is not accurately known; how, then, shall the other kinds of ague for which other febrile remedies are adapted be distinguished in practice?

The absence of such distinguishing classification of agues has allowed the introduction of substitutes for cinchona bark, and is the cause of the recommendation of the above alluded to Breitfeld substitute for cinchona.

I will admit (though in the recommendation of a new medicine the successful cases are generally exaggerated) that, as is stated in an extract from a letter of Dr. F. of Berlin, twenty-one cases of ague were successfully treated by it in the Charité Hospital. This much, however, is obvious, that these were not cinchona agues, for they were cases where, in spite of cinchona, relapse had occurred three, four, twelve to fourteen times, where consequently cinchona was not the specific remedy. Well, then, as the Breitfeld powder, as is alleged, was of service in most of these cases of ague which bade defiance to cinchona, it follows (if we can put perfect confidence in the report) that this powder can cure a kind of ague, not that for which cinchona is the proper remedy, but one of those kinds in which cinchona is not serviceable, consequently it must not be termed a substitute for or surrogate of cinchona bark. If physicians will prove

that any substance is a substitute for cinchona they must :

1st. Know how to characterize exactly the kind of ague in which cinchona is the specific remedy exactly suited to all cases, and

2d. They must have made a comparative trial of cinchona and the proposed remedy in this accurately defined kind of ague.

But this has never been done—not by any of those who have lauded any of the proposed substitutes for cinchona.

The most that has been done to show us that these things were of use in cases where cinchona was hurtful, or, at least, not useful, and thereby the very opposite of what it was wished to prove was proved, viz., that the proposed substitute was capable of curing a completely different kind of ague to that for which cinchona is suitable, hence that whatever else it is it is not a real substitute for cinchona.

Now if more consideration had been bestowed on the subject the *a priori* impossibility of discovering a substitute for cinchona might have been perceived.

Plants may serve as substitutes for one another as regards their common constituents, but not in respect to the peculiar qualities bestowed by the Creator on each of them, not in respect to their medicinal power, which makes of every one of them a peculiar irreplaceable individual.

Plants have many constituents. Some of them are common to *almost all* : vegetable acid, potash, lime, etc. Other constituents are possessed by *most plants* : gum, ink-stuff, etc. Others are common to *many* plants, only in different proportions : nutritive substances, oil, sugar, gelatine, starch, etc. Other constituents, again, are found in but few plants, such as the matters forming ammonia, phosphorus, tannin, and some common coloring matters.

Most other coloring matters are the property of *single* plants. The yellow of saw-wort has quite other physical, and even chemical, properties than, *e. g.*, the yellow of rhus cotonus, of quercus nigra, of Orleans, of weld, of tumeric, etc. Each has some peculiarity that cannot be *perfectly* replaced by any of the others.

In the class of nutritious plants there may, no doubt, be substitutes. The number of food plants useful for cattle is great. But, on the other hand, how limited is the number of those useful for sheep ! Much more limited is the number of plants suitable as food for man ; but here, too, we may have surrogates. Man can become strong and healthy just as well when living on roasted cassava root as on roasted bread-fruit, as well on rice as on sago and Iceland moss, as well on maize as on barley and wheat, on rye as on barley and oats, on manna groats as on darnel. But there is a mighty difference in the nutritive power of wheat and potatoes, of maize and turnips.

Among the coloring matters and tannins there are still fewer true substitutes. Woad and indigo are not perfect substitutes for one another ; the luster of the latter cannot supply the place of the firmness and adhesive power of the former. The leather tanned with tormentil root has advantages over that tanned by oak bark, and that made with snakeweed is superior in pliability to both the others.

All the substances I have named may be separated from the plants by technical processes, or they may be obtained tolerably pure by chemistry, but the true specifically acting (dynamic) medicinal principles in the plants can never be extracted in a pure state by chemistry, nor by any other process or manipulation.

The specifically endowed medicinal principle of plants dwells oftener and in a more concentrated condition in their vola-

tile oil than in their resin, oftener in their resin than in their gum ; but it only dwells in them. It is not the volatile oil, nor the resin, nor the gum ; it is not that part of the plants that has a taste or a smell, though it is found in both these situations.

It dwells in the plants almost like the soul in the body.

Every powerful medicinal plant is inhabited by a peculiar medicinal power, a specific medicinal principle, which is not to be found in any other kind of plant.

For the very powerful vegetable medicinal substances no surrogates, no true substitutes, are conceivable. Each causes its own series of corporeal changes.

Doubtless some kinds of plants show some similarity in their properties (as in the genera *matricaria*, *chamomillo*, and *parthenium*), but they are by no means identical.

On the other hand, the powerfully medicinal kinds of plants separated from one another by natural classification are each endowed with such different medicinal principles that no one kind can, without Bæotian short-sightedness, and without doing violence to nature by crass misconception, be substituted for another.

As men's lives are concerned in this matter, we require much more minute, much more careful observations of the differences of medicines. We cannot rest contented with expressions that savor of classifying together essentially different things, and confounding one thing with another, such as "strengthening medicines," "tonic bitters," "fever medicines," where extremely different medicinal substances, on account of some physical or chemical similarity, are regarded as identical, and used promiscuously. We must go more carefully to work with these than with substitutes for coloring matters and tan-stuffs.

If humanity and its health are of impor-

tance to us we must carefully note the peculiar properties and the mode of action of each individual vegetable drug, for the medicinal powers inherent in them can never be separated from them as a material entity, can never be immediately presented to the external senses.

It will then be evident that in respect to such powerful medicinal substances as *cinchona* there can be no question of substitutes or surrogates—it will be understood that as a willow tree is not a *cinchona* tree, just as little can willow bark have the same medicinal action as *cinchona* bark ; in a word—that *cinchona* bark cannot be honestly replaced by anything but *cinchona* bark itself.

Each of the falsely characterized substitutes for *cinchona* may be capable of curing a certain kind of ague appropriate to it, but that kind of intermittent fever peculiar to marshy districts is curable by no medicine on this earth so easily, so quickly, and so completely without after sufferings as by *cinchona* bark.

This fever presents more or fewer of the following symptoms : bitter eructations after eating with clean tongue ; anorexia with constant loathing of food ; headache, which is hardly noticeable when perfectly at rest, but is instantly violently aggravated by the least movement of the body or head ; during the chill yawning, stretching (sneezing) ; blue circles round the eyes and blue nails ; slow flow of ideas ; not clear tone of voice ; painful sensitiveness of the periosteum of all the bones (likened to a kind of drawing) ; painful sensitiveness of the skin of the body ; tendency of the limbs to go to sleep even when but slightly bent, and thirst for water ; during the heat distended veins on the hands and in the bright red face ; sleep during the heat with snoring breathing, wheezing in the trachea, with half-open mouth and short

expiration; at last sweat, especially on the nape and back, followed by dark-colored urine which deposits a brick-red sediment.

All other kinds of ague the more they differ in their symptoms from the above species of fever the less they require cinchona and the more other febrile remedies, according as one or the other of the latter is capable of combating this or that group of symptoms most specifically. *Hoc opus, hic labor.*

VALUE OF SELF-KNOWLEDGE.*

By FLORA A. BREWSTER, M. D., Baltimore, Md.

"THE old saying, 'Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise,' cannot in any way apply to the knowledge of one's physical make-up, since our very being, its condition, good or bad, must depend upon our treatment of the body, and that primarily upon our knowledge of its make-up and needs.

"The human body is nothing but a framework of living cells and mineral substances, the latter acting as a support and lever for the whole. The condition of these cells necessarily controls that of the entire body, and one's character is but a reflex of the status of the cells. When they become warped the mind loses its control over the body, and abnormal and uncontrollable excitabilities arise. Nutrition plays the most important function in cell life. The only object of eating is to afford nutriment or repair daily waste. A worn-out system is nothing but worn-out cells. Final digestion takes place in them. The adult body needs only enough food to make up for natural wear and tear, and so normal nutrition causes a continued harmony among all the cells, the resultant being a mental, moral, and physical equilib-

rium. If there be an excess, however, this is destroyed, and fearful results follow. Hence, know yourself, and thus knowing, nourish your body in accordance with nature's laws."

HEMORRHAGE OF THE STOMACH.*

By A. I. HARVEY, M. D., Newport, Me.

IN writing upon this subject I am well aware that the majority, if not all who are present, have had more or less experience with similar cases, and that hematemesis is not by any means an unusual occurrence. My object in presenting a case for your consideration is to call forth, if possible, in the discussion, something in relation to the probable causes of such an accident, more especially as within the past few months two old school physicians in this State, one of whom is a surgeon of considerable note, and the other of equal importance, in his mind, have stated in court that they could not conceive how it was possible for a fall from a height, or a severe strain from overlifting to cause vomiting of blood as a natural sequence of some lesion in the stomach.

December 1, 1891, I was called in haste to see Miss Carrie S., aged sixteen years, previously of robust health, for vomiting of blood. On reaching the patient I found that she had vomited about one pint of bright red clotted blood, which the attendants informed me was clotted when it was thrown up. She also lost about the same quantity per rectum just previous to the vomiting. The patient was very pale, cold, and unconscious, pulse very weak and thready. After applying restoratives she became conscious and was able to talk a very little. The stomach was very sore to touch, and after considerable time and effort she gave me the following history:

* Extract from a lecture delivered for the benefit of the Homeopathic Hospital.

* Maine Homeopathic Society.

The patient never had any trouble with the stomach whatever until about two weeks before the hemorrhage, when, wishing to go into the cellar, she lifted a very heavy rollway door. In exerting herself she felt, as she expressed it, as though something had given way in the stomach, and from that time she had felt pain and distress in the stomach continuously, which was aggravated from taking food of any kind.

Just before the hemorrhage she felt faint, and, going to the water closet, had the discharge of bright red blood from the bowels, and on returning to the house immediately laid down on the lounge and vomited as related above.

Her symptoms calling for china I gave it in the 1x dilution, and prescribed bits of ice and sips of ice water at frequent intervals. She could take no food into the stomach, so I resorted to rectal alimentation, using milk with Valentine's meat juice, bovine, and kindred preparations, and in this way succeeded in nourishing the patient sufficiently for two weeks.

On December 4 she vomited about a spoonful of bright red clots, and this was followed on the 6th by still another vomiting spell, at which time there was expelled about a half pint of blood of the same color and consistency as before. At this time she was very low, apparently at death's door. As soon as she rallied a little I gave a dose (2 grains) of acetate of lead, followed in two hours by another dose of the same. The patient felt some nausea and vomited soon after taking the drug, but did not have any more bleeding, nor in fact has she since. The bowels acted regularly after three or four days and the stools were large and of a dark color showing the presence of quite a quantity of blood in the intestines. After the last hemorrhage the patient convalesced slowly

but steadily, and is now as well as ever, takes whatever she likes for food, and has no trouble at all with the stomach. In fact she is perfectly well and the picture of health. The remedies employed in this case were china 1x, ipec. 1x, and arsenicum 3x.

The question which occurs to me is this: Did this hemorrhage result from the overstrain in lifting or did it not? And again, Is this organ so well protected that it is impossible for it to receive an injury from the above cause? My own theory is that the lifting caused some lesion in the mucous membrane of the stomach which developed into a gastric ulcer, and that the ulcer was the cause of the bleeding.

SEVERE HEADACHES AND OTHER CASES.*

By D. C. PERKINS, M. D., Rockland, Me.

AUGUST 20, 1891, I was consulted by Miss A., aged forty-two years, a large, plump, finely developed brunette. She complained of soreness in hypochondriac region, extending nearly around the body. Food of all kinds soured almost as soon as eaten. Frequent attacks of severe headache followed any excitement or exposure to cold. Headache worse from reading or thinking steadily on one subject. Wandering pains in all parts of the body. Irritable, sad, despondent. Rx. Sepia 30th morning and night.

September 9.—She has been much better, but a hearty meal of beefsteak and potatoes has brought a return of the symptoms. Sepia was continued.

September 21.—She reports no improvement. The pain comes on a half hour after meals, beginning in left side. It is relieved by one or two glasses of cold water. She is depressed when suffering pain. Does not sleep in the early part of

* Maine Homeopathic Society.

the night on account of the distress. Throat and stomach feel as if skinned. Food hurts when swallowed. Stomach feels best when no food is taken. Eructations scalding, and aggravate rather than relieve. Arsen. 2c four times a day.

October 1.—She reports that most of the symptoms are relieved, but there remains a disagreeable aftertaste of food, and frequent rush of blood to the head. China 12th four times daily.

October 21.—Cephalic and gastric symptoms are greatly relieved, but rheumatism of all the extremities, an old offender, developed and required further treatment.

CASE II. June 20, 1891, I was called to Mr. A. M., aged forty-two years. He is a large, bony, fair complexioned man, by trade a machinist. He was suffering from rheumatism of the shoulders, hips, and muscles of the abdomen. The neck is very lame in the morning, as are also the hips. He has hard work to get out of bed. R. æsculus 6th four times a day.

June 29.—He reports that he is very lame through both shoulders, the neck, left hip, groin, and cords of left leg. The lame parts are very sore to touch or from movement. When seated he rises with great difficulty. R. Bry. 6x every three hours.

July 1.—The lameness in the neck, shoulders, and the muscles of the abdomen is much improved. Is still very lame in the left hip joint and in the calf of the leg. When at rest he is easy, but the lameness is much worse from exercise or from standing. Lycopodium 30th four times a day for one week completed the cure.

—The extensive use of iodoform in the treatment of old people is not advisable, as it is very liable to produce delirium.

Society Meetings.

NEW YORK.

—The annual meeting of the Broome County Homeopathic Society was held June 14, in Binghamton, when the following officers were elected: President, Dr. D. H. McGraw; first vice president, Dr. Baldwin of Montrose; second vice president, Dr. C. T. Haines; secretary and treasurer, Dr. C. S. Winters. Drs. Snyder and Proctor of Binghamton, and Dr. Simmons of Susquehanna, were elected censors, and Dr. F. de D. Mandeville was chosen as the delegate to the State society. It was decided to have the annual banquet at the Arlington June 29, for which invitations have been accepted by the most prominent believers in homeopathy, both in the profession and among the laity. There were present at meeting Drs. Proctor, Snyder, Mandeville, Herman, Haines, Winters, McGraw, Martin, Corwin, Bailey, Fiske, and Mr. Ward.

—At the annual meeting of the Oswego County Homeopathic Society, held in Oswego recently, the following officers were elected: President, J. H. Keeney; vice president, E. L. Hinman; secretary and treasurer, L. R. Richards; censors, Drs. G. D. McManus, Haviland, and Hinman.

VERMONT.

—The forty-third annual session of the Vermont Homeopathic Medical Society was held in Montpelier last month. The meetings were interesting and well attended. Vice President Dr. H. S. Boardman of Montpelier presided. During Wednesday active steps were taken in regard to medical legislation, and the legislative committee was advised to report next year on a bill similar to that in New York State, which

makes a separate board for each school of medicine. The principal topic of discussion under the medical head was "Obstetrics," by Drs. E. L. Wyman of Manchester, A. N. Logan of Woodstock, H. S. Boardman and W. L. Hall of St. Johnsbury, W. F. Minard of Waterbury, and J. M. Van Deusen of Waitsfield. "Impure Water" was discussed by Dr. F. L. Wyman, who reported a case of fever caused by bad sewerage, and advised the testing or chemical analysis of water in all localities where an epidemic of fevers occurred. Dr. H. E. Packer said he never had a case of typhoid fever that he could not trace to impure water. "Rheumatism" was discussed by Dr. H. E. Packer of Barre, followed by Drs. J. M. Van Deusen, E. B. Whittaker of Richmond, H. S. Boardman, W. F. Minard, and W. B. Mayo. These officers were elected for the year: President, H. S. Boardman of Montpelier; vice president, J. H. Chattuck of Wells River; secretary, W. F. Minard of Waterbury; treasurer, F. D. Worcester of Springfield; censors, W. B. Mayo of Northfield, H. E. Packer of Barre, and E. B. Whittaker of Richmond; auditors, W. E. Locke of Corinth, J. D. Lance of Montpelier, and C. M. Marston of Rutland. The next session will be held in Montpelier.

Globules.

—Dr. Irving Townsend has removed to 56 West Forty-sixth Street, New York.

—Dr. T. M. Strong has resigned his office as Provincial Secretary of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

—W. M. Stearns, M. D., ear, nose, and throat diseases, has removed to Marshall Field Building, 31 Washington Street, Chicago.

—A new building twelve stories high, and of fine proportions, has just been erected in New York City by Messrs. Scott & Bowne, the manufacturers of Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. This great structure attests to the popularity of the preparation, and no one will regret the reward which has been vouchsafed to the worthy and enterprising firm.

—The box containing the bust of Hahnemann which I ordered from the Luyties Homeopathic Pharmacy Company, came to hand in good condition. The large fine bust of Hahnemann was soon given a prominent position in my hall near my office door. If I had a similar bust on the other side of my door of Swedenborg, my "two hobbies," as my friends call them, would be faithfully represented. Yours very truly, W. H. HOLCOMBE, M. D., New Orleans.

—HAYNES' OPEN LETTER.—In his response to Dr. Conrad Wesselhoeft, published in March number of *Hom. Phys.*, Dr. Haynes says: "If my memory serves me correctly, Dr. Dunham died the morning of February 18, 1877, some several years before 'my translation' was published, and if Dr. Dunham gave it his 'unqualified indorsement' he must have done so through some of those spirit mediums which were so plenty in the 'Hub,' and if so he must have changed his views most remarkably from what they were when I had the honor of his acquaintance." Inasmuch as Wesselhoeft's translation was issued "Boston, August 21, 1875," and copyrighted the same year, we are a little mystified as to the purpose of Haynes' statement. This is a very notable and palpable misstatement, one which cannot conveniently be saddled on the compositor or proof reader. We hope Dr. Haynes will enlighten us further.

The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 1, 1893.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

THERE have been two annual sessions of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and at neither session was there a banquet. Has anyone remarked this singular omission of a one-time important adjunct of the Institute sessions? We believe not.

* * *

THE work of the Institute went merrily on at Washington, and was not, because of this omission, a failure at Chicago; the numbers who came were larger than ever at the banquet sessions. Possibly when the Institute next goes to the "effete" and classical East, the "claw-hammer" coat and "long-sleeved" hat may again be in demand for one night of nibbling at broken meats and sweets, and paying a drug store price for them. But not at Denver. At least, we hope not. We have a better opinion of the distant but genial West. If they will omit this expense to the individual members or to their own pockets, we will ever pray, etc., etc. Let them, if they will, take us over the "loop" railway on excursion rates, or to the Springs of Manitou to view the majestic Pike's Peak; but not as an expense to the Colorado doctors.

* * *

IN their own city they have many points of interest that will deeply interest the East and South. If our brethren from

England come with us, they will, of course, expect to shoot a few buffaloes on Arapahoe Street, or drop a few hostile Indians in the neighborhood of the Tabor Opera House. We really hope the cowboys may be kept from pursuing their usual gambols of perforating every silk hat found in Denver. Denver is located in a region of country, itself replete with the wondrous beauty of the West, its mountains and streams, its charming climate; but above all it is noted for its large-hearted and hospitable people. The local committee should not burden itself with the expense of banquets and balls and excursions. But pray, brethren, whatever you do do, don't ask us to get up before breakfast in order to be at some distant point by eight o'clock to enjoy an excursion (*free*) to the stock-yards to look at some hogs.

* * *

WE believe we voice the opinion of the Institute when we say that it is a mistake for our hosts to beggar themselves in order to outdo some former session of the Institute. If this spirit of emulation continued, very soon the Institute would need to beg for a place to meet in; no city would dare invite us. Give us freedom to go to whatsoever hotel we like, having, if convenient, procured special rates for us. One of the hotels, entertaining the officers,

could be designated the headquarters. Then secure a large hall, to seat not less than five hundred—a hall *not* next door to a boiler factory or a railway station, and with no carpenter hammering and nailing an unfinished door; but with smaller rooms for committees, sectional meetings, etc., as at Washington. (We like to hark back to Washington for the ideal session.)

* *

AN effort is making to have this Denver meet to be the semi-centennial jubilee of the American Institute. *Prima facie* that is an innocent and praiseworthy motive; but be careful, brethren; don't let us repeat the Chicago congress, with its reduced railway and hotel and Fair fares. One such experience satisfieth for four hundred and one years more. The American Institute of Homeopathy, although fifty years old, is not too old to learn; and it has learned never again to surrender its rights and prerogatives to subordinate committees, to do with as they list; it will in all future time have its annual session, with its own officers in command, with plenty of time to read its papers, with absolute freedom of debate, and within a few months after the adjournment to present each member with a bound volume of the transactions. And finally, brethren, consider with favor the rights of bureau—sections they are now called—and do not bulletin an excursion or an amusement for any hour set for the work of a section, however unimportant that section may seem—even if as insignificant as one or two of the getters up of the Chicago congress considered the “*materia medica*.”

MATERIA MEDICA MISCELLANY.

HOMEOPATHIC NOMENCLATURE. — Dr. Van Denburgh in the *Southern Journal of Homeopathy* (June, 1893) makes a very

forcible plea for uniformity and greater definiteness of potency markings. He says:

While on this subject I wish to protest, as I have done before, against the laxity of some members of the profession, and of all our journals, in the designation of potencies. I am in doubt to this day as to what some of these designations mean. Is it true that these all mean one and the same thing, viz., 1c, 1st c, C; 100th, 1¹⁰⁰, bell¹⁰⁰, C, 1^c?

What now does bell. 200th, bell. 2c, bell²⁰⁰, 2d dil., CC, bell.^{c2}, bell. 2d, mean?

Certainly bell. 2d and bell. 200th cannot mean the same thing, though I opine they have been written in not a few cases to mean the same.

As to what the D's, M's, m's, 50m, 50^m, the Greek m, etc., etc., may all mean, I have long since given up trying to solve.

We have two methods of attenuating the drug in use: the decimal and the centesimal. Both are in common use. They are sufficient to express any attenuation, even the highest. Why should not our journals require every writer to express the potency *with the letter* intended, and to reduce all bastard methods of indicating potency to one of these two forms?

CUBEBA OFFICINALIS IN CATARRH.—Dr. Q. O. Sutherland, in *Hom. Rec.*, says that the sphere of action of this remedy seems to be wholly upon the mucous membranes. It has proved curative in all varieties of catarrh: of the anterior and posterior nares; of the stomach, intestinal canal and rectum, and bladder. Prostatorrhœa and spermatorrhœa are maladies in which it has been used with excellent success. In those epidemics of frequent urination, that occur among young women in seminaries and schools about examination and graduating time, think of cubeba as well as gels. If a young lady or her mother comes

to me at such a time or at any other trying ordeal of life, whether it be a ball, reception, or wedding, and tells me that she is well, but has to run to the water-closet and pass water every few minutes, I look to cubeba.

PETROLEUM.—A translation from the *Allg. Hom. Zeitg.* shows up some very interesting symptoms, which if followed out sharply seem to prove this remedy of great value in a number of disorders. Its use, locally, in every form of disease from diphtheria to bunions would proclaim it of value and worthy of careful study. Some years since some eminent man in the East declared that diphtheria was far more prevalent, or that it was more virulent, in those families where petroleum oil was used in the lamps. Edison and others have proclaimed petroleum to be a prophylactic against yellow fever, by saturating the ground, etc. The writer of this notice has had for some time a patient with psoriasis on knees and elbows—of the appearance of little “gobs” of mortar or plaster—painless, exfoliating, and sometimes bleeding. Put him on arsenicum for this trouble with some little improvement. But this patient delivers petroleum and gasoline by wagon at the residences of his patrons, and has for a number of years. Is this psoriasis a physiological or toxicological proving of the petroleum he handles? And if so, since the man must continue at his business to make a living, what shall be given to him to counteract the petroleum?

LAPPA OFFICINALIS IN PROLAPSUS UTERI.—Under this title, Dr. F. W. Morley of Sandusky contributes his experiences to the *Hom. Rec.* of recent date. He says: “It is the silent forces of nature that cure; our appropriate remedy only removes the obstacle and the *vis medicatrix nature* does the rest.” He cites the case of

a lady, æt. seventy, short, fat, Irish, mother of a large family. Entire uterus extruded; was five inches long and nearly as wide; cervix short, and blended with the body of the uterus. Reduced the organ, and held it in place with a soft ring pessary for three months. After that discovered that pessary was all sufficient for two months, when it collapsed, giving origin to foul vaginal discharge. Removed the pessary, and under the influence of a chat had with Professor Samuel A. Jones some two years preceding, gave lappa and kept it up for four months. Since that time made examination, and found cervix out of reach with the patient standing. Dr. Morley narrates another case where, after operation, with incomplete recovery, he resorted to lappa and cured his patient. It is to be regretted that he has not given us a little more of the morbid conditions upon which he prescribed the drug. As it stands, it gives no clew to the use of lappa except in cases of “prolapsus of the uterus”; and we are confident that such diagnosis is not what Dr. Morley intended for the homeopathic use of lappa. Let us have more indications for the remedy.

THUJA 30TH FOR WARTS.—Dr. Hammond in *So. Journ. of Hom.* recommends the use of thuja occidentalis 30th, a powder every twenty-four hours for two or more weeks, as curative of warts. Gives three cases. One of a lady, a pianist with several large seed warts on her hands. Offered to take them off with internal remedies. Did so with this remedy after four weeks; she noticed one morning that the warts had disappeared during the night. Case II. was a newsboy with hands literally covered. Same treatment with same result. Case III. a middle-aged lady with a smooth wart on her cheek. In addition to internal treatment advised

applying twice a day the tincture of thuja directly to the wart for five minutes at a time. With the usual happy result. Says that in forty years of practice has never failed to remove warts with the 30th dil. of thuja, internally, and only in the case last named has he made a local application of any kind.

AGGRAVATIONS OF BARYTA, HEPAR, AND SILICEA.—The baryta patient is worse in a warm and damp atmosphere. Cold and damp are less aggravating, and dryness is the most favorable. The hepar sufferer shuns dry cold, moisture being more agreeable. The silicea case suffers from any exposure to cold, whether dry or moist, and is relieved by warmth of any character.—*Horning.*

RATTLESNAKE BITES.—Dr. J. A. Kirkpatrick in *So. Journ. of Homeo.* (June, 1893) cites an instance of a four year old boy being bitten by a rattlesnake having four rattles. Ordered the messenger to apply aqua ammonia to bite until the doctor's arrival. Doctor reached case fifteen minutes after first application was made; found hand was bitten in two places, swollen almost to bursting, a tight ligature having been kept around the wrist. Ordered ligature cut. Put twenty-five drops of aqua ammonia in half glass of water, and gave teaspoonful doses every five minutes. After twenty minutes child became quiet and easy. Continued compress all night, and lengthened intervals of taking medicine to once every hour. Next morning boy walking about the house, hand still swollen, but no pain. In three days boy was well. Had whisky or alcohol been given the swelling would have extended to the child's body with much more suffering and slower recovery.

And here is another sure cure: Dr. U. W. Reed, in *Hom. Recorder*, June, 1893, recommends sisyrinchium (of the iris family)

believing that its anti-snake bite properties were known to the early Indians. Case cited: Girl, six years old, playing in a yard, some twelve miles in country, bitten in hand by rattler. Dr. Reed arrived sixteen hours afterward; meantime every known expedient had been resorted to. Hand and arm swollen to bursting, and of bluish-black color. Skin hot and dry, face flushed, pulse quick and hard. Child unconscious. Saturated a piece of cotton with the tincture; bound it on the wound; also put 12 drops in water, a teaspoonful every hour; compress to be renewed at same times. Returning next day, child better, and made a good recovery. Second case cited: Boy, æt. ten, while gathering huckleberries bitten in right ankle. Ran home through hot sun nearly a mile. Doctor was called after twenty-four hours' alcoholic treatment. Same general condition as in other case, except that patient was delirious and would cry if touched. Gave 15 drops of tincture in water, a teaspoonful every hour, and a saturated cotton to wound. Change for the better noticeable in two hours. Out on the streets again within four days. Dr. Reed recommends that someone make trial of this remedy in other cases not only of snake bites but in general blood poisoning.

There seems, therefore, no longer any need for carrying a jug of liquid bait when going out fishing on the annual summer vacation.

ADJUVENTA IN ASIATIC CHOLERA.—Dr. VanDenburg in the *Hahnemannian*, quoting from Burt:

Hot fomentations, spinal ice bags for cramps.

Sinapisms to stomach and between the shoulders.

Friction with hot towels, dry heat to the feet.

Spongio-piline sprinkled with cajuput oil, and applied to the abdomen.

Clysters of starch and opium.

Venous injections of saline fluids or milk.

Hypodermics of ether, chloral, or nitroglycerine.

Collodion spread over the abdomen has cured many cases at once.

Keep the recumbent position.

Diet: no solid food until secretions of bile and urine are established. Milk, animal broths, ice water, ice *ad libitum*, soda water.

The editor suggests that probably egg albumin beaten to a foam and mixed with water or ice will be found well adapted to cases requiring the lightest diet.

PLACENTA PRÆVIA.—Dr. W. J. Martin of Pittsburg read an interesting paper on this subject before the Allegheny County Homeopathic Medical Society which is published in the *Hahnemannian*. The directions given by the doctor have the merit of being practical, more easy to be understood and followed than the directions usually appended to the subject in textbooks and in the obstetrical professor's lecture. He says, after having determined that placenta prævia is to be attended to, that it is necessary to anæsthetize the patient and produce rapid dilatation. He mentions several ways of doing this, and then describes his own, which is as follows: introduce the hand into the vagina, having first scrubbed the hand and thoroughly cleaned the nails; then pass one finger—preferably the middle one—through the internal os into the uterus; follow this as rapidly as possible with the index finger, and with these two fingers stretch and dilate the os until another finger can be gotten in, continuing on in this way until the hand is passed in. The woman, still under chloroform, is placed in the forceps position, the hand introduced into the vagina, and two fingers passed into the uterus and a search made for the edge of

the placenta, which, if the implantation is not central, is soon found. If the implantation is central more fingers, and, if need be, the hand entire is passed between the placenta and the uterine wall until an edge of the placenta is reached. Make out, if possible, the position of the child, noting whether the occiput is to the mother's right or left; then pass a female catheter along the fingers of the hand in the uterus, puncture the membranes, and draw off the water. Now withdraw the hand and rapidly prepare for turning the child. The hand that corresponds to the child's occiput—that is, the right hand if the occiput is to the mother's right, and the left hand if it is to the mother's left—is bared to above the elbow, scrubbed, bathed in a 1-2000 bichloride of mercury solution, well greased except the palmar surface of the hand, and passed into the womb; feel for the cord to determine if it is pulsating or not, then secure both feet if possible, or if this cannot be accomplished, take one and draw it out, at the same time pushing up the child's body and head with the outside hand. With the feet, or one foot out, bleeding will almost cease by reason of the strong pressure on the placental vessels made by the child's legs and breech. Active operations should now be suspended for a time in the interest of the mother, whose death might result from the too sudden emptying of the womb. The bleeding is now under control, and if it should recommence we can draw down upon the legs sufficiently to check it. If the cord was found to be pulseless we know the child is dead, and can proceed with the delivery slowly; but if it was not pulseless we should endeavor to save the child as well as the mother, and deliver as rapidly as the dilation of the os will permit. After the delivery of the child the placenta is removed at once, contraction of the womb

encouraged by the Credé method, and the case conducted thenceforward as after any difficult labor.

HYOSCYAMUS IN MANIA.—Dr. Heubert Beals in *North. Am. Journ. Hom.* reports case of lady, æt. twenty-two, who, having the evening preceding drank several glasses of beer, retired, awaking during the night in a raving mania. The doctor found two attendants holding the patient while she screamed "they were choking her." She was in constant motion, twisting, turning, and fighting. All about the neck was loose. A teaspoonful of water given her would be snapped at like a dog if tossed a bone. No uterine, ovarian, or kidney trouble. Put three drops of hyoscyamus tincture in four teaspoonfuls of water, one teaspoonful of the solution at once, and in less than three minutes she dropped to sleep, slept eight hours, and awoke with no recollection of the attack.

BARYTA-CARB., says Dr. Horning (*Minn. Hom. Mag.*), is a limited remedy. Its action is exerted almost wholly upon two systems of tissues, the cerebral and ganglionic nervous system and the lymphatic glandular system. Primarily, through and upon this nervous system, it acts as an irritant, but this action is of short duration, and a state of depression quickly ensues. There is a want of tone in the nervous energy. The mental and physical capacity for action or endurance is greatly decreased or entirely lost. The baryta patient wants to be left alone, wants to get away in a corner and sit quietly brooding, yet not thinking, as that requires too much effort. Any attempt to arouse his activities or to interest in outside affairs is resented, not by an exhibition of anger, as they have not energy enough to get angry, but by an irritated sort of complaint and grumbling. They shrink from anything and everything that requires any prolonged or continuous

mental or physical effort. They are unable to think or to use the voluntary movements readily, not because the brain or organs are structurally defective, but on account of the semi-paralytic state of the nerve tissues. Herein exists the reason of its special adaptability to the extremes of life, old age, and childhood. Our best examples are the querulous, complaining, and irritable indolence of the aged, the progressive decay while the bodily functions are yet well performed. The slow mental action but large head, the emaciated body, which lacks from poor assimilation, while the appetite is voracious and abdomen abnormally large, conditions marking the scrofulous and mentally deficient children, give the other extreme of the adaptability of baryta. Irritation, and yet depression of the cerebral and ganglionic nerve tissue, as shown by the sluggish action of the parts or organs so supplied, is a leading feature of the application of this remedy. The other prominent field for the use of this drug is the glandular, but even here it seems to be limited, in that its best effect, its greatest activity, seems to be centered in the tonsils. In acute affections its therapeutic action is confined to parenchymatous inflammations, controlling the proliferation of connective tissue, and in this way retarding what might go on to a suppurative process. It reduces the effects of inflammation rather than the acute symptoms; hence indurated glands and the chronic enlargement of such are adapted to its employment. All conditions indicating this remedy are aggravated by a warm and damp atmosphere.

—Somewhere on the other side of the ocean—Buda Pesth—a case of fetus is reported which at the fourth month began to come forth in piecemeal. It took seven months to produce over seventy bones.

CASE OF ATROPIA POISONING.*

By W. JUSTUS GUNDELACH, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR the homeopath a case of poisoning obtains a more than ordinary interest. Aside from the importance which attaches itself to the case, we are interested because presenting a good picture of homeopathic drug proving. Fortunately homeopaths, on account of the nature of the prescriptions, furnish none of these cases, and we are indebted to our allopathic brethren for many a picture, unwittingly given, of toxic drug action. Thus it was that I was presented with a very good picture of belladonna last January.

The case was as follows: Mr. C., aged sixty-five or sixty-eight, was convalescent from an attack of pneumonia, but had a lientery diarrhea as a sequela, for which his allopathic physician prescribed a solution of the sulpho-carbolate of zinc as an internal antiseptic. He was also suffering from an ulcer of the cornea of the right eye for which an oculist had prescribed

℞ Atropiæ sulphatis..... grs. v
Cocaine grs. ii
Aq..... ʒ i
M. Sig. To be dropped in right eye.

Both medicines made a clear solution, and about 3 A. M. the patient's wife gave him a teaspoonful of the atropine sol. by mistake for the sulpho. carb. zn. sol. A teaspoonful containing $\frac{5}{8}$ of a gr. of atropine with $\frac{1}{4}$ of a gr. of cocaine—a very small amount of cocaine.

I with another physician was summoned about 4.30 A. M. and found him in a stupor, with enormously dilated pupils; in fact the eye looked as if it were not much else except pupil. Hot, very dry, feverish, flushed skin, but with no eruption. A pulse very feeble, but so rapid as to be

countless. Jerkings of the extremities, particularly of the right leg. Wild incoherent delirium at times, then religious, angry, quarrelsome. The legs, unlike the face and arms, were very cold. At short intervals he would try to brush away an imaginary object from in front of the left eye, which was perfectly sound. As the stupor subsided somewhat, he made many attempts to spit and clear his throat, of course unsuccessfully. The respirations were so shallow that it was at times difficult to say whether he was breathing at all. They were generally five or six per minute. He had retention of urine for about twelve hours.

I immediately gave him a very strong emetic of mustard flour and water, but he was unable to swallow it, and I succeeded in getting very little, if any, down. I think there must have been a very strong æsophageal spasm. I hardly think that the small amount of cocaine had any influence over this or any other symptoms. I followed the emetic up by a hypodermic injection of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain of apomorphia, but this also failed to bring about emesis.

The patient was then given a half grain of morphia to retard the action of the atropia, and $\frac{3}{16}$ gr., a large dose, of the sulphate of physostigmine, as the physiological antidote. He soon became somewhat more quiet, the jerkings of the extremities ceased, and under the influence of physostigmine the pupil showed a *very* slight contraction. The extremities were not so cold, and the pulse became countable although exceedingly rapid, 150–165, and somewhat more full and strong. The action of these remedies was aided by the application of external warmth, friction, etc. The respiration was only very slightly influenced, and as he seemed a little later to be sinking, he was given a hypodermic injection of 1 2/3 m. of a one per cent. solution

* Read before the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, 1893.

of nitro-glycerine. This was of great benefit, and by noon he was out of danger.

I now wish to review and emphasize several points of the case. First as to the dose taken: although recovery is claimed to have followed the ingestion of as large a dose, still it must be admitted that, taking into consideration the fact that the patient was a very feeble old man of sixty-five or sixty-eight, weakened by a lenteric diarrhea following a pneumonia which left the lungs in a very weak condition, and that atropine kills by asphyxia, recovery was, to say the least, unlooked for. Apomorphia in several cases of poisoning has disappointed me. I have employed it in poisoning from morphine, arsenic, and strychnia. We cannot expect too much of it in narcotic poisoning, since the nerve centers are obtunded by the narcotic, and the vomiting induced by apomorphia is of centric origin. Some clinicians claim efficacy for it even here, but I have found it absolutely inefficient. The only cases in which I have found it of value were in acute alcoholism. Nitro-glycerine proved of great value in this case as a powerful respiratory and cardiac stimulant. I prescribed a one per cent. sol.; of this 10 drops were added to 2 drams of water and the patient given an injection of 15-20 minims, so that he received about $1\frac{3}{4}$ or $1\frac{1}{4}$ drops of a one per cent sol. Under its influence the pulse sank within about two minutes so as to become almost imperceptible, simply a very weak fluttering. It remained this way one or two minutes and then gradually became much stronger, fuller, and slower than before the injection. The respiration almost immediately after injection would become much more deep, full, and rapid, gradually rising from 6 or 8 to 12 or 16 per minute. This effect lasted from one to two hours, gradually passing off. He re-

ceived four injections. After each injection new life seemed inspired, and the effect of each successive injection was better than the preceding. The patient declared after the last injection that he experienced a sense of freedom from oppression of the chest, and general well being, which had been foreign to him since the attack of pneumonia. I lost sight of the patient after the emergency treatment of the case, as he continued under the care of his family physician. I do not know therefore what late and minor symptoms of belladonna developed or how long they lasted. They would have been of no importance as far as influencing his recovery, for he was out of danger when I retired from the case, but would have been exceedingly interesting to me as a homeopath. No doubt many symptoms were marked by the remedies given or developed after the effect of these passed off.

THE "CHRONIC DISEASES."

WE note with pleasure the near probability of the publication of Hahnemann's "Chronic Diseases," a series of volumes which for various reasons has been long out of print. No homeopath is truly a homeopath who does not know the later plan of medication recommended by our first grand master; and it is in this work that Hahnemann declared his belief in the remedial agencies which could control what theretofore had proved a difficult, and very many times impossible, accomplishment. When this work was originally translated into English it was, however, assailed by a number of our best authorities, who decried its merit, contending that Hempel had not been faithful to the original text; that he had permitted his individual interpretation to control his translation; and that, therefore, the work was



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FLATBUSH, N. Y.

more Hempel than Hahnemann. We speak wholly from hearsay, as this warfare occurred long before we were born again. But the fact that the books have been out of print so long, and the further fact that the "Organon" had met with a similar fate until it was retranslated by Wesselhoeft, would indicate that the publishers, Messrs. Boericke & Tafel, would do well to carefully consider the early objections to the Hempel version, and so put themselves squarely before the profession with a perfectly translated edition, one no longer open to the charge of misinterpretation. We take it that the objections urged could have had reference mainly to the first volume, that which pretended to exemplify Hahnemann's theory, for the succeeding volumes are merely records of provings made of the drugs which are selected for the treatment of chronic diseases under this scheme. The expense of such translation could not therefore be very great. It seems to us that a careful revision and translation would destroy that silly idea which has obtained that the itch insect is the cause of all chronic disease. We hope the publishers will meet with sufficient encouragement to put this book into the hands of a thorough German-American scholar, a good homeopath, one who has no preconceived ideas on the subject, and who will faithfully render the original into our vernacular.

INSTITUTE SALARIES.

THE matter of salaries which was entered upon by the Committee on the Revision of the By-laws is one which should have received more patient thought than was seemingly accorded to it. A visit to Denver from, let us say, Boston, with hotel and incidental bills to pay, will make a large-sized orifice in the salary of the provisional secretary, and is also true of the

five hundred dollar salary of the general secretary. These officers are very much underpaid. It is not as if the labor done by them was ordinary labor, or such as usually falls to these chairs; these officials must be expert workmen in many ways, but little appreciated by the large body of the Institute. If their services began and ended with the actual session, this "enormous" pay-roll might be an inducement to strive for re-election or perpetuation of the office tenure; but the provisional secretary has many weeks of mental strain and labor to prepare and put in order the large mass of papers presented, and the smoothing out of the *ex tempore* remarks of several hundred speakers; while during the twelve months he is busied with the foreign correspondence, literature, etc.; while the general secretary issues a volume of transactions involving a degree of skill and personal labor not adequately understood by the membership. It seems like a hardship to ask these officials to give a year's service of skilled labor, and attend distant points in the United States, on the picayunish salary now given them. The least the Institute could do in acknowledgment of the faithful discharge of duty would be to add a clause to the salary by-law defraying the actual expense of the officials in going to and returning from the meetings of the Institute.

WOUNDS.

Arnica.—Muscular bruising, soreness, with blunt object, ecchymosis. Use it hot, internally and externally; apply layer after layer.

Ledum in stone bruises, punctured wound, nail, pitchfork, bee sting; internally and externally.

Calendula.—A torn wound with loss of substance, ragged, lacerated skin or muscle;

internally and externally. Promotes granulation and prevents suppuration.

Hypericum.—If nerves of spinal column have been injured. Dried beef culter will prevent lockjaw.

Staphisagria for clean cut wounds, surgical operations, etc.

Ruta.—Injury to periosteum of carpal or tarsal joints, caries of bones.

Symphytum.—When bone itself is injured, fracturing; internally and externally, and about eye snowball.

Silicea.—Splinter remaining in parts; promotes suppuration and drives it out. *Felons*.

Cicuta.—Consequences of swallowing sharp piece of bone, not the bone itself; remove that, of course; but danger of esophagus (gullet) closing by spasm.

Conium.—Injury to glands, mammary glands and testicles; its main field is in the mammary glands and in hysterical girls from reading loose literature or from overthinking on sexual matters without being able to satisfy their desires.

Chironian Notes.

—Remember *staph.* for recurrent styes. —*Shelton*.

—An earache which is relieved by cold applications calls for *pulsatilla*.—*Shelton*.

—*Plumb.* is our foremost remedy for vaginismus; *berb.* is also useful.—*Shelton*.

—Remember *cimicif.*, *berb.*, and *rhus*. in lumbago, the symptoms of each are quite characteristic.—*Shelton*.

—In *carbo. veg.* the teeth are very sensitive when chewing, the gums are retracted and bleed easily.—*Shelton*.

—The uterine symptoms of *ustilago* are similar to those of *secale*, but the pain is referred to the region of the cervix.—*Allen*.

—*Brom.* is valuable in asthma, when the attacks are less frequent and severe while the patient is on or near the sea.—*Shelton*.

—*Berb.* may be indicated when there is soreness and smarting in the vagina and anus which reminds us of *kreos.* and nitric acid, but the urinary symptoms will lead to *berb.*; the urine is sometimes blood red, it has a thick, mealy sediment, which gelatinizes and is hard to remove from the vessel; these symptoms are associated with the characteristic pains, which commence in the lumbar region, and extend around the lower abdomen parallel with Poupart's ligament; *kreos.* has a very excoriating leucorrhœa, it smells like green corn. Nitric acid is especially valuable when the leucorrhœa is exceedingly corrosive and accompanied by sharp sticking pains.—*Shelton*.

—*Caps.* should be compared with *eupat.* *perfol.*, *china*, and *nat. mur.*, in intermittent fever. Its indications are chill beginning in the back; thirst, but chill comes on after drinking; there is more thirst during the chill than in the fever and sweat. In *eupat.* the sweating stage is frequently absent, but after the fever, there is thirst, and drinking causes vomiting; both have pains in the back and limbs. *China* has well marked chill, fever, and sweat, and accompanied by pains in the temples; *China* and *caps.* both have thirst a short time before the chill. In *nat. mur.* there is constant thirst, and the characteristic, bursting, frontal headache continues through all the stages of the attack.—*Shelton*.

—*Secale* is indicated when there is intense, venous engorgement of the lungs, and expectoration of dark venous blood. It produces these symptoms owing to its power to contract the muscular fibers in the arterioles, as a result of which the blood is

dammed back, and venous blood allowed to accumulated. There is a sighing, anxious respiration; the patient feels burning up internally, but the body is cold and clammy. Carbo. veg. produces some similar symptoms; the patient throws off his clothes, but because respiration is difficult, he feels as if he would faint; must have air, and wants to be fanned. In hemoptysis, where the blood is bright red, the patient anxious, frightened, feverish, and restless, acon. is indicated. If physiological doses of ergot are given when the symptoms are those of secale, as above, the hemorrhage will necessarily be increased.—*Allen.*

Society Meetings.

CANADA.

—The annual meeting of the Canadian Institute of Homeopathy was held in Toronto in June. Among those present were Dr. Vernon of Hamilton, the retiring president, Dr. C. V. Emory of Hamilton, Dr. Carlton and Dr. Logan of Ottawa, and Drs. Anderson, Adams, Hearn, Tyrrell, Emory, Macdonald, Jones, Evans, Robinson, and Baldwin of Toronto. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the election of Dr. C. V. Emory of Hamilton as president, Dr. E. T. Adams, vice-president, and Dr. W. Warren Baldwin, secretary-treasurer. The retiring president, Dr. Vernon, delivered the annual address, in which, among other things, he dealt with the question of the advisability of the establishment of a homeopathic teaching institution in Ontario. The place of meeting for next year was fixed again for Toronto, it being the most convenient place for the majority of the members. A number of extremely interesting and valuable papers were read.

NEW YORK.

—The homeopathic society of Binghamton held its annual meeting last month in the office of Dr. C. A. Ward. The business of the meeting was the election of officers for the ensuing year. The election resulted : Dr. D. H. McGraw, president ; Dr. H. D. Baldwin, Montrose, first vice-president ; Dr. C. T. Haines, second vice-president ; Dr. Charles S. Winters, secretary and treasurer ; Dr. E. E. Snyder, Dr. S. S. Simmons of Susquehanna, and Dr. W. H. Proctor, censors.

—The Homeopathic Medical Society of Madison County at its recent meeting elected the following officers for the coming year : President, W. E. Deuel of Chittenango ; vice-president, E. N. Coon of DeRuyter ; secretary and treasurer, Jason T. Wallace of Oneida ; censors, B. R. Gifford of Madison ; George B. Palmer of East Hamilton ; E. C. Bass of Cazenovia. The semi-annual meeting will be held at Earlville the third Tuesday in October.

MAINE.

—At the twenty-seventh annual convention of the Maine Homeopathic Society in the unavoidable absence of President W. E. Fellows, M. D., of Bangor, W. L. Thompson, M. D., of Augusta, took the chair. Dr. Alonzo Boothby of Boston, president of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Society, Dr. J. H. Sheridan of Boston, and others, gave an interesting account of the meetings of the World's Congress and American Institute.

Drs. H. B. Esmond of Houlton, C. A. Paul of Solon, and Belle S. Ayers of Rockland were admitted to membership. Dr. H. A. Kelly of Portland, associate professor of dentistry of Harvard, read a paper on the relation of dentistry to medicine.

The following officers were elected :

President, Dr. James C. Gannett, Yarmouth; vice-presidents, Drs. Edwin F. Vose, Portland, Will S. Thompson, Hallowell; recording secretary, Dr. Cora M. Johnson, Skowhegan; corresponding secretary, Dr. Ralph H. Pulsifer, Waterville; treasurer, Dr. Solon Abbott, Biddeford. The next meeting will be held in Augusta, on the first Tuesday in June, 1894.

Interesting papers were read by Dr. E. E. Briry of Bath, Dr. D. C. Perkins of Rockland, and Dr. M. S. Briry of Bath. Dr. J. M. Pilary of Bath gave a general report on clinical medicine with illustrative cases. Dr. W. F. Shepard of Bangor gave a graphic description of four interesting clinical cases.

Book Reviews.

New books promised by Boericke & Tafel: Professor James C. Wood of the University of Michigan has in press a new book on gynecology, abundantly illustrated with half-tone process pictures and others, which will, from an artistic point of view, make this one of the handsomest books yet issued on this popular topic. As to the subject matter itself, we very well know that Professor Wood is an adept in his specialty, and have no hesitancy in premising that his text-book will lead very shortly after its publication. Professor Wood has always been a popular teacher, as the many classes graduated by him cheerfully testify, and his skill as a gynecological surgeon has placed him far along in the front rank.

Dr. T. L. Bradford has been engaged upon a "Life of Hahnemann," whose first chapters will be published in the *Hom. Rec.* for July *prox.* This is a novel but popular way of introducing this "Life," and stands in glaring contrast to the money-

making effort of George Gould and his one hundred dollar prize essay on the Decline, Death, and Burial of that old myth, yclept "Homeopathy." Dr. Bradford until recently has not been in the public eye very extensively, except as a hunter and publisher of statistics; but some of his recent letters on the *death* of homeopathy stamp him a writer of the first rank. We shall look with interest for this "Life."

Talking of Hahnemann and his "Life," we are reminded that Dr. Horace P. Holmes of Omaha has also completed, and is on the point of putting into type, a "Life of Hahnemann." Dr. Holmes is a very scholarly writer and a powerful controversialist. We are not advised of the size of his book, nor how nor when it will appear. Dr. H. C. Allen made two ineffectual attempts at the hurried sessions of the Institute at Chicago to introduce the subject in connection with the Hahnemann monument fund; suggesting that this "Life" might be made a convenient vehicle for securing a popular subscription to the fund. However, on both occasions the Institute did not seem in the mood to entertain the suggestion, and nothing official was done. That there is need for a short "Life of Hahnemann," was apparent to every journalist and newspaper man at the congress.

This, again, reminds us that there is another book in the market, but upon which our erudite and critical opinion has not been solicited. Hence we will not give it, except incidentally. We have been amused for a good many months with the lucubrations of one Professor Carey of the far West—so far west, indeed, that it was impossible to locate him. These lucubrations have percolated through the pages of that enterprising monthly at St. Louis called

the *Homeopathic News*, and to say that some of Carey's "curves" were so novel as would make Kelly weep is drawing the metaphor light, very light. It is the cap sheaf of eclecticism when this *homeopathic* journal gives space to the picture of an eclectic physician and many pages to his medical lore and advice; for Carey is not a homeopath, but, according to his own talk, an eclectic. Under the inspiration of the praise showered upon him by his friend, the *Homeopathic News*, he has seen proper to issue a book on "The Biochemic System of Medicine," containing 389 pages, 243 pages of which are an exact copy *verbatim et literatim* of Boericke & Dewey's first edition of "The Twelve Tissue Remedies." "So faithfully is it produced," says Dr. Dewey, "that even the typographical errors of this edition are carefully copied at length. Not a single word of these 243 pages but what is the exact language of Boericke & Dewey's exhaustive work, which, by the way, was copyrighted." But we intimated at the beginning of this article that we would not book-review a book which had not yet been sent to us, and probably will not be sent to any homeopathic journal; we simply say that the *Homeopathic News* of St. Louis has been imposed upon by this distant correspondent, and ought not longer to parade his name and virtues as a "homeopath" before the profession. Or does it know that he is not a homeopath and never has been?

Why not, Messrs. Boericke & Tafel, bind Bradford's racy paper (May, 1893, *Homeopathic Recorder*) answering Gould's prize essay with the last named essay, and send it out *pro bono publico*? Bradford's is by all odds the best answer that has so far come to our shears. Doubtless Gould *et al.*, in order to introduce their bantling, will waive the copyright and permit you to

reproduce it with Bradford's answer, and let the dear public find where truth has been crushed to earth. Surely Gould, Browning, *et Cie.*, can have no objection to such popular dissemination of their pamphlet. An honest antagonist, whether in the ring or the forum, never objects to a fair presentation of his case. Gould has kicked a cripple, one already moribund, and he should be magnanimous enough to permit an *ante-mortem* statement of the aforesaid cripple and "late lamented." Won't you, Georgie, dear?

HOW I BECAME A HOMEOPATH. By WILLIAM H. HOLCOMBE, M. D., New Orleans. Boericke & Tafel. Philadelphia, 1892.

This is not a new pamphlet on this topic. In fact, Dr. Holcombe first issued his essay in the years following shortly upon the close of the Civil War. But a reading of his testimony as given at that time is just as cogent in making homeopaths out of allopaths now as then. Is not this one of the evidences that truth is not crushed down by homeopathy, but the very contrary? Where to-day is there an allopathic pamphlet issued in 1866, or about that time, that could bear to be reprinted in its original ideas and language? Especially true is this query of pamphlets having to do with medicine *solus*. Dr. Holcombe needs no recommendation at our pen. He is a stalwart who outranks the puny assailants of his earlier time, as his present success outranks his opponents in his present field of activity. His pamphlet is a clear, logical, succinct, and convincing statement of an honest man in his attempts to pierce the veil of habit and tradition which his old school education and training had placed between him and truth. It is a very valuable contribution to the pamphlet literature of homeopathy, and its perusal has, we

make no doubt, been followed by the conversion of many a family to homeopathy which would never have been reached through other means. Although our table is littered with tracts and essays and pamphlets on homeopathy, when thoroughly sifted but three or four remain. "The Grounds of a Homeopath's Faith" leads, in our estimation; then comes Dudgeon's master poesy, "The Two 'Pathies—A Dialogue," closely closed up by Holcombe's paper. Bradford's recent replies to Browning and Gould are also bright and snappy and logical. These essays are unusually fine, and ought to be published by some great homeopathic philanthropist and distributed *gratis* the world over.

Items of Interest.

—Dr. L. A. L. Day, specialist in eye, ear, and nose, has a suite of rooms at 70 State Street, Chicago.

—Dr. W. B. Clarke has changed his office to 3 Claypool Block and his residence to 9 North Illinois Street, West Indianapolis.

—The Chicago and Alton Railway is one of the finest roads for reaching Denver with neatness and dispatch, with several starting points to choose between.

—Dr. C. E. Fisher, editor of the *Medical Century*, has fine offices at 31 Washington Street, Marshall Field Building, Chicago. Dr. Fisher has measurably withdrawn from general practice, giving his time now to consultations and gynecology.

—Hahnemann, in 1835, before his departure to Paris, divided about \$60,000 among his children. During his eight years of practice at Paris he was so successful that at his death he left 4,000,000 francs, or about \$800,000.—*Bradford*.

—Funny, isn't it, that the trouble in the medical colleges and universities is usually the result of dissensions between surgeons. Call over in your mind the college quarrels of the past ten years and note how few have arisen from causes other than those engendered by the surgeons. Is there something about the daily use of a knife that makes one blood-thirsty?

—We are indebted to Boericke & Tafel for a copy of the famous \$100 pamphlet of Gould-Browning demolishing homeopathy. As soon as we get a little time we will peruse this chaste product, in order to learn how dead we are, and if there is any life left in us after the perusal we will have something to say to Gould *et al*.

—The quantity of drug in a dose of the 30th or higher has caused much disturbance to the allopathic mind, when he was honestly endeavoring to understand this non-essential of homeopathy; and has been the "chestnutt" joke of the irreverent ribald. "There is not enough water in Lake Erie to make a certain potency," is the usual mode of argument in Cleveland—among the "allopaths," do you supplement—nay, as well among the "homeopaths" (Heaven save the mark!). Yet Dr. Bradford quotes the fact that "the particle by means of which we detect that sweet substance *asafetida* is calculated to be only of the volume of the 481,000,000,000,000,000,000,000th part of an inch. There are few who would deny that there is a smell from this odoriferous compound."

—One of the pleasantest recollections of our Chicago visit was the courtesy with which we were received and entertained by Howard Crutcher, H. W. Pierson, "Morgan Park" Smith, C. E. Fisher, and other of the Chicago physicians and editors. These are all enterprising, ambitious young men, who spare neither trouble nor

expense to make welcome the stranger within their gates. Smith is a clever hand with an anecdote, and so is Crutcher; Pierson is the genial party who goes through the world with a beaming countenance and a pleasant word for all. Crutcher has much trouble with his limbs and mustache. But when he pushes a quill the ink fairly boils under the vehemence of his ideas. Fisher needs no description. Everybody who saw him at Chicago, and everybody did, knows that he kept the sessions moving along briskly, whether from the platform or the floor. There was nothing cold-blooded about this quartet. Had they had charge of the Chicago congress, it would have been an old-fashioned Methodist love feast for heartiness and good will. Talk about John Sherman and his ice plant!

—THE NEW YORK EXAMINING BOARD.—There was held last month in the rooms of the Civil Service Board, a series of examinations which are of more than ordinary importance—the examination of doctors of medicine by the Board of Regents for license to practice medicine in this State. A few years ago any person having a diploma from a school of medicine, or from an alleged institution, could practice in New York State, and the increase in the list of practicing physicians ran up to about seven hundred annually. Finally all reputable physicians united in a scheme to raise the standard in the medical fraternity.

A class of thirty-two physicians, of whom one is a woman, were examined. Each candidate elects the "school," which shall pass on his examination. Each "school," through its State society, recommends to the Board of Regents an examining board, and to these various boards are the examination papers of the candidates for licenses referred for action. The following are at present the officers of the homeopathic

boards: President, Dr. Asa T. Couch, Fredonia; secretary, Dr. H. M. Paine, Albany.

Globules.

—We present to our readers with this issue the portrait of Robert Boocock, M. D., of Flatbush, N. Y.

—The needs of a convention are primarily a good press corps; and these should have a dozen tables at which to work undisturbedly.

—Secondly, a good micrometer—an instrument to put into the mouth of speakers in order to magnify their lung power, so they can be heard twenty feet away. Something like the old masks which had a sounding appliance in the lips.

—And now comes the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan, and unceremoniously kicks out—hold on a bit—not Obetz; no, bless your heart, no—but the charges preferred against him: *nascitur montana et id ignis fatuii*.

—And our old friend and controversialist Samuel Jones fighting with us, not against us, in the Obetz matter. What next?

—The left hind foot of a churchyard rabbit killed in the dark of the moon will be needed to properly impress the executive committee of the Institute with the justice of that \$235 bill sent them by the Chicago congress for stenographic services which the Institute did not have.

—It isn't heroism that breaks windows or howls at fires; neither is it homeopathy that cries the loudest about the physiological action of medicines.

—Majundar of Calcutta is a finished scholar and an affable gentleman. His remarks in Institute and congress very clearly evidence his title to these titles.

—The Ohio State Society failed to have

its 1893 meeting either in Toledo or Chicago. Why?

—If you must drink coffee, drink it black and sip it slowly *after* the meal is completed.

—Man in Michigan being told that he seemed to be losing a good deal of flesh, remarked that he was doing his own shaving.

—Cowperthwaite, notwithstanding his illness up to within one day of his bureau sitting at Chicago, was powerful and trenchant as of yore.

—Professors Hawkes and Hoyne on being asked by us as to the truth of their acceptance of portfolios in the Hering College denied the allegation. Later printed reports seem to indicate that like Peter they had changed their minds again.

—An ancient writer calls attention to the value of musk, *moschus*, as a corrective of the opium habit.

—Dr. W. A. Edmonds, St. Louis, cites strangury as an early sign in first pregnancy. Doesn't say anything, however, about the curative action of staphisagria in such cases made and provided.

—We now hope that the University of Michigan, having purged itself of the strife inciting element, will resume the old-fashioned education business at the old stand with all the accessories of peace and harmony.

—There are plenty of places where a preacher's testimony will do the Lord more good than in a patent medicine advertisement.

—Putting one's name on the first page opposite reading matter in a pamphlet designed to destroy homeopathy is not in violation of any provision of the ironclad code of ethics of the modern allopaths; it is simply a "sneak" advertisement. Only this and nothing more.

—Telegram as written: Amos quite ill. As received: A mosquito ill.

Oh=don't=ology.

DON'T give up the sovereignty of the Institute ever again to any society or committee or organization for any purpose whatsoever.

DON'T let us have any banquet or ball or "swallow-tail" receptions at Denver. Just simply a grand, glorious meeting of the Institute.

DON'T permit anyone but the duly elected or appointed officials of the Institute to conduct its business.

DON'T let the Associated Press telegraph our proceedings in three line notices confounding us with "eclectics."

DON'T arrange for any excursion or trip or other recreation for the members of the Institute, except at reduced rates or full fare. Otherwise it will mean \$35 or \$40 out of the pocket of each Colorado doctor. The Institute can pay its own way. It is not a beggar.

DON'T put us into a hall next door to a boiler factory or an organ recital; and provide that the carpentering shall be finished before the Institute enters upon its work, or at least that the carpenter shall perform night service.

DON'T go to Denver expecting to stalk buffalo within its corporate limits. We are promised that the streets will be kept clear of these; also that the hostile Indians will be returned to their reservations.

DON'T permit the semi-centennial jubilee to become greater than the Institute itself.

DON'T let that Hahnemann monument fund go begging. *You* are deeply interested in its success. If you can't give \$100 give \$5. But give it cheerfully and right away quick.

The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 15, 1893.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

PAYING THE PIPER.—It cometh with peculiar ill grace, but continueth in perfect accord with the general conduct of that Chicago coterie—a small but controlling segment of that Local Committee of the Chicago Congress, not the whole nor even the majority of it—to now send a bill for \$235 to the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY, for services which the Institute neither employed nor enjoyed. The Congress (of Chicago homeopaths) having invited the Institute to dinner, required, not only that it should bring its dinner along with it, but that it should also pay for that of its host—the Chicago Congress! The Chicago Eclectics attempted the same tactics, but Scudder took the bit between his teeth and said: “This will be a Congress of the World’s Eclectic Physicians, and not of Chicago doctors alone.” And it was. *Vide* the splendid newspaper reports given them, and the better general management of their Congress. But with the AMERICAN INSTITUTE it was different. This organization trusted to the promises made them at Washington; suspicion ought to have been aroused when it was found that no officer of the Institute was given a place among the officers of the Congress; and the Institute as the Institute was not consulted in any of the Congress projects; indeed, it regarded itself as the guest of the Congress,

and dreamed not of volunteering suggestions to its host. But now, having adjourned and dispersed and the journals—the majority of them—having published their usual cut-and-dried commendatory editorials of what many of them had not seen—now comes this bill of \$235 for reporting the Congress—the Congress, mark you, not the Institute (for the Institute had its own reporter)—the Congress proceedings containing the Monday night’s Addresses of Welcome, so replete with promises of Chicago’s hospitality, so filled with the incense of unnumbered sacrifices for the benefit of its guests—and the Institute, however indignant it may be at the shabby trick played upon it, has yet no present recourse save to pay this bill or else lose all record of the Congress proceedings. Oh, it was a scheme cunningly devised and cleverly executed, so that the Institute could not refuse paying a bill which the Local Committee should have paid.

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WITH this object lesson in plain view, the Institute may congratulate itself if other bills are not presented from this same Local Committee for things for which the Institute, in its innocency, in its closing hours voted its thanks, believing them gratuities and evidences of cordiality and whole-heartedness on the part of their

entertainers. As for instance, that eight o'clock in the morning excursion to the Stockyards, to see some hogs, presumed to be free—the excursion, not the hogs; or the ofttime heralded Lake ride, which finally took place on the final afternoon of the final day, when two-thirds of the Congress had gone home; or for those wonderfully meager daily press reports; or for time lost by that carpenter who was caused to suspend his work on the unfinished door in the hall of meeting, in order that the Congress Ciceros might be heard. That bill for \$235, if payment is insisted on, should be done in half-tone process, and printed conspicuously in the Transactions as a lasting monument of How to Entertain the American Institute, without Cost to the Entertainers.

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NOW, if J. B. Gregg-Custis will send in his bill for that trip to Mount Vernon and back; or the Local Committee of Washington will apply for payment for that fine dinner at Marshall Park last summer to the Institute we will urge the payment.

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AND yet the Local Committee at Chicago had plenty of money, so we have been informed.

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* *

THE Institute will never again be caught by the Chicago trick.

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THIS is authentic.

Open Court.

—DR. W. H. V.—Homeopathic practitioners have much less belief in the principles of their practice than used formerly to be the case. Indeed, Dr. Kidd has said

“that everything and every method which cures should be utilized, even by those believing in the law of similars.”—*Med. Press.*

Probably good advice. But who was Dr. Kidd?

—FUTURE INSTITUTE SESSIONS.—While there was no dissatisfaction with existing arrangements, yet it may be predicted that it will be some time before the Institute will again surrender its functions and give up its powers to the control of any other body. It will certainly be more satisfactory in many ways to have the Institute manage its own affairs and control its own publications. Any international congress, held in this country, at least, will always be made up in great part of members of the Institute. They will support it and give it whatever success it attains, and therefore it should be so arranged that the direction and control of affairs be virtually left in the hands of the Institute.—*North Am. Jour. of Hom.*

—WHAT CURED IN THIS CASE?—A homeopathic physician that I had known for years had located in our city during my absence from home. He had the reputation of being very successful in treating his patients. I asked him how he prospered professionally. He replied, “First-rate, I am doing lots of business.” I asked him how he got into so good a practice in so short a time. He replied, “I had a case in the start that gave me notoriety. I was called to see a woman in the last stages of consumption, as was thought, and abandoned by the regular physicians. She was confined to her bed and helpless. Had a very bad cough and an exhausting expectoration, and very much emaciated. After a careful investigation, I came to the conclusion that her disease was not consumption, but chronic inflammation of the liver. I so told her and treated her accordingly. In a week she was up, and in a few

weeks as well as ever. I don't mind telling you how I cured her. I did it with the *third trituration of sulphur, and nothing else.*"

Does any regular physician present believe for one moment that those infinitesimal doses of sulphur caused such a marvelous cure? And if so, how did it act on the tissues to produce such a sudden transformation?—*N. Y. Med. Examiner.*

This is the query of Dr. R. Sears of Marshalltown, Ia. How these "regular" physicians do strain at a gate and yet consciously swallow a saw-mill!

—Says the *Clinique*: The *Homeopathic News* is responsible for the following: "As we read history, tobacco was not known in biblical times; else the ancient children of Israel, who took all the habits they could lay their hands on, would doubtless have incorporated this one too." So? Wonder where the *Homeopathic News* found this item.

Materia Medica Miscellany.

THE MUCILAGE TREATMENT FOR FOREIGN BODIES IN LARYNX AND STOMACH. —Dr. W. T. Kendall (in *Miss. Med. Monthly*) gives four cases where the giving of slippery-elm mucilage in moderate quantities during the day following the swallowing of a burr in one case, a large round-headed tack in a second, a "My Baby" breastpin in a third, and a three-inch-long screw, had safely passed the swallowed object through the bowel and out at the anus. Usually required from twenty-four to thirty-six hours to pass the article, and then it would be a nucleus around which the mucilage had readily accumulated and so prevented any danger to the intestinal tract.

THE OPIUM HABIT IN INDIA.—There is a large section of the community which

considers the opium traffic of India, which is sanctioned by the government, a disgrace to civilization, and is constantly urging the government to take steps to suppress the iniquity. To these enthusiasts Dr. Lawrie's report for the Medical Department of Derabad will not be acceptable reading. He is of opinion that, in India at least, the opium habit is absolutely beneficial. It is a blessing rather than what it is constantly said to be, a curse. "An immense number of people in that country," he says, "owe their health to opium, and would not only fall an easy prey to disease, but would actually suffer in general health if they did not take it." Its action in averting fevers and other maladies incidental to a change of climate is conspicuous.—*N. Y. Med. Times.*

There now! What we done told you all along that one man's meat is another man's flesh; and there is no health in us.

IS CALENDULA AN ANTISEPTIC AGENT?

—Thus queries Dr. J. S. Bishop of Portland, Ore., in the *Pac. Coast Journ. of Hom.* After stating that his early training had been in the bichloride of mercury faith, it took him a long while to change to something else when the bichloride very evidently failed of success. This new candidate for favor was calendula. He cites three cases: I. Man æt. fifty-five, in early life had sustained multiple fracture of right tibia and fibula, with recurrent abscesses at intervals since. After a three-mile walk in snow-storm new abscess formed, calf of leg swollen and pus discharging below head of fibula, operation advised. Temporarily relieved by poultices. Eventually an opening was made four inches long, cavity thoroughly washed out with a 1-2000 bichloride, and a bichloride dressing applied; this was repeated daily for one week with result that a new abscess formed below the first.

This was also opened, and hot calendula solution employed instead of the bichloride and a plain dressing. In the former case silica and mer. viv. were given ; in the latter calc. carb. In a few days the discharge had dwindled to a few drops daily, and the cavity rapidly closed by granulation. II. Man, while working in a cellar under a barn, was hooked in the cheek by a cow ; the place was damp, dark, and filthy with the offal of horses and cows. When the doctor found the man two hours later, nothing had been done to cleanse the wound or stanch the blood but the putting of whiting in the wound. Carefully removing this and applying hot calendula solution, the wound was stitched, compression applied, and a firm bandage placed. No internal remedy. Healing was prompt. III. Woodchopper had scalp wound caused by falling of a branch : extended from the zygoma upward and backward for six or seven inches, laying bare about one-fourth of the calvarium. Same treatment as in last case, with union by first intention, and removal of sutures on the fourth day.

Commenting on these cases and others preceding, Dr. Bishop says that undoubtedly the bichloride killed all the bacteria with which it came in contact, but that it also cauterized the inner surface of the cavity, coagulating the cell albumin, thus furnishing the remaining microbes with an excellent culture medium on which to grow. As to the action of the calendula he is not certain ; but does not the action witnessed in these cases indicate that it is germicidal ? In these cases the wounds were all septic and the use of calendula was followed in one case by rapid cessation of the secretion of pus, and in the other two cases by no pus at all. It may be said that calendula is not germicidal at all, but that it prevents and suppresses suppuration by

stimulating the animal cells with which it comes in contact, so that they are able to resist the attacks of the pyogenic organisms. But if this were true, it should be as efficacious against the tubercle bacillus as against the streptococci and bacillus anthracis.

The honest effort of Dr. Bishop to explain his cures only emphasizes the danger of being wrongly taught at the beginning of life. His bichloride and germ education makes it difficult to let go of that theory, even in the face of a positive demonstration of its inutility and the equally clear testimony of the value of a time-honored remedy, calendula. Had our brother been first thoroughly grounded in homeopathy, and then thereafter had studied bacteriology as he studied gynecology and others of the medicinal gamut, it would come easier to lay aside each fad as it dies down in the fashionable medical world. And all close readers of the signs of the times know that bacteriology is on the wane.

ENANTHA CROCAT, says the *Chicago Medical Times*, has accumulated almost its entire literature within three years. It is one of our poisonous plants, and is used in spasms and convulsions of various kinds. Its specific effects are most pronounced in epilepsy. Dr. John Henning writes, after several years' observation, that he does not think it will take the place of the bromides in this disease, as it does not seem to be the remedy in convulsions where there is marked determination of blood. He thinks it a most valuable remedy in the treatment of epilepsy where there is impairment of brain structure from any cause, or where there is imperfect cerebral circulation, and thus impairment of the nutrition of the brain. The agent seems to increase the amount of blood in the brain and encourage nutrition.

In a case of *petit mal*, where there was

cerebral anæmia in an old man, a very small quantity of the remedy produced desirable results. He advises it in monomania, hysteria, and epilepsy, where there is an atonic cerebral condition, or where the nutrition of the brain needs to be greatly improved. A case is recorded where a boy, aged eighteen, was cured in a short time with one-tenth of a drop of *œnantha crocata* every three hours, after having had epilepsy nine years. The family was remarkably neurotic hereditarily. In this case the bromides were long used without effect.

Dr. Fisk reports a case where *petit mal* was present until puberty, when *grand mal* supervened, resulting in a rapid mental impairment and a general atonic condition. One-tenth of a drop every three hours relieved the condition at once, but a full and permanent cure required occasional use of the remedy for two years. The dose is from half a drop of the tincture to the one-fifteenth or twentieth, some patients bearing it better than others. A fullness of the head and dizziness indicates an overdose.

LAPPA MAJOR IN PROLAPSUS UTERI.—Three cases of prolapsus uteri, which came under the notice of Dr. H. C. Allen, for years had baffled every mechanical support, and confirmed invalids were the result. They were completely restored by lappa major in the lowest potencies. The characteristics appear to be: An exceedingly sore, bruised feeling in the uterus, with great relaxation of the vaginal tissues; apparent lack of tonicity of the pelvic contents. These symptoms were all aggravated by standing, walking, a misstep or sudden jar.—*Medical Advance*, January, 1887.

This is quoted by the *Hom. News*. If H. C. Allen prescribed lappa major on this array of general symptoms—for do we

not find these aches and pains in almost every case of womb trouble?—then we have only to say that H. C. Allen is wiser in 1893 than he was in 1887. He doesn't talk, teach, or write that way to-day. Arnica will cover every symptom detailed above. And yet the patient may not be an arnica image.

APOCYNUM.—When you think of apocynum think of œdema, but not *vice versa*. It has swelling of the feet or eyelids, puffiness of hands, fullness of vulva, etc.

SILICEA.—Says a correspondent of the *Eclectic Medical Journal*: "*Silicea*.—I am not a believer in the homeopathic theory, that it is 'the sharp particles gaining entrance to the tissue' that accounts for its action, but rather that it is," etc.

The homeopathic theory, forsooth! There is *no* such homeopathic theory. Possibly some of the later scientific cranks, who have "looked into" homeopathy sufficiently to employ a few of its remedies empirically, may have said something of this kind. The worst enemies men and theories have are their fool-friends. If this attribute was ever assigned to silicea by a homeopath, he had better study a little more closely Hahnemann's *Organon*, especially §§28 and 29. See here, Mr. Eclectic, don't get puffed up and proud because the Chicago press put us under your wing.

CAULOPHYLLUM.—This remedy should not be forgotten in the treatment of Diseases of Women, and especially those disorders associated with or accompanied by rheumatism of the uterine parts. The mental symptom of great value is the forsaken, forgotten-of-all-the-world feeling, like a black pall descending upon them. Throughout the pregnant period it is in demand, and will relieve many of the more distressful symptoms. During the last two months of pregnancy, says a recent writer,

it may be used as a *partus preparator*, to render labor easier and quicker, and give a better getting up. In this latter condition use the tincture of the *fresh* root, 10 to 15 drops in a half glass of water, a teaspoonful three or four times daily during the seventh and part of the eighth month. Or saturate a bit of loaf sugar and take it each morning fasting for same period of time.

BELLADONNA AS A PROPHYLACTIC.—C. F. Nicholas, M. D., in *Hom. Physician*, says that the Sister Superior of a large institution in Boston containing two hundred and fifty destitute children, sent, six weeks ago for belladonna, which she "had heard to be a preventive of scarlatina, thirteen or fourteen children coming down daily"; sent Swan's preparation to be given in solution every forty-eight hours to sisters and children alike. To-day, January 7, Sister Mary Louise, Superior, writes that but two children have been touched by any symptoms of illness since beginning the preventive medicine. These two are very slightly disturbed. In his own practice the doctor has never known any exposed person to yield to scarlatina, if the interval between doses was as long as twenty-four hours (usually it was forty-eight), and the potency as high as the 200th.

MILK DIET IN DIARRHEA AND DYSENTERY is recommended by the *Eclectic Med. Jour.*—Among the certainties in medicine is the indication for milk as a diet during attacks of diarrhea and dysentery, and there is nothing, I believe, which so nearly fits the case. Have the milk very hot and salty enough to make it palatable, and administer frequently during the day, and also or twice during the night when the patient awakens.

In most cases there is a weakness of the stomach and disgust for food, but after taking the hot milk once, the patient will soon be calling for it. In fact I know

numerous persons who owe their salvation to hot milk.

A NEW METHOD OF TREATING THE APPARENTLY DROWNED.—*L'Union Médicale*.—M. Laborde's plan, which has been evolved in laboratory experiments on animals asphyxiated by chloroform or chloral, is to draw out the tongue and jerk it rhythmically. This produces an artificial hiccough, which excites the diaphragm to contract, and the heart to resume its function, with the restoration of respiration and circulation. At the same time, the epigastrium should be fomented with hot water, even to blistering.

COLOCYNTHIS IN SCIATIC NEURALGIA.—Dr. H. M. Hobart in *Med. Era* gives a case of Mrs. A., aged about forty, who had consulted him two years ago for the relief of a severe form of sciatic neuralgia of the left leg; about four years before, she was taken with a severe pain in the stomach and left ovarian region, the pain being so severe at times that she would become delirious and vomit with great difficulty. Suddenly the pain appeared in the left sciatic region, and continued periodically in that locality for one year. When first seen she had intense drawing, aching pains ending in twitching in the calf of the leg. Cramping pains would run from the hip to the foot and *vice versa*. Occasionally there would be a throbbing, which would invariably end in a drawing pain along the whole length of the limb. Colocynth 3x was prescribed to be taken every one or two hours in water. Discharged cured in four days.

TALE OF TWO SCROTUMS.

By HARVEY DALE, M. D., Oshkosh, Wis.

OS., æt. seventeen years, while unloading hay slipped and fell off the load. He landed on a pitchfork, standing handle upward. The end of the fork handle laid

open the scrotum from one side to the other, and patient's testicles were uncere- moniously exposed, in their entirety, to the gaze of a vulgar world. Eight sutures were inserted, and flaps drawn together, but a large portion of scrotum sloughed. Granulation ultimately effected a good result.

H. A., æt. forty, had suffered with a hydrocele for many years. While climbing a fence to chase a neighbor's hen, fell and struck hydrocele on top of a picket. When seen next day this man's scrotum was almost as large as his hat, and fully as black. Swelling was reduced and inflammation conquered by boiled beans outside and pulsatilla inside. On attempting to tap hydrocele, got only a few drops of black, decomposed blood. This case required a subsequent free incision into sac, and the removal of a large mass of coagula.

THE MATERIA MEDICA OF THE EYE.*

BY HENRY CROSKEY, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

THE title of my paper is misleading ; the materia medica refers to a few remedies that I used to cure beginning cataract conditions, giving the symptoms for the choice of remedy.

The majority of specialists in any branch of medicine lose sight of the fact that to be successful in their specialty they must study materia medica and be able to make more than a fair prescription.

No one should begin with a specialty, but first start in general practice, becoming thoroughly acquainted with drug action through its use upon the sick and also upon the healthy ; verifying for himself what he was taught ; then, when he is convinced that potencies are not moonshine ;

then and not till then is he a fit subject to make a beginning in special practice.

Even after becoming as familiar with drug action as possible, the oculist finds that he is still laboring under a disadvantage that no other specialist has to contend with ; he has not one recorded symptom of a drug that has been found by the ophthalmoscope. What then is the result ? Go into their offices, and you will find all kind of washes or salves to take the place of a remedy that would cure the case in half the time.

The allopathic schools have taught the public to expect to be hurt ; they believe in washes, leeches, salves, and blisters ; if they can perform some novel operation, even without success, it is the height of their ambition ; our patients expect the same treatment ; it is hard to satisfy them that it is only done for style and dollars. I am sorry to say that many of our own school are following their footprints. My experience is "the mildest and simplest treatment possible makes the quickest cures."

How can this condition be remedied ? How can we get materia medica of use to the oculist ? By watching the eyes when under drug influence, using our ophthalmoscopes and keeping notes of what we see, getting our brethren to help us by showing us their cases, so that we may examine them, they also noting changes and sending us their notes. In a short time we can have a list of symptoms to compare and classify according to their prominence. It should make a work of value when published.

Upon the lids and conjunctiva we have some sixty remedies with well known symptoms, from which we get splendid results. For the rest of the eye, we are almost compelled to prescribe in the dark. This is stretching the truth a little ; we

* Read before the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, 1893.

are taught first to get a complete list of all symptoms, then make our prescription, giving the remedy that most nearly covers the conditions. In all my cures I have followed this rule : if the remedy covered the constitutional condition fully, without reference to the eye symptoms, I gave the remedy and made brilliant cures. This first called my attention to the fact that the eyes were forgotten during provings without the symptoms were prominent.

The object of all oculists should be to cure, not to maim ; we should hesitate just as long to cut into an eye as we do to cut off an arm or leg. I can cut out a lens, put on glasses; my patient will see, providing I am successful. I can furnish an artificial arm or leg, yet they are cripples. Surgery is brilliant; making a cure is science: which is worth striving for?

I know that the indicated homeopathic remedy will cure cataract; not after degeneration of the lens fiber has taken place, but the diffused haziness seen in the lens in the beginning.

Why should it not be cured by remedies? It is the opinion of the majority of oculists that the lens depends for its nutrition upon the vitreous and aqueous humor; any alteration or interference in these will render the lens opaque. If this theory is correct, then constitutional diseases and injuries are the foundation stones for cataracts. Examine the history of all your cases, except injuries, and you will find either syphilis, rheumatism, or scrofula inherited or acquired; some cases can be traced directly to diseases of the uterus. This being true, then by making prescriptions that cure these disorders, we should cure cataracts.

I have treated seven cases successfully with the remedy indicated by the constitutional symptoms. *Lycop.* and *magn. carb.* in rheumatism, *baryta carb.* in scrofula,

sepia in uterine trouble, *hypericum* in puncture of the ball, and *arnica* in two cases following blows.

Lycop.—Relief from slow motion; urine contained lithic ac. deposit. Sad, indifferent, headstrong, vertigo when drinking, pain in right temple, eyes hot, dim, saw only left half of object, sparks before eyes at night; chronic dyspepsia, cannot eat starchy food. Ophthalmoscope revealed slight opacity of lens of right eye, right side of left lens slightly opaque. Had suffered more or less with rheumatism for thirty years, always starting on the right side. He could not buy glasses to suit, was the reason he gave for coming to me. I found that left eye required a +9D. to read No. 7 type: nothing suited R. E. I gave the 2-100 two doses a day for a month, then changed to the 2-1000, two doses per week, with sugar in between. Four months after beginning treatment read R. E. + 10D. L. E. + 8D.; sight even then was not clear. Two years later he was using R. E. + 7D. L. E. + 4D. Vision clear in reading R. E. No. 4; L. E. No. 2 type. I changed the lenses one year ago, had been under my care then three years and a half: he could read No. 2 type with either eye, R. E. + 4D. L. E. + 3D. Has had no rheumatism, nor dyspeptic symptoms during the last two years. His bottle of medicine rests safely in the inside pocket; carries it for fear something might happen, has the prescription in his pocketbook.

The gradual change of glasses in this case is the same made in all the other cases. It has always taken me from one to three years to make a cure.

Magnesia carb.—Rheumatism of right side, more in right shoulder: pain in limbs, worse after walking, worse in bed, and better from sitting by the fire; pressure in the forehead, dryness of the eyes during the day, sticking together of the lids in the

morning; eyeballs swollen; nose-bleed in the morning which relieves for a time the pressure in the head; dry mouth, bloody saliva, bloated abdomen; relieved by stool, which was often green; urine pale, straining during urination. Pupils dilated, both lenses hazy. Two years before coming to me had noticed gradual failure of sight, which no glasses relieved. I explained the reason, advised perfect rest for the eyes, gave the 6th, one disk at bedtime. As soon as the rheumatism was improved, gave the 30th, one disk Sunday night. In a year was wearing +5D., both eyes. Now +2-50D., both eyes. When I saw him in January said he never felt better in his life.

Baryta carb.—Family history, scrofula. Dread of strangers, thinks she is being laughed at; constantly changing her mind, nausea from stooping, trembling of all of the limbs, evening headache, dry scurf on the scalp, hair falls out, cannot read, light dazzles, pupils irregular, cornea partly opaque, pale puffed face, rough patches on face; toothache, but no teeth; gums swollen, pale red, darker border, forgets words, numbness of mouth; tonsils swell and suppurate from slightest cold, seems hungry but cannot eat, soreness of stomach, lumpy stool, cannot retain urine. Menses scanty, sometimes only an appearance, pain in small of back. Axillary and sub-maxillary glands swollen. Fingers get numb and go to sleep. Left half of right lens perfectly opaque, left lens slightly clouded. With glasses R. E. +. 7. 50D. L. E. + 15D. could read No. 5 type. Gave the 30th two powders a week for six months. Then one powder a week for over a year. She takes a powder occasionally now when she thinks she is not feeling very well. She is wearing the glasses constantly R. E. + 4D. Sph. \ominus 1.50 Cyl. Axis 105. L. E. + 7.50D. Sph. \ominus 1.75D. Axis 60. No. 2 type can be read with comfort;

distance R. E. $\frac{5}{8}$. L. E. $\frac{1}{6}$. Menses are regular, last three to four days, general health much improved; swollen glands have disappeared, skin fair and smooth.

Could not get any symptoms from either arnica case beyond the accident; one was kicked by a horse, the other fell against an iron post. Both were hurt on the forehead; diminished vision in both. Ophthalmoscope revealed a slight haziness of each lens; did not test for glasses. Gave the remedy in the 30th, with placebo; they took three doses a week. I saw both about a year after, dilated the pupils but could not find anything wrong with the lenses; their sight not impaired either in reading or distances.

The case that I say was cured by sepia, has caused me often to question myself what did cure? The cure to me is involved in doubt. I was called to visit Mrs. S., April 10, 1888, aged thirty-five, black hair and eyes, a perfect brunette. Had been an invalid twelve years, dating back to the birth of her only child. She was a perfect picture of sepia, all the leading symptoms present. She had been treated by country M. D's. of both schools, without being benefited. Her eyes were giving her a great deal of trouble, could not work; so had passed the time, till lately, reading novels. I dilated the pupils with homatropine, found both of the lenses opaque; from a history of the case I said I believed the trouble with the eyes depended upon some weakness of the generative organs, that they would have to be cured first. Great irritability, easily offended and made angry, or else perfectly indifferent are the leading mind symptoms of sepia. As soon as I mentioned the womb a storm came with plenty of rain; before it was over I left. The next day I received another call, but did not respond; the husband saw me the following day, wanted to know

why I did not visit his wife. Replied that I did not want the case, without his wife would put herself in my hands and submit to what I said or did without an objection. That afternoon I received a note from Mrs. S. agreeing to my conditions; I called, also made an examination; found a lacerated perineum extending through the sphincter ani muscle into the rectum; the most unfortunate injury of all that happen to the pelvic floor; an indurated os, an enlarged uterus, was the sum total. This was on Wednesday; Sunday I operated, first curetted the uterus, then repaired the perineum. She made a beautiful recovery. On the sixth day I commenced giving *sepia* 30th, one disk a day, (I do not know what for) she took a dose a day for two weeks, then two doses per week for three months. The third day after the operation she told me that she felt better than she had before for two years; "My eyes are so much better, too; I could not keep the lids open then; that light that made me so cross has all disappeared" (referred to irritability of light to eyes). It was several months before the black spots disappeared from before the eyes, also the green halo around the gaslight. During the fourth month I fitted the eyes R. E. + 5.50D. L. E. + 4.75D. Last spring I changed the glasses for the last time. R. E. + 1.75D. L. E. + 1.25D. Would the operation alone have cured the case?

The *hypericum* case had a knife blade stuck into the eye $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. below the border of the iris. I saw the case two months after the wound was made, he had but one symptom to prescribe for, a pain that seemed to start in the optic nerve, coming through to where the knife entered, then going back to base of brain, from there going as low as the shoulders. One disk of the 3d every four hours till

pain ceased; then one, twice a week till all were used. There was more haziness of the lens in this case than any I had seen. I told him that I did not think he would ever see as well as he used to. I saw him sixteen months after, and much to my surprise the lens was perfectly clear.

Chironian Notes.

—*Berb.* has been recommended for hepatic colic. China is one of our foremost remedies for this trouble, but Dunham claimed that *calc. carb.* is indicated more than any other remedy.—*Shelton.*

—The headache of *capsicum* is somewhat similar to that of *bell.* and *nat. mur.* It is bursting in character, especially worse on coughing, and often an accompaniment of malarial fever.—*Shelton.*

—*Capsicum* has been found to be almost a specific for mastoid disease, the pain is deep-seated and intense, great tenderness over the mastoid process, bursting headache, and chilliness.—*Shelton.*

—The *puls.* patient is relieved while in the open air, aggravated by warm air, by lying down except by lying on the back, which relieves; amelioration is also derived from slow and gentle motion.—*Shelton.*

—In croup, a violent, spasmodic cough occurring after the febrile symptoms have subsided, and frequently with rattling of mucus in the larynx, *brom.* is indicated, the elements of *spasm* is especially marked.—*Shelton.*

—*Puls.* may be called for in varicose veins, but the gastric symptoms of the patient will generally indicate the drug. Zinc is the foremost remedy for the pains accompanying the varicose veins of the lower extremities.—*Shelton.*

—Diarrhea occurring during menstua-

tion is indicative of bovista, the menses are generally too profuse and too early, and the patient flows during the night. Frequently there is an acrid leucorrhœa, which is also worse at night.—*Shelton*.

—The symptoms which indicate phos. in pneumonia generally occur late in the second stage of that disease, and in cases where these symptoms do occur in the first few days, the prognosis is always to be guarded. The patient is apathetic and stupid, there is not much pain, nor any aggravation by moving; the fever is not high; the pulse is soft and weak; there is no restlessness, no thirst; there is a sensation of a load on the chest, and the breathing is difficult. Phos. particularly affects the left lower lobe, the patient lies on the right side, and is aggravated by lying on the left side.—*Allen*.

—In laryngitis phos. stands between bell. and causticum. In bell. there is hoarseness, soreness, dryness, fever, and other general symptoms. Phos. is indicated when there is still some soreness, a weak husky voice, with feeling of suffocation; there is also a cough without mucous expectoration, but a sensation as if a heavy weight rested on the chest. In caust. there may be complete loss of voice, with a sore streak down the trachea, where there is great pain on every cough. Benzoin has been of value when complete loss of voice occurred after laryngitis, with no oppression or soreness.—*Allen*.

—Remember acon., mill., phos., and carbo. veg. in epistaxis. In acon. the blood is bright and hot, the patient is feverish, anxious, and excited; the attack is brought on by fright or shock of some kind. In mill. the blood is bright red, profuse, and thin, it lacks the anxiety of acon. In phos. the bleeding is slow, a little blood flows constantly, in people worn out phy-

sically and mentally. Carbo. veg. is called for in recurrent nose bleeds, the bleeding is frequently accompanied by pallor of the face; it is especially valuable in old people, and those overtaxed. Carbo. will frequently cure varicose of the nose.—*Shelton*.

Items of Interest.

—HAHNEMANN MONUMENT.—This fund should not continue laggard any longer. There was never a worthier motive for subscription than this proposed erection in Washington of a bronze statue of Samuel Hahnemann. Whatever increases the publicity and popularity of homeopathy at the capital of the United States enhances its value in every city, town, and village. Even the most obscure practitioner in the backwoods will feel its benignant influence in his daily work. Every homeopathic physician should cheerfully and promptly send his contribution to the committee of his local or State society; or, in default of either such bodies, directly to the General Committee at New York. This fund is not restricted to the members of the Institute, or the members of any State or local society; it is open to every man or woman who acknowledges Hahnemann's system of medicine and uses it. Subscribe what you can, and do it at once. Do not let the committee appeal to you in vain. Don't make it any harder for them than necessary. Show your generosity and gratitude for the bread you eat by honoring the man who made it possible for you to surround yourself with comforts, if not the luxuries. But for Hahnemann's trials and afflictions the old school might still be in such power as to forbid our use of medicines and measures other than such as are or were in vogue at the time of his existence.

—THE CARE OF THE BABY.—In an article on "Women in Labor," by Dr. Charles M. Green of Boston, and printed in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* of May 11, 1893, the author says: "The nurse is now at liberty to attend to the baby. After thorough inunction of olive oil the infant is carefully bathed; but this first bath should not be prolonged beyond ten minutes, as the newborn infant needs chiefly rest and sleep, and is the better with little handling. If the baby is at all delicate, it is wise to give simply the oil inunction and to roll him in his blankets, deferring the bath for twenty-four hours.

"After the bath the physician examines the infant for defects, not forgetting the palate. He then puts another ligature on the cord, and dusts the dried stump with aristol, envelops it with plain absorbent or borated cotton, and adjusts the flannel bandage. The baby is now weighed and measured, and handed over to the nurse to be dressed and laid in his bassinet, on his right side, to favor the closure of the valve of the foramen ovale."

Evidently aristol has quietly taken an important place in obstetrics and gynecology. Quite recently a report was made on the value of this application in erosions and ulcerations of the vulva and vagina, fissured nipples, operative traumatism, and abrasions of all sorts, while its employment on all membranes irritated by the secretion of abnormal liquids has become habitual with practitioners. No doubt the early popularity of aristol was due in a measure to its freedom from disagreeable odor, but it is now recognized as being therapeutically superior to iodoform.

—THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.—The Board of Regents named the members of the homeopathic faculty for the coming year. The recommendations of the State Homeopathic Society were ac-

cepted in part, and the chairs are to be filled as follows:

W. E. Leonard, A. B., M. D., Minneapolis, professor of materia medica and therapeutics; George E. Ricker, A. B., M. D., Minneapolis, professor of clinical medicine and diagnosis; Robert D. Matchan, M. D., Minneapolis, principles and practice of surgery; Warren S. Briggs, B. S., M. D., St. Paul, professor of clinical and orthopedic surgery; A. E. Higbee, M. D., Minneapolis, professor of gynecology, genito-urinary diseases, and clinical gynecology; D. A. Strickler, M. D., St. Paul, professor of ophthalmology, otology, and rhinology; A. P. Williamson, A. M., M. D., Minneapolis, mental and nervous diseases; Eugene L. Mann, A. B., M. D., St. Paul, diseases of the heart and respiratory organs; Henry Hutchinson, M. D., St. Paul, theory and practice of medicine. Dr. Williamson was chosen dean.

Book Reviews.

DISEASES OF THE NOSE AND THROAT.—A Text-Book for Students and Practitioners. By HORACE F. IVINS, M. D., Lecturer on Laryngology and Otology in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia; Laryngological Editor of *The Journal of Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology*; Member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, etc. With 129 illustrations, including 18 colored figures. Philadelphia and London: The F. A. Davis Co., publishers, 1893.

The first thing which strikes the homeopathic editor when he opens this book and scans the title page for author and publisher is the fact that a homeopathic book of this value and scope should have escaped the press of Boericke & Tafel. Not that the F. A. Davis Company is not equal to the task of printing a handsome book, as is

evidenced by the volume before us, but because of the greater facilities which the B. & T. firm have acquired through years of homeopathic traffic of placing a homeopathic book before the homeopathic profession. Dr. Ivins needs no introduction to the homeopathic profession; his frequent journal papers and his teaching in the Hahnemann of Philadelphia make him well known as an able writer and pleasant and instructive teacher. His book now before us is not an unknown quantity to many of us; we have heard him and read after him for a good many years, and are, therefore, familiar with his topic. He does the agreeable by not unloading into his book a few chapters from Gray and Holden and other anatomists, but pleasantly assumes that the reader already knows the alphabet before he attempts to read. He introduces but so much of that form of knowledge as will need to refresh the memory, and then he plunges headlong into his subject with a vigor and directness that is in charming contrast to the many bookish books which find their way to our table. The subject of catarrh is one which confronts every homeopathic physician of our land in some form more or less chronic; indeed the peculiar intonation of the typical American, as we are informed by our friends of the "old" country, is largely the fault of this condition of the throat and adnexa. In Cleveland, for instance, some slanderer has said that no one can continue to reside there for ten years without having catarrh. This is true, perhaps, in a greater proportion of cases than in some farther inland, away-from-the-lakes city, but it is not true as a generality. It is mentioned, however, mainly to call attention to the importance of a knowledge of nose and throat diseases to physicians who practice along the waterways of the United States, and notably in the northern

regions. Dr. Ivins presents his topic graphically and succinctly, and at once appeals to a fair-minded auditor. In his arrangement of the diseases he has adopted the usual scheme of ætiology, symptoms, prognosis, and treatment, but he shows himself the homeopath that he is by giving the biggest part of his text to the treatment; and his treatment, so far as we have had occasion and opportunity to examine, is homeopathic. We have but one criticism of the book, not of the author, and it does not inhere solely to this book, but as well to many others; and that has reference to its illustrations. These are very good, and amply illustrate the matter under discussion; some of them are of the chromolithograph process, and others of the popular, realistic half-tone process. These are fine and unobjectionable, but there are many others, descriptive of surgical appliances and instruments, which are inarred by the addition of the surgical instrument maker's name conspicuously displayed on each woodcut. Woodcuts cost money; we know that; but the addition of the firm name of an enterprising instrument maker lends the impression that the author and publisher were either too poor to have their own cuts made, or else were indifferent to the beauty of their book. Why should any instrument firm be given several hundred dollars' worth of free advertisement in a popular book? Why not give them a half page acknowledgment in the body or preface of the book, or in some form or manner other than this constant flirting of their name into our eyes at every turn of a page? We reiterate that we have no fault to find with the book as a book, or with the author as an author, or with the publishers as publishers; but do, pray, keep the advertisements where they belong—at the beginning or end of the book.

Lippincott's for August, 1893, contains a complete story by Robert Barr (better known to readers of the *Detroit Free Press* as "Luke Sharp"), entitled "In the Midst of Alarms," which is a very bright little skit, running along rapidly and easily, full of witty dialogues, having a slight dash of the Fenian raid into Canada, and a very fair picture of Buffalo hotel life. It is a reporter's story, told in current language, for a current audience, and not weighted down with any plot. Other stories (none of them *continued*) are of the usual merit of this fine publication.

The New England Magazine with the current issue for July passes into the hands of Warren F. Kellogg, who has purchased the assets of the old company, and will continue the publication of the magazine, managing it himself from his new offices at 5 Park Square, Boston. Edwin D. Mead, the chief editor of the *New England*, under the old stock company, and Walter Blackburne Harte, the managing editor, will be associated with Mr. Kellogg in his new enterprise.

College News.

Dr. C. E. Fisher (*Medical Century*) is become lecturer in the Hering Medical College upon Obstetrics and Gynecological surgery.

Dr. W. J. Hawkes, for so many years Professor of Materia Medica, in Old Hahnemann of Chicago, has gone over to the Hering, there to lecture upon his lifelong specialty.

Dr. Stanton L. Hall has resigned from the Homeopathic Hospital College, Cleveland, and removed from that city.

Dr. H. D. Bishop has resigned from the Homeopathic Hospital College, Cleveland, in the interests of "peace and harmony,"

charges of various kinds having been preferred against him by a member of the Faculty, but which a trial before the Trustees failed to establish.

Professor James C. Wood, A. M., M. D., of Ann Arbor, is advertised by *The Indicator* (Cleveland) as having accepted the Chair of Gynecology in the Cleveland Medical College, with the further statement that Professor Wood will make Cleveland his future home. This is a severe blow to the Homeopathic Department of the University of Michigan, but was not unlooked for in view of the wrangle and jangle which has been on deck there. Professor Wood has always been a popular teacher, and as a skillful operator in his specialty ranks deservedly high.

Globules.

R	One day off.....	Hours xxiv
	Professional conversation.....	none
	Music.....	Barnes' Orch.
	Ozone.....	
	Recreation.....	aa.
	Fish Dinner.....	q. s.
	Mix.....	
	Fiat emulsio.....	
	Sig. Take ad libitum.....	
	Dr.....	

The above prescription was administered to the Essex County (Mass.) Homeopathic Medical Society, who held their annual outing and field day last month.

—Following are the officers of the Northeast Pennsylvania Medical Society: Dr. H. F. Heilener, Scranton, president; Dr. Ayers, of Wilkesbarre, vice president, and Dr. Johnson, of Pittston, secretary and treasurer. A committee consisting of Dr. Johnson of Pittston, Dr. Brewster of Scranton, and Miss Dr. Coe, of Wilkesbarre, were appointed to revise the constitution and by-laws.

—Evanston (Ill.) physicians, both homeopathic and allopathic, met recently at the home of Dr. H. B. Hemenway, and decided

to form a club for social and professional purposes.

—Dr. Charles B. Gilbert has resumed practice at 1403 H Street, Washington.

—True vaccination was known to and practiced by the East Indians centuries before the birth of Jenner.

Professor C. C. True, M. D., has resigned the registrar's office of the Cleveland Medical College.

—"Our Meanest Crime" is a paper by Dr. John H. Clarke, London, having reference to vivisection, in which he takes the negative of the query of necessity of experimenting upon living animals.

—If you want to address an audience clearly, don't let the collar touch the throat. There should be room for two fingers between the collar and the throat.

—*The Indicator* is a new Quarterly issued in Cleveland as the successor of the monthly *Argonaut*, which we resigned last December. Thus far have not seen a copy of the new candidate. Seems to be a close corporation.

—"What is Homeopathy?" is an exceedingly interesting statement of the question in all its varied aspects by Dr. W. H. Holcombe of New Orleans. Somebody ought to send a copy to George Gould and his man Friday in New York.

—McCahey's Atmospheric Tractor and Uterine Safety Tubes are valuable and time- and life-saving appliances in obstetric practice.

—Pay the expenses of necessary travel of the general and provisional secretary of the Institute, Messrs. the Executive Committee.

—Professor H. F. Biggar, of Cleveland, has been honored with the LL. D. degree from his Canadian literary *Alma Mater*.

—Homeopathic physician in Cleveland, confined patient; at end of seventh day dismissed himself, everything O. K. Few days thereafter another homeopathic physi-

cian called in, who summoned an allopath in counsel; these two found adherent placenta, childbed fever, consumption of the bowels, willful ignorance and criminal neglect on the first homeopathic physician's part. There is room for another homeopathic college in Cleveland.

—We confess with shame that we have not in our library a decent work containing the life of Hahnemann. How many good homeopaths have? The profession needs such a volume. Therefore, we welcome the promised *Lives* by Holmes and Bradford. Greater knowledge of Hahnemann's life and works will more rapidly and effectively introduce his system of medication.

—Said a dealer who had such a chattel for sale, "If you are looking for an A1 donkey, don't forget me."

—*Erratum*.—In our issue of July 15 it was stated that Dr. T. M. Strong had resigned the "Provincial" (?) Secretaryship of the American Institute of Homeopathy. In the first place, we wrote that "Provisional" and not "Provincial"—which is very nearly as awkward and meaningless a designation for an important official as the one with which the typo credits our caligraphy. This "Globule" was written several weeks preceding the meeting of the Chicago Congress, upon having received that information directly from Dr. Strong. Subsequently, however, for various reasons, he withdrew his resignation, or rather it was, at his request, held in abeyance. No further action has been taken upon the matter. So that Dr. T. M. Strong has *not* resigned, but continues to be the "Provisional," or as he should be called, the "Assistant" or "Recording" Secretary of the Institute. The publishing of the "Globule" referred to, instead of its destruction, was one of those accidents which occasionally happen when the editor resides at a distance from his printing office.

Miscellany.

--The next annual class for instruction in official surgery will assemble in Chicago on the morning of September 4. It will have a four hours' daily session during the week. For particulars address Dr. E. H. Pratt, Room 56, Central Music Hall, Chicago.

--McCAHEY'S SAFETY TUBE, to expedite labor in obstetrical cases, is a most efficient help. It is easily inserted, remains in place, lessens the time of labor, equalizes the pressure of the heated air within the uterus, and thus proves of incalculable value to the obstetrician as well as to the parturient. We use this appliance in our practice and are greatly pleased therewith.

--THE NICKEL PLATE RAILWAY reaches Chicago from the far East, say Boston, by the Fitchburg R. R., and from New York by the West Shore R. R. And the *Nickel Plate* is one of the handsomest roads of the country both as to equipment and service. This is the route to be chosen by the members of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE to reach the Denver meeting of 1894. Fare is as cheap as by any other first-class road, with sleeping coaches and dining cars.

--THE LONDONDERRY LITHIA WATER has proven so efficacious in a number of instances of rheumatic and kidney troubles in our practice that we do not hesitate to say so. During the heated term, when ordinary waters are doubtful if not dangerous, we have ordered the Londonderry put on ice and used as a table drink for old and young. And so far it has met our full expectations.

--PRACTICE FOR SALE.—Owing to ill health of my family I will sell my residence and practice, situated in a beautiful town in South Jersey, well located and first-class in every respect. Will introduce my successor. Inquire of A. L. Chatterton & Co.

Ob=don't=ology.

DON'T eat meat during the very hot weather; depend mostly upon fruits and vegetables.

DON'T drink drinks cooled with ice put into the drinks. Ice is a prolific carrier of contagion.

DON'T leave your office now, during these dog-days, without a bottle of glonoine handy. And remember, also, to use heat instead of ice about the sun-stroke patient.

DON'T drink alcoholic drinks during the heated term; keep the blood cool.

DON'T forget that a drink of *hot* milk with enough salt to taste, is a cooler of the blood and a quieter of nervous super-excitation.

DON'T fret it the months of July and August show up minus in the way of business. *You* need a rest as well as your patients.

DON'T throw any more stones at Obetz; the regents of the University of Michigan, his immediate employers, and the American Institute of Homeopathy, the highest homeopathic tribunal, have both exonerated him.

DON'T let that memorial service on Sunday escape your memory, Brer Kinne.

DON'T pay that \$235 bill for stenographic services which the Institute as an institute neither employed nor enjoyed! The Institute was prepared to do its own reporting.

DON'T worry yourself unduly about the amount of drug contained in any recommended potency so long as you cannot say what ingredient of the lower numbers is curative—whether the color, the taste, the smell, the feel, or what not. There is a very good way of proving a pudding.

The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 1, 1893.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

THE memorial service of the American Institute is of such importance in our view that we shall speak again concerning the same. The services held at Chicago, although brief, were largely to the point. True, no one could be very eloquent, nor very effective, nor very just to a departed brother, nor compress very much of pathos within the two or three minutes graciously vouchsafed, when he was not permitted to lose sight of the fact for even those grudgingly doled out minutes that he was trespassing on the charity and forbearance of a minor organization, whose officers were then upon the platform; but even thus environed the tributes paid to our beloved dead were of such high order that no tinge of embarrassment need to mantle the cheek of the impromptu speakers. The remarks upon the lives of Drs. Hall, Drysdale, and Cullis were especially beautiful and apropos. Other orators did as well considering the paucity of incident beyond the merest detail of age, name, and residence which could be garnered in the few moments of preparation. It was to be greatly regretted that Bushrod James' panegyric fell almost flat, because inaudible amid the clangor of discordant locomotive bells, of escaping steam and rushing by of railway trains, and the hammering of the artisan on the unfinished door in the auditorium. Drs. Drake and Talbot are always eloquent; and in

their eulogies on Drs. Hall and Cullis, especially, they were never more felicitous. It evidenced the possibilities could these memorial services be conducted amid scenes of befitting solemnity, with accessories appropriate to the occasion, with no limit of time, and with the absence for a few hours from scenes suggestive of the rainbow chase after the mighty dollar.

* * *

THIS ceremony for the dead should not be slighted nor indifferently done. We need not be reminded that the object of the American Institute is to further the interests of the living membership: it is so nominated in the bond; but we beg also to remind these unreflecting, prosaic, business rushing members, who would dispose of our dead as was done with the dead in the Roman games, that the glory and pomp and power of the Institute depend not alone upon the labors of the present membership, nor yet upon those who may become members, but as much, nay, more, upon the history made by those whose voices no longer resound in her halls, whose once familiar forms have long since returned to their primal elements, but whose works, living after them, have made it possible for us to exist as an Institute, a power and a protection to ourselves and to every homeopath anywhere, and a menace to our ancient enemy—the allopath. Excuse for

this seeming indifference may be found in the abuse of these services when formerly held. Under the influence of those who had no need for the dead, or who cared more for the hour of political gossip concerning the Institute, or the preferment of charges against a brother member, this service was shunned from hour to hour, from day to day, until some odd hour could be found which would not interfere too much with the more important matters of the living Institute. Small wonder, therefore, that when such hour was eventually set only those would appear to celebrate the ritual for the dead who were of the immediate friends or relatives, and, as the great body of the living Institute was resting from the "real" labors of the Institute, or planning something most marvelous for the living membership, but away from this perfunctory service—small wonder that the service degenerated into simply an "experience" meeting. In the earlier days of the Institute more of personal attention was given our comrades who had crossed the Styx; but as the numbers augmented, this duty was gradually centered upon one official, the necrologist, and in time grew to be naught but the toneless recital of the names of the dead: unless the stricken one was above the average acquaintance of the membership, when his name might be singled out for a half-page eulogium in the Transactions. By the persistence of a brave band of members, whose hearts and minds were tenacious of the good deeds wrought by the departed, and who loved their memories, this service was agitated from session to session, until now, under the able chairmanship of Brother Kinne, it has assumed such proportions as will likely enough result in permanent and more reverent service to our brethren gone before. Think of Father Lilienthal, with his long life of industry in behalf of homeopathy,

his dying hand still grasping the pen in its defense—think of his lonely cry from the far-off Pacific coast: "Do with me what you like, but DON'T forget me!" and then go back to the floor of the Institute and legislate that some spare hour, sometime during the week, be set aside; and carefully word your resolution so that the service shall be as lifeless as possible. Think of yourself, brother, as not going to Denver next year because a prior summons may have called you away; and although you have been an active member, have spoken eloquently from the platform, have been one of the chief legislators, have sacrificed yourself time and again that the Institute might prosper—think of yourself as forgotten, or your name and influence dismissed in a few fulsome phrases, neither truthful nor elegant, and then relegated to the oblivion of a dozen lines, more or less, in the Transactions.

* * *

TALBOT said the Institute is not a money-making concern; and so neither is it simply a market for the exchange of commodities, intellectual or otherwise. It should be a gathering of men and *brethren*, devising ways and means for the assuagement of pain and the prolonging of life, not alone of their patients, but as well of themselves and each other. The fame which a popular resolution evokes, or the ambition which strives for, and ultimately reaches, the highest place in the gift of the Institute, palls and continues not—such acts are forgotten in the lifetime of the actor; but the work that we do for the glorious cause of homeopathy lives after us in a thousand ways we wot not of now. Let us therefore be a little more mindful of the things that are essential to this service—the love which binds us together as brothers. Let us be not so hurried in our bestowal of the laurel upon the brow of

the dead. Let us abate a little in our zeal for our own upbuilding and give thought to those who have gone before. Let us not forget that those of us who held the reins at Atlantic City or at Washington or at Chicago may never again be present at a session of the Institute; and it will be as sweetest solace to our soul, when the throes of dissolution draw apace, to know that at the next meeting of our beloved Institute, following our "passing," there will be some to speak in our place, who, ignoring our weaknesses and shortcomings or our overzeal, will speak of us tenderly and kindly, and hold up our example as worthy of emulation.

Materia Medica Miscellany.

CALENDULA IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS, says Dr. Michener of Hulsey, Ore. (in *Cal. Med. Jour.*), is a plant worthy of better recognition than it now receives, and it is for this reason that this article is written. It is a common garden plant, the rich golden-yellow flowers being familiar to all, with a feeble aromatic smell, its leaves, when chewed, having a somewhat disagreeable taste. In cuts, bruises, lacerated wounds, if kept continually wet with calendula, you need fear no suppuration. I have used it in gangrenous ulcers with happy results. In old, indolent ulcers with enfeebled conditions of the capillaries, there is nothing better. Keep them wetted with calendula one part, water three parts. Give it also internally, and you will be surprised at the rapidity with which the ulcer will heal. When calendula is used as a wash after surgical operations, union occurs by first intention.

After opening abscesses, thoroughly wash the cavity with diluted calendula and you will have no further trouble. It pre-

vents cicatrization, hence is useful in burns or scalds." I recently treated a child which had a frightful scald on the side of the face and neck. I told the parents that there would probably be considerable deformity. We kept it wet with calendula solution, increasing the strength as the child could bear it, and recovery was without deformity or scar tissue. In ulcerative skin diseases, eczema, etc., it is most excellent. In vaginitis, endocervicitis, as a wash, or on cotton tampons, it gives great satisfaction. I have had excellent results from it in gonorrhea and non-specific urethritis. In fact, its topical use is unlimited. I am now treating a case of mercurial stomatitis, which has "gone the rounds" for four years. Calendula was used internally and as a wash. The patient said that the first week of treatment gave her more relief than she had had for years. I trust that physicians will make greater use of this remedy and report its action. Its use will soon destroy the demand for poisonous antiseptics and the stinking powders which are now used.

SEPIA IN FEMALE WEAKNESS.—If there is anything a homeopathist is strong on it is materia medica, and at the Chicago Auxiliary they made it only second to surgery. Whether it was stronger I leave you to judge from the following specimen, which is not a joke, though it reads like one.

A learned professor was discoursing on sepia as a remedy in diseases of women. Said he, "I have used it for twenty-five years, with unvarying success, and I have yet to see a case of 'proclidentia' that it will not relieve. To show you that I am not exaggerating its virtues, I will call upon a lady to give you the history of a case."

The lady arose and gave an account of "female weakness," with backache, leg-ache, pelvic distress, and other concomitants, which carried a vivid idea of her

uterine distress. At this time sepia was administered, and shortly afterward she was married. The recovery was wonderful, but the hearer was left in doubt which juice was of the most benefit, the cuttlefish or the man. Someone remarked (*sotto voce*) that if the baby was white he should think it was the man.—*Eclectic Med. Journal*.

[Wonder what "professor" this was? Does anybody remember the incident?]

CARBO VEG. IN CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.—Dr. A. E. Hawkes in *Hom. Review*.—During November, 1891, I was asked to see an old patient, H., who, during several winters, had suffered from severe bronchitis. His age was about seventy, and his frequent attacks had led to a good deal of emphysema. With the aid of ant. tart., phos., ipec., and occasionally lobel., he had survived a good many attacks of an acute character. This time all the old remedies had failed. Ammon. carb. did not help him to rally; the pulse still flagged in spite of digitalis. The dyspnoea was extreme, the expectoration muco-purulent, and the appearance cyanotic. There was no fever, but profound adynamia. Above all, he desired the door to be kept wide open, as he could not get enough air. I thought of arsenicum, but Dr. Hughes' observations under carbo ("Pharmacodynamics," p. 370) helped me to differentiate between these two powerful aids, and I gave carbo veg. 6, 2 drops of tincture every hour, with complete success, and my old friend has had no severe attack since.

NATRUM MUR. LOCALLY IN DIPHTHERIA.—Dr. A. Seibert, quoted in *Med. Brief*, uses common salt in diphtheria since July, 1888.

"At the very first visit, I spread a thick layer of fine salt over the tongue as far as between the tonsils, by means of the moistened back of a roundish (not sharp)

little spoon handle; then I turn the spoon to the right or to the left, so as to have the edges now standing upward and downward, and thus I press the salt on the diphtheric spot and its surroundings. No force of any kind is used in this, and it is easy to maintain the spoon and the salt *in situ* for a whole minute. On retiring the spoon, the salt remains attached to the tonsil. After covering the spoon handle with a new layer of salt, the same operation is repeated on the other side.

"Only after some particles of salt have dropped near the epiglottis, tussicular irritation is produced, and in rare cases (in sensitive patients) choking, and occasionally vomiting. In most cases children support this application of salt very well. Grown-up and bigger children have stated that only after liquefaction of the salt some irritation and tussicular fits are noticeable.

"In the subsequent hawking and coughing I have frequently seen membranes which had dropped, being induced thereby immediately to make a new application of salt on the now raw, ulcerous surface.

"The salt now penetrates rapidly into the diphtheric membrane, into the ulcerous basis, and, through the intact membrane, into the depth of the infiltrated and still healthy surroundings. Wherever it now reaches, it is bound to develop its antiseptic effects. I may positively assert that the diphtheric germs undergo this effect. Mostly very soon after the first application, fever and pain diminish materially, and accordingly, at the next visit (after six hours) tumefaction is found to be less, and especially paler than before, while subjective condition is materially improved. Although the membrane may not be removed yet, it has not enlarged

and it remains localized ; for the application of salt twice every day "corns" the surroundings of the diseased part in such a way that fungi and cocci are unable to gain a foothold, and on the other hand, the morbid germs, established already in the tissues and in the lymphatic and sanguiferous ducts, are rendered innocuous by the salt.

"It is self-evident that in highly developed cases, where the laryngeal cavity is clothed *in toto* with diphtheric covering, this treatment will not perform miracles any more than any other therapeutic method."

THE INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO ON VISION.—Dr. Francis Dowling, in an address before the Miss. Valley Med. Association, proves very easily that the use of tobacco impairs the vision. But his appeal to statistics makes a burlesque of his philosophy. He says he conducted a personal examination of about ten per cent. of the employees of a Cincinnati factory employing 1500 men, and found many of the men suffering from a gradual failure of vision—men who themselves used tobacco, either chewing or smoking—while, with one exception, the woman employees of the same factory who were examined by him gave no evidence of tobacco poisoning as manifested by troubles of vision.

He doesn't say, however, how many of the women suffered from priapism or epididymitis or orchitis.

TIRED OVARIES.—Dr. J. M. Richmond, St. Joseph, Mo., says there is a mistaken notion prevalent among the people, and unfortunately sustained by some misguided doctors, that childbirth is a 'woman-killing process.' Physicians should spread the true doctrine that attempts to prevent childbirth cause tenfold more suffering and danger than child-bearing, including all accidents possible to the parturient

woman. To some this may seem an exaggeration, but calm study will show it is not. It is impossible for the ovaries to ovulate regularly from puberty to the menopause without giving some disturbance. One rarely meets a healthy virgin of forty ; and the married women who prevent conception, or cause abortions, fill our hospitals to-day. The only relief I know is pregnancy—or castration.

A female during her teens, possibly up to twenty-five or thirty, may remain regular and comfortable ; then her flow will become either scanty or profuse ; possibly painful ; or the intervals shorter, probably three weeks ; which insures ovarian irritation for two-thirds of her time and not much more satisfaction in life unless she survives her menopause, or has her ovaries removed by some aspiring laparotomist. Or, if she is married, she may have one, possibly two, children ; thinks she can improve on nature's plan and concludes not to have any more ; in the course of five or ten years she consults the physician for nothing in particular but everything in general with nervous symptoms predominating ; the most careful examiner will find, at the bottom of the whole trouble, a pair of tired ovaries and a hungry womb ! Now instead of making a "big to do" over a small "granulated" spot on the cervix, or a slight leucorrhœal discharge, or some minor trouble, and telling her she must have "local treatment" every third or fourth day, the physician should be a true man and tell the woman the truth : that if she will go through pregnancy and lactation, she will be cured.—*Eclectic Med. Jour.*

CARBUNCLE TREATED WITH THUJA.—Says Dr. W. B. Squire of Worthington, Ind. : A gentleman called on me a few days since for treatment of a large carbuncle on the back of his neck, which was discharging from several openings, and was

very painful. After cleansing thoroughly, I applied spec. thuja freely and covered the parts with benzoated zinc ointment. I supplied him with a sufficiency of the tincture and ointment, directing him to use the former freely. I also gave him calcium sulphide, and requested that he call again on the second day. This he did not do; and it was some eight or ten days before I saw him again. On inquiring, he informed me that his carbuncle had improved so rapidly that he had not thought it necessary to call the second time.

THE DEATH KISS.—A special request of each person in serious illness should be "Let no one kiss me after I am dead"; so says the *Med. World*, February, 1892. This need not require that a corpse be regarded with a sense of horror with which many seem to regard it, but merely as a tenement which the former occupant has left, and which no longer represents him.

The custom of kissing sick people is also very dangerous, and should be discountenanced as strongly as possible.

APPENDICITIS.*

By O. A. PALMER, Warren, O.

TO get this affection clearly before us I think it proper first to consider the anatomy of the organ.

Quain describes it as follows: "Coming off from the inner and back part of the cæcum at its lower end is a narrow round and tapering portion of the intestine named the appendix cæci or vermiform appendix. The width of this process is usually about that of a large quill or rather more, and its length varies from three to six inches, these dimensions differing much in different cases.

"Its general direction is upward and

* Read before Eastern Ohio Homeopathic Medical Society, at Akron.

inward behind the cæcum, and after describing a few slight turns it ends in a blunt point. It is retained in its position by a small fold of peritoneum which forms its mesentery.

"The cæcal body is hollow as far as its extremity, and its cavity communicates with that of the cæcum by a small orifice, sometimes guarded by a valvular fold of mucous membrane."

It is well to remember that the anatomical relations of this organ vary from this normal position, which may cause much confusion in diagnosing and operating for the relief of the various forms of appendicitis.

The appendix is in a very unfortunate position, because it is under the pouch of the large bowel that is constantly receiving semi-liquid matter and undigested particles of all kinds, which are forced with considerable pressure toward this organ and often into it.

A foreign substance once in generally remains, for the appendix has but little power to empty itself. After a foreign body has been in the appendix for a time it usually sets up an inflammatory action which will cause ulceration and perforation in nearly every case.

If the cæcum is distended with gas or with the contents of the bowel the pressure may be sufficient to shut off a proper blood supply and cause gangrene of the appendix.

It has been observed that people of a sedentary habit are more liable to gangrene of the appendix than any other. It is not an easy thing to explain all of the pathological changes that have been observed in and around this organ; for this reason I wish to call your attention to the most salient points that have been noticed in the various forms of this disease.

Acute and chronic inflammations of the

appendix are the most frequent forms of this affection that we are called to treat.

Acute appendicitis can be better understood by relating the facts of an ideal case.

Miss C. was taken with a pain in the right iliac fossa in the evening, which grew worse during the night, and by morning was so intense that opiates were used.

It was found by examination in the morning that the parts in the region of the pain were exquisitely tender and the balance of the abdomen only tender on deep pressure. Slight tympanites. Pulse 115; temperature 101°, and respiration 34.

The bowels had not moved for two days. A laxative and an enema were ordered. A poultice was applied over the region of the pain.

Ferrum phos. 3x and opiates were used internally.

During the next twenty-four hours the bowels moved well and all of the symptoms indicated improvement.

Forty-eight hours after this everything about the case was worse. Pain increased; temperature 102°; pulse 120; respiration 36. There was sharply defined tenderness and dullness over the appendix, could take but little food and drink, and some nausea. No tumor could be felt by rectal examination or by direct palpation.

The tissues over and near the region of the pain had become hard and fixed. The tender point as described by McBurney was well shown in this case. Everything was done to give relief, but of no avail, and after considerable explaining in regard to an operation being the only thing that offered relief, the friends and patient gave their consent to have it done. Seventy-two hours after the pain commenced an incision 5 inches long was made 2½ inches to the right of the navel after the patient was properly prepared.

As soon as the peritoneal cavity was

opened some gas and a little fetid pus escaped. The peritonitis was not general, but severe over diseased part. A spherical concretion about the size of an ordinary bean was found in the cavity surrounded by pus.

This foreign body had formed in the appendix, and caused inflammation, supuration, and perforation.

After removing the concretion the pus cavity that contained it was irrigated. The appendix was ligated and removed. An antiseptic silk ligature was used, and I placed it as near the cæcum as possible. The stump was buried in the tissue of the cæcum and held there by a few silk stitches.

The peritoneal cavity was carefully cleansed, the external wound closed and covered with antiseptic dressings. The patient was kept in bed until the parts were thoroughly united and had regained sufficient strength to prevent ventral hernia. This case made a good recovery and has had no trouble since.

Sometimes we meet with general gangrene of the appendix, which is the most formidable of all its lesions, and death may come in a few hours. In general gangrene there is widespread peritonitis and great shock. The patient shows immediately that something very serious is the matter and if there is pain in the right iliac fossa we should think of this dreaded affection. An immediate operation is indicated, and if properly done many of these cases will recover. In ulceration and local gangrene general peritonitis may be prevented by early adhesions which nature uses to prevent septic material from escaping into the peritoneal cavity. Unfortunately this does not always happen, and as soon as the destructive material enters the cavity a severe peritonitis comes on, which stoutly resists treatment.

Chronic appendicitis is the most difficult form of this affection that we have to diag-

nose, and the most annoying to the patient, as he is always subject to an exacerbation which will endanger life or cause death before relief is obtained. It is an important thing to the patient to determine the existence of chronic appendicitis as soon as possible and remove the diseased organ before death appears to claim the case. In considering these cases we cannot be too careful in taking the history and examining the ileo-cæcal region. If the patient has been troubled more or less for months or years in this part of the bowels you have a good reason to think that the appendix may be making the trouble.

A small foreign body may remain for years in the appendix and keep up irritation and chronic inflammation, and finally cause ulceration and perforation. If the cæcum becomes inflamed this inflammatory action may extend into the appendix, and the diseased cæcum be the cause of the chronic condition of this organ. Again, we may have chronic appendicitis following an attack of acute peritonitis, enteritis, metritis, salpingitis, or ovaritis. The appendix may become adhered to any organ that it comes in contact with, if there has been much inflammation. The condition of the bowels should not be forgotten; for if there is constipation alternating with diarrhea and tenderness over the right iliac fossa be quite sure you have the disease under consideration, especially if there is a history of an acute attack.

If the patient is a lady you may be able to feel the thickened appendix by passing the index finger well up in the right horn of the vagina, while you palpate with the other fingers externally over the diseased region, except where the abdominal walls are too thick and firm.

In males, barring the possibility of a hernia, if there is a circumscribed tenderness in the right iliac fossa it should arouse

our suspicions. Nausea, vomiting, and constipation with all the general symptoms of intestinal obstruction have been observed in chronic appendicitis.

The pain in this affection may be referred to the epigastric or umbilical region. In some cases gastric and intestinal indigestion will be noticed. Having determined that we have a case of chronic inflammation of the appendix, we should not wait for death to remove the patient, but act early. Most persons are more willing to accept the advice of a timid doctor than to enjoy the benefits of bold relief.

Only surgeons know how often they are called too late, which gives the undertaker a chance to complete the work of expectant treatment. Removing the appendix is the only treatment, and the earlier the better.

From what has been said anyone can justly conclude that the appendix vermiformis is a useless and dangerous organ, rendering any person, from early life to old age, liable to a hazardous if not a fatal condition. We can also justly conclude that medical treatment must not be continued in these cases, but, instead, early amputation, as the only safe and reliable method of treating appendicitis.

Chironian Notes.

—Rhus will frequently be indicated in membranous dysmenorrhea; but borax is our foremost drug in this condition.—*Shelton.*

—The tongue of puls. is covered with a tenacious mucus, as if by a membrane; the breath is very offensive, even to the patient.—*Shelton.*

—When the testicle is indurated, hard, with a numbed, bruised feeling, especially

in the post-gonorrheal orchitis, clematis will frequently afford relief.—*Shelton*.

—Carbo. veg. is valuable for the falling of the hair, especially after pregnancy, where this condition is produced by a general weakened condition of the system.—*Shelton*.

—The pains of puls. are usually erratic, they constantly change their location, are generally relieved by pressure, by gentle motion, and by cold applications.—*Shelton*.

—Ergot should never be used in labor when the patient is suffering from albuminuria, convulsions are almost sure to follow. The habitual use of ergot is poor practice.—*Allen*.

—The carbo. veg. patient faints easily, is worn out and exhausted by debilitating disease, the vital forces are low, and she wants to be fanned constantly, must have fresh air.—*Shelton*.

—Lachesis may be termed a universal drug, affecting nearly all the tissues in the body. There are certain symptoms of the patient which always indicate it no matter what the pathological conditions may be. Its principal indications are the following: first, a sense of constriction, especially about the throat, but it may occur in other parts of the body; the patient cannot tolerate anything tight, tears the clothing away from the throat. Second, great sensitiveness all over the body, to touch as well as clothing. Third: marked aggravation from sleeping, the aggravation occurs while the patient is asleep, and awakes him. It is not the aggravation after sleep but *during* sleep. The patient is afraid to go to sleep, so intense does his suffering become. Fourth: the almost complete and restricted *left*-sided action of the drug. Finally, the hemorrhagic tendency (but this is characteristic of all snake poisons),

hemorrhagic inflammations, as in the retina; the blood-vessels rupture easily.—*Allen*.

—Many cases of diphtheria present a perfect lachesis picture. The throat is intensely swollen, both internally and externally, the inflammation always begins on the *left* side, and spreads from that point rapidly. The membrane is a dusky, blackish, decomposing, foul mass; the left tonsil, at first dark purplish, soon becomes a mass of sloughs; the patient tears the clothing from about his neck, and is afraid to go to sleep, from the resulting aggravation. In contradistinction, we find apis indicated, when the throat is much swollen, but has a puffy œdematous appearance, it is bright scarlet in color, the slough not having appeared, the pain is sharp and stinging, the patient is dull, stupid, and drowsy, falls asleep while one is speaking to him even; there is the five o'clock aggravation, and absence of thirst. Ten cases in the early stages called for apis, where one has indications of lach., and those in which apis is indicated at first usually require one of the mercurials later, especially cyanide.—*Allen*.

Open Court.

—"Why some people are poor," is the title of a mathematical squib copied by the *Medical Advance* from *Rand, McNally & Co.'s Cyclopedia*. This item turns itself loose on the "Cost of Cigars," taking the average of three cigars daily at five cents each, and at ten cents each, and carries out the result at seven per cent. interest for varying periods of time from twenty to seventy years of age—the latter period of fifty years at the five cent limit costing \$16,216.37, and at ten cents a cigar, \$34,162.14. This species of calculation re-

minds one of the young housekeeper's method of keeping accounts who estimated everything as gained that she had intended to purchase but at last moment changed her mind. What more nonsensical than to value life so simply so many years to be devoted to money getting and money storing. Can the comfort and solace which three cigars daily bring to an otherwise unruly, dyspeptic man, be valued in dollars and cents? Who can properly gauge the amount of kindness, of charity, nay even of love, which a good cigar may not have been the means of generating? Admit, if necessary, that it is a luxury, an unnecessary expenditure, one that should be lopped off, where would the "lopping off" stop? Not until we reached the primitive state of roots and water, and a wild animal's skin for clothing. Tobacco using is a bad habit. So is coffee and tea, and hot soda biscuits; so is meat and fish, nay, even water is dangerous. We are not advocates either of tobacco or of water; but we believe that some things are needful to the filling out of a human life besides bare existence and sufficient covering to keep off the flies and Jack Frost. We venture the statement that \$50,000 in bank does its owner less good, gives him less enjoyment in the contemplation, than a malodorous cob pipe gives to a lover of the "weed," or a cup of good coffee or tea to the despondent or hungry.

—In the treatment of typhoid fever we can generally group our cases in two classes, namely, the restless type, and the quiet, asthenic or adynamic. Baptis. seems to hold an intermediate ground. The patient is extremely restless mentally, but too weak to move much; he feels uncomfortable and wants to change his position, but lacks the power to do so. In *rhus.* the patient is physically restless and keeps moving about continually to relieve his distress.

Ars. also is called for in restless cases; it follows well after *rhus.*, but the patient is much weaker, constantly thirsty, very uncomfortable, burning up. The bry. patient, on the other hand, does not want to move, nor to be touched; he wants to be left alone, is thirsty, and drinks greedily. Next in this class comes *phos. ac.* Here the patient is in the same stage as when *ars.* is indicated in the opposite type. There is about the same amount of weakness, but a condition of apathy, great prostration, with absolute quiet. Later on, when the patient becomes cold and clammy, with cold breath, even greater prostration, almost collapse, *carbo. veg.* will be indicated. Generally cases calling for *rhus.* in the early stages will require remedies indicated in the restless class during the subsequent stages of the disease; in the same way a case asthenic in the beginning remains so during the remainder of the attack.—*Allen.*

Book Reviews.

A TREATISE ON BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS—Its Pathology, Diagnosis, and Treatment. By HENRY B. MILLARD, M. A., M. D., Fellow of the Academy of Medicine of New York, and of the American Academy of Medicine; Foreign Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medicine of Paris, of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Rome, etc. With numerous illustrations. Third edition, revised and enlarged. New York: William Wood & Co., 1892.

This disease, or this class of diseases now included under the title of Bright's disease, is one of the subjects which has a continued interest in the minds of all the people. Every doctor of the land is confronted with this terrible ravager somewhere at some time in his practice, and he cannot

safely continue ignorant of the subject and hope to send his Bright's disease case to some kidney specialist; indeed the very knowledge required of him to diagnose the disease is of such order that he might as well go farther and learn how to ameliorate his patient's condition, even if total recovery be out of the question. This volume before us, as the author states in his original preface, is the result of a twenty-six years' hospital and private practice, as well as several years of laboratory study of the healthy, and the pathological condition of the kidney in man and beast. The book is divided into two sections, the one being the anatomical and pathological part, the other the treatment. The twenty-five illustrations are very graphic, and ably confirm the statements contained in the text. With the former part no student of medical literature can have any fault to find; with the treatment, of course, homeopathy *per se* cannot have aught in common; though we take this ground, that when ultimately discovered it has practically passed beyond the ordinary bounds of a functional disturbance, and has entered upon or is in actuality a surgical lesion, and might then demand measures not included in the curriculum of homeopathy; or their application in form and manner different from that prescribed in simply dynamic disturbance of the function of a part. We hazard this as an opinion simply, and do not lay it down as a law nor even a rule. At any rate, it will add to a doctor's usefulness in the treatment of this disease, be he of whatever school he may, to read carefully the therapeutics recommended by Dr. Millard. For the rest, the book is handsomely printed and bound, which adds nothing to the reputation of William Wood & Co., for they do as much with every book issued from their press.

OPHTHALMIC DISEASES AND THERAPEUTICS. By A. B. NORTON, M. D., professor of ophthalmology in the college of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital; surgeon of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital; visiting oculist to the Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children; consulting oculist to the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum; associate editor, Department of Ophthalmology, *North American Journal of Homeopathy*. With 53 Illustrations and 12 Chromo-Lithographic Figures. Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel, 1892.

Our delay in giving our few words of commendation to this commendable work was occasioned not from any doubt as to its merit, but wholly because of press of other, though possibly less important matters in the eyes of the author and publishers. We knew, however, that this book was already so well and favorably known through its former edition that a delay in review at our pen would not injure it in the estimation of our many readers. There are several reasons why we are proud of this book. First and foremost because it is old-fashionedly homeopathic. No one can study it, however desultorily, for ten minutes, without agreeing with us that it is laid on the foundation of similia, and if there be any different kinds of similia, then this is of the best kind—the Hahnemannian kind; second, because it is an evidence of the most valuable kind to refute the sneers of Gould, Browning, *et al.*, that homeopathy produces nothing in literature worthy of survival beyond the day of its issue; here is a book that will hold up its head in any medical assemblage; third, because it is a token of brotherly affection for one who has gone before—A. B. Norton, whose name appears on the title, gracefully waiving his right to the actual authorship, and placing the mantel upon the shoulders of his brother. Passing by the self-evident fact that this book, like all books of the Boericke & Tafel stamp, is presented in the

highest finish of the printer's and binder's art, we will come to its contents. It contains 374 pages devoted to the diseases of the eye under every form known to modern ophthalmological science; it gives to each disease a good, practical description, beginning with a succinct anatomical description and then tracing the disease from beginning to end. Now come the therapeutics for that special form of disorder, giving none too briefly the leading indications of many remedies. Following this is the division devoted wholly to therapeutics: here are given the remedies with their indications, and especially as they may be called into requisition in the treatment of eye diseases. This department alone takes up 159 pages; so that homeopathy is well regarded and exemplified in this book. As to the specialty itself, we are able to judge only through the eyes of those who are familiar with the subject, and they say that the book is first class in every particular, and up to date. We cheerfully and conscientiously recommend it.

A NEW PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF MEDICINE, ETC. By JOHN M. KEATING, M. D., LL.D., and HENRY HAMILTON. Both members of many learned societies at home and abroad. W. B. Saunders: Philadelphia, 1892.

Anyone who has seen this book, or made one application of its readily accessible contents, will not fail to speak in highest praise of its excellence. It contains 818 pages with thumb latches so that any letter of the alphabet can be turned up promptly, moving either way. Its definitions—so far as tested in an active editorial and general practice—are good and honest, as see the definition of *Homeopathy* which is very fair. The pronunciation, the markings, the division of words, their derivations, mark this as a most excellent book and one which will be welcome in

every office. It is handsomely and substantially bound. It is more thorough than Gould's and very much more modern and complete than Dunglison. We have no hesitation in recommending it to our readers.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS; A Clinical Study. By CLIFFORD MITCHELL, A. M., M. D. Second Edition, Chicago: W. T. Keener, 1891.

A second edition of this work implies, in its present handsome binding and enlarged usefulness, a popular and financially successful reception of the former *edition. Many pages have been added to this edition, improving it in the eyes of students and specialists in this department of medicine. One of the pleasant mechanical improvements consists in the large type in which the body of the text is printed. A hurried browsing here and there, for we lay no claim to expert knowledge of this subject, and several chats with those who are versed in this branch, lead us to the opinion that the book is a very great advance on the literature of kidney lesions; add to this Dr. Mitchell's reputation in this line, and we feel no doubt of the value of the book to all who may purchase it.

BRAIN SURGERY. By M. ALLEN STARR, M. D., Ph. D., Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Medical Department of Columbia College, New York; President of the New York Neurological Society; Consulting Neurologist to the Presbyterian, Orthopedic, and Babies' Hospitals. With 59 illustrations. Octavo, 308 pages, extra muslin, price \$3.00. New York: William Wood & Co.

A very difficult book to criticise because treating of a class of study not much in vogue. The usual anatomical peculiarities of the cranium and its contents are familiar to all practitioners, but the min-

uter distinctions which this book presents is a closed book to the vast majority of the profession which has been graduated preceding the year 1870. This does not say that this is a new topic, but rather that its inherent difficulties have rather kept it in the background, in order to give attention to things more nearly allied to the practical affairs and details of a doctor's life. That the subject is one of vast importance will appear even to a skeptical party on looking alone at the illustrations of this book, and an hour's reading even at random will cause the reader to want to continue, so interesting does Dr. Starr put his cases. He is to be credited with many important contributions to our knowledge of brain surgery. "It is within the past five years only that operations for the relief of epilepsy and of imbecility, for the removal of clots from the brain, for the opening of abscesses, for the excision of tumors, and for the relief of intracranial pressure have been attempted." The object of this book is to state clearly such essential facts of brain disease as will enable the reader to determine whether the disease can be removed by surgical interference, and as well to estimate the safety and probability of success by such operation. The author pays a merited tribute to the labors of American physicians in the elaboration of this subject; in fact he credits America with bringing about the increased knowledge on this subject which we now possess. The letterpress is very clear and the illustrations fine and intelligible. We have no hesitation in commending it to our readers.

Globules.

—We present with this issue the portrait of Dr. Lyman A. Clark of Cambridge, N. Y.

—Strange, isn't it, that when we meet our friends at the recurring sessions of the Institute, they never look a day older than last year, or the year before that, or the year before that? Notice J. P. Dake and I. T. Talbot as instances in point. No appearance of age in physical or mental structure. Bright in mind and springy in body.

—Price's paper in the *Materia Medica* Section of the Congress was a fine product of ripe scholarship and deep thought. So much was it appreciated that the Institute recommended that pyschiatry be included in the college curriculum.

—If we begin now as a body of Institute members, could we not get a special train to carry us from some pre-arranged point to Denver and back, at reduced rates?

—During the reign of cholera in Tabriz, Persia, Dr. Mary Bradford, an American Presbyterian missionary, was the only physician in the city. She treated all Christians who were sick, male as well as female.

—Cubeba is a strong rival of gelsemium in females who are troubled with frequent urinations on the approach of some ordeal. Also very fine in catarrhal troubles generally.

—Dr. Conrad Wesselhoeft says he has as much right to throw out cactus as Richard Hughes has to omit natrum mur. from his books.

—Wonder when the new translations of the *Organon* will materialize on our table. Have heard that Haynes will soon publish the Fincke version; also that our friend Dudgeon has reprinted his original version with additions. Hurry up, penmen; we have ourself thought of adding a book or two on this topic, but will wait.

—Reminds us that Professor Leonard's promised book on homeopathy seems to have died the death—in the printing office. Sorry!

—About this time look out for a heavy mail filled with catalogues from rival homeopathic schools, promising everything from visiting privileges at the Y. M. C. A. rooms to the performance of a half dozen cœliotomies every week. Skip all that, and turn your highest power magnifying glass upon the two or three lines which promise to teach your student a little homeopathy.

—The Toledo physicians of our school are moving together in the direction of a homeopathic hospital. Of course Claypool is at the head of that column, with Watts not far away. They are men of push as well as promise. We know them well.

—A doctor who resigns his membership in the Institute, and yet continues in practice as a homeopath, is no homeopath. He is fearful that some of his "homeopathy" will bring him within the bar of the Senate of Seniors. Wise man!

—Had a patient, male, who suffered the "agonies of death" every night on retiring, because of the itching of his body and the necessary sequelæ of scratching. Gave sulphur, and other remedies, effectless. Found presently that he "lived" on strawberries, and could think of nothing else. Took them away and relieved his itching. Why?

—Don't forget to send, and promptly, that subscription to the Hahnemann Monument Fund.

—There will be a Memorial Service for the dead next year at the Institute session at Denver.

—It is said that cocainizing a chancreoidal ulcer and then burning with pure nitric acid is best treatment, with subsequent treatment of powdered boric acid.

—A wagon maker who has been dumb picked up a hub and spoke.

—Let the Chicago congress pay its own bills.

—"Pants," wrote a Wichita schoolboy, "are made for men, and not men for pants. Women are made for men, and not for pants. When a man pants for a woman, or a woman pants for a man, they are a pair of pants."

—A. Leight Monroe, M. D., of Louisville, has promised us a fine paper for an early issue of this journal.

—Colocynthis is a very painful remedy; has violent neuralgic pains everywhere with a feeling as if the parts were shortened.

—The *Medical Standard* recites the curious and original effort of a paranoiac—an Italian, who attempted suicide by crucifixion. His work was exceedingly well planned, but after hanging one hour he was cut down and recovered.

—Norton's *Ophthalmic Diseases and Therapeutics*, price \$3.50, is a very valuable reprint of an earlier work.

—The *Arena* some time ago contained a fine paper by Henry Sheffield, M. D., on "Asiatic Cholera, With some Practical Suggestions."

—Dr. R. B. Leach, Paris, Tex., recommends vaccination with arsenicum as a prophylactic against cholera. A valuable suggestion. Use ivory point with $\frac{1}{36}$ gr. of arsenic to the point.

—"I believe that at least two-thirds of my practice comes from the excessive use of coffee," said a busy practitioner to the writer.

—Ground coffee is adulterated with old coffee grounds, roasted root of chicory, acorns, rye, barley, carrots, sunflower seeds, caramels, peas, beans, etc.

—How many medical colleges of to-day dare to publish their dispensary cases with treatment given?

—When a little scrofulous child has a very offensive mushy stool in bed at night, think of psorinum, or podophyllum.

—Conium will relieve the weakness of the genital organs in the male, and will

cure girls who have been reading trashy literature.

—Dr. Martha A. Canfield, Cleveland, is reported to have said that physical examination of prostitutes, as ordered by the Director of Police, is not evidence of freedom from disease.

—A homeopathic college should require that its professors be members of the American Institute.

—Boericke & Tafel promise to reprint Hahnemann's *Chronic Diseases*. Wouldn't it be wise to retranslate some portions of it first? Everybody doesn't agree with the Hempel translation.

—The ribbon of the Epworth Leaguers is white with a single red line down the center. Very handsome, very simple, and yet very distinctive. The ribbon of the Institute, to be chosen next year, will contain some equally simple and distinctive device, and will supplant the "blue label" now worn on the outside of the garment.

—Which college, this year, will dare to advocate a rational treatment of the potency question? That is, tell the student what potency to use, as well as when to use it?

—The Life Insurance investigation of the Institute has been put on the shelf. To make a success of any move it requires not alone a chairman, but members who will work.

—It will be a cold day when the Institute expels, on *ex parte* statements, any one of its members on the charge of heresy and treason.

—The superintendent and surgeon in charge of St. Louis City Hospital, Dr. H. Marks, announces that cod-liver glycerin is now used in that institution. Its power to mix uniformly in any proportion, in all prescriptions, or to mix with water and spirits without separating on standing, renders it the most desirable reconstructive in the convalescent period of difficult surgical cases or acute diseases attended

with great emaciation, while its digestive properties insures its therapeutic action.

—"My Bryonia Day" will shortly appear in the *Southern Jour. of Homeopathy*.

—An exchange asks if the sterility of Massachusetts women is due to arsenical wall paper, the growth of the democratic idea, or whether manhood has played out?

—Now let the Cleveland colleges come together as the Chicago allopaths are doing, and incorporate one powerful, harmonious school of homeopathic medicine that shall stir the centers of the profession and draw all eyes to Cleveland. Name? Well, say, Cleveland University of Medicine.

—Then with a scourge cleanse the Augean (homeopathic) stables of incompetent men who now strut about as "professors."

—"I don't know what effect this drug has on the pneumococcus, or on any other coccus, but do know the effect on the patient. When you have practiced medicine as long as I have you will not think so much about effects on microbes."

—Porter of the *North American* is a worker and no mistake. Did anybody see him sit down anywhere in Chicago unless he had somebody in tow?

—Some people about a congress are distinguished for their retiring modesty; others are not.

—Forget not at your peril that the materia medica section of the Institute will present a symposium at Denver next year which will alone be worth the price of admission. Look it up now and contribute your ideas to the chairman or secretary. It is to be an idea-l bureau. See?

—The long-winded but weak-lunged orator was as usual *redivivus* at Chicago. The editorial of the *North American Journ. of Homeopathy* on "midnight oil" papers is very timely.

—We are informed that the stock-yards (free) excursion of the Chicago congress

did not come off. Strange that no one cared to see some hogs by getting up at eight o'clock in the morning, even when that æsthetic spectacle was to be free.

—Fisher has a marvelous well of fertility about him somewhere. That *Daily Medical Century* was an inspiration. It took, too. Wonder what he'll do next. Lookin' at you, friend. You are carrying the marshal's baton in your knapsack.

—“Fine comb honey for sale here,” contains an adjective too much.

—Chloroform seemed to have more friends in the Chicago congress than ether.

—There was one doctor at the Chicago congress who came provided with an opera glass, not to find the homeopathy or the modesty of some folks, but to be able to see the light waves when the manufacturing carpenter in the hall was sending the sound waves with his hammer.

—“Yes, you say you love me; but men are deceivers, and soon forget. What would you do if I should die?” “Bury you!”

—Denver doctors are going to make the Institute session a red letter occasion. We have been a Western man, and have also been in Denver, and we know that there will be no dissatisfaction among visitors.

—Because of our championship of Runnels' anti-mongrel-homeopathic-pharmacy resolution we have been cut off the exchange list of a sympathizing monthly journal. Does anyone suspect the name of that journal, and why we have been deprived of the usual half-dozen sample copies each month?

—The next annual class for instruction in official surgery will assemble in Chicago on the morning of September 4. It will have a four hours' daily session during the week. For particulars address Dr. E. H. Pratt, Room 56, Central Music Hall, Chicago.

Ob=don't=ology.

Don't make any side-show of the Semi-Centennial Celebration that shall o'er-shadow the Institute itself.

Don't make any engagement for elsewhere when the *Materia Medica* section of the Institute meets. That will be a banner section from present outlook.

Don't make merry at the expense of the foreigner who addresses you in his native tongue. Some day, of course, American will be the universal language.

Don't quote the mortality statistics of chloroform to prove it more dangerous than ether. Biggar says when chloroform kills it kills quickly; ether patients die days afterward, and death is ascribed to other causes.

Don't forget the addition of a class roll call for each lecture, in your Announcement, and make absenteeism dangerous. And, also, be sure to add, as a further inducement, that the Y. M. C. A. will be open to your students.

Don't advertise hospital facilities and bedside study, when the former is naught but watching and admiring *our* Professor “doing” a “brilliant” operation; and the latter is never given, unless the student offices with some Professor.

Don't forget to attend the memorial services for the dead on the Sabbath which occurs in the middle of the Institute sessions. It will be conducted in the church of Rev. Dr. Buchtel or some other equally imposing sacred edifice. We hope so.

Don't assume that *materia medica* lectures constitute Homeopathy. They are but half of the twin; it must have Therapeutics to complete the Totality. *materia medica* tells the student when bryonia is indicated, but it is Therapeutics shows him *how* to use it.

The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 15, 1893.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

EDITOR FOULON has recently shown, in his own inimitable way, in the *Clinical Reporter*, how one female homeopathic doctor in St. Louis, being in need of ready means to tide her over the financial stress, has managed to pull the public's—that is to say, has demonstrated how cleverly some people, especially female homeopathic people, can pull the wool over some other people's eyes.

* *

HE copies *in extenso*, barring one omission, an advertisement found in an afternoon daily of St. Louis, which the said ad. was couched in the usual handbill style, offering, apparently for nothing, Fifty Dollars to the first one who should correctly guess, before August 15, "what is it that man often sees, kings seldom see, and God has never seen?" But as this guessing contest is not solely for the purpose of advertising the president, but in some measure to gain money for her society, the Homeopathic Hospital Society of St. Louis, each party so adventuring upon this delectable pastime must send twenty-five cents to the female president, whose name is printed in large black type, with address, equally conspicuous, appended.

* *

WE take it, from the remonstrances entered by the St. Louis homeopathic profession, with one or two exceptions, that

this money-making scheme is wholly discountenanced by them, and that they feel, with Brer Foulon, that if the Homeopathic Hospital Society of St. Louis has reached these straits, then it had better fold its wings and depart. This much advertised president, who is a member of the American Institute and the Missouri Institute, owes an apology to the profession for permitting the use of her good name for such debasing purposes. We trust sincerely that Brer Foulon's remonstrance was effectual in removing the eye-sore from the public press, and that his strictures may serve to keep others from infringing thus flagrantly upon the proprieties of the profession.

* *

BUT, alas! we had but completed our philosophizing on the evils of advertising, and were fain to turn to topics of more congeniality, when the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, mailed to us in a handwriting we well know, of date August 15, is unfolded before us, and we behold a verification of the ancient chestnut that there never yet was a big nutmeg but there was a grater; that one woe doth tread upon another's heel; that St. Louis having led with a small homeopathic scandal, Chicago must needs have a larger one.

In this morning's paper we find a Rupture Cure of the No Cure, No Pay kind,

loudly displayed, with all the vulgar accessories of financial guarantee, promises of absolute cure, cheapness of cost, circulars free, etc., and set off with the picture of a lantern-jawed, sidewhiskered, parted-in-the-middle coiffure, and a before-taking, ministerial looking "mug." Following the name of the party and the Chicago address occur these words: "Also on World's Fair grounds in Homeopathic Headquarters, just west of the Woman's Building," whereat we have grown exceeding wroth.

* *

IS this that Homeopathic Building on the Fair Grounds, concerning which there was such flourish of trumpets and blare of brass (*not* wholly by the inanimate trumpets) during the first half day's session of that Stockyards'-Excursion-(free)-Congress last May and June? Is this that Homeopathic Building in which Dake and others so eloquently eulogized our departed brother and friend, George Alexander Hall? Is this that Homeopathic Building which was to show all the world that homeopathy is recognized in America, that it has an honorable place and walks with erect body and fearless step, because *sans peur et sans reproche*?

Out upon such contemptible meanness! such abhorrent spectacle of Thrift, thrift, Horatio! Better close the doors of the quack shop that hides under the Homeopathic flag, than to prostitute our cause before the Congress of all the people.

* *

WITH this and former samples of Chicago's Homeopathy, and some of her local physicians' regard for homeopathy or its highly honored representatives in Institute or Congress assembled, we are prepared to hear anything and everything, however derogatory to our profession and school, if it but promise to line the pockets of a few sordid scallawags who affect to

carry the remainder of the Chicago Homeopathic physicians in their hip pockets; that coterie of cormorants who, in Chicago as elsewhere, are moved by nothing so much as the chink of the one or the whole thirty pieces of silver.

Materia Medica Miscellany.

COUGH SYMPTOMS OF ARNICA, TARTAR EMETIC, BELLADONNA, AND HEPAR SULPH. —W. D. Stillman, M. D., Council Bluffs, in *Med. Investigator*.—Arnica has a tickling cough. The lungs are sore. The child dreads the cough and cries before the paroxysm. There is drowsiness and indifference. Hot head, with cool extremities.

Tartar emetic has short, quick cough. Crying before the paroxysm. There is irritability; becomes angry if looked at. There is wheezing and rattling of mucus, cyanotic skin, drowsiness, but not the indifference of arnica.

Belladonna has a cough excited by a tickling in the larynx. There is drowsiness and ill temper, with moisture on the head and face. Crying after coughing.

Hepar sulph. has a hoarse barking cough, rattling of mucus in the lungs when asleep; after coughing, crying,

In the last two remedies weeping and crying may precipitate a paroxysm, but this is far different from the soreness in the trachea and lungs, as found in arnica and tartar emetic, that causes the child to cry out on account of the pain as soon as the irritation, which is a forerunner of the cough, annoys the child. In prescribing for children in laryngeal and lung affections it is often necessary to differentiate between arnica and tartar emetic on the one hand and belladonna and hepar sulph. on the other.

NATRUM SULPH. is similar to natrum carb. and natrum mur. The diarrhea of

this drug is in the morning, not quite as early as sulphur; a great deal later than podophyllum. Has to get up early on this account, but it does not drive the patient out of bed like sulphur. Has one or two large soft stools (too copious), but no more through the day. It proved curative in the 30th potency in a woman who had been afflicted in this way for years and received no benefit from sulphur, aloes, and podophyllum. Lippe recommends it in chronic diarrhea and abdominal tuberculosis. In my judgment if judiciously given in the early stages of this last named disease it will eradicate the trouble.—*Dr. Wallace McGeorge.*

CHELIDONIUM KEYNOTES.—*Dr. Clifton in Homeopathic Monthly Review.*—In a previous paper I have alluded to one "characteristic" as a "keynote" for chelidonium, viz., "icy coldness of the occiput from the nape of the neck," and I compare it with the coldness in the head under calcarea carb. Supra-orbital neuralgia on the right side is another characteristic, and may be compared with carbolic acid, kalmia, and sepia. Someone has made the remark, but who has done so I have no note of, that it is especially useful for neuralgia of the right side of the head, gradually increasing in intensity, preceded by pain in the liver, and followed by bilious vomiting. Acting on this hint, I have in three cases of this nature prescribed chelidonium, and in two out of the three with very beneficial results. In gastric and hepatic disease there is much on record in regard to the value of this medicine, and the characteristics and keynotes are for the most part well set forth, but I would just say that in any case of gastralgia, where the pain is relieved during and immediately after a meal, especially when accompanied with hepatic symptoms, a large and flabby tongue, showing imprints of the teeth like the tongue

peculiar to hydrastis and mercurius. Here I have found this remedy more efficacious than any other, especially if attended with diarrhea in alternation with constipation of small stools. The dose of chelidonium from which I have seen the best results has been from 1 to 5 drops of the 1x dilution in gastric and hepatic diseases, and the third to the sixth dilution in diseases of the respiratory organs.

NEW TREATMENT (?) OF DIPHTHERIA AND CHOLERA.—*Medical Advance.*—The membrane is diphtheria; there is no doubt about that. The cough is pneumonia; of course it is. Pain is pleurisy, every time. This much admitted, what man with an ounce of brains can deny that the *discharges* are cholera—the real, old disease himself? This being the case, and as "digesting the membrane is the way to cure diphtheria," we suggest this method of dealing with cholera: Stretch a double distilled, copper-riveted rubber bag over the rectal orifice and be sure that it catches and holds every mother's son of a microbe that comes into it. Tie the bag securely, burn it in a tight furnace, and the cholera is cured!

KALI CARB. IN CATARRH.—*Dr. C. M. Foss, Dexter, Me., in The Medical Investigator.*—Catarrh, with tough mucus in the back part of the throat, difficult to hawk up; constant hemming; feels as if something must come up; the irritation is constant; cough from tickling in the throat and bronchia; hard to start any expectoration, with gagging; what does start often has to be swallowed again; can feel the tough mucus move up and down. Capillary bronchitis in children, with rattling over both lungs, more so in the right lung, with difficult expectoration. Pneumonia, with the right lung hepatized, relieved by lying on that side (bryonia), cough aggravated after midnight.

Night sweats, with bronchitis. Cough, with spasmodic and suffocative spells; after coughing a while it starts a little tightly adhering mucus from the bronchia. Sharp stitching pains in the right lung when coughing; cough aggravated after midnight, with scanty expectoration of bloody matter. Pain and tenderness over the liver, following a blow on that part, relieved by lying on that side (after arnica and bryonia had failed). The hands and arms "go to sleep" easily; are so numb that she cannot move them for a while.—*Maine Hom. Med. Soc.*

CAPSICUM ANNUUM IN BLACK EYE.—There is nothing to compare with a tincture or a strong effusion of capsicum annuum, mixed with an equal bulk of mucilage of gum arabic and with the addition of a few drops of glycerine. This should be painted over all the bruised surface with a camel's hair pencil, and allowed to dry on, a second or third coating being applied as soon as the first is dry. If done as soon as the injury is inflicted, the treatment will invariably prevent the blackening of the bruised tissue. The same remedy has no equal in rheumatic, sore, or stiff neck.—*Med. Times.*

GLYCERINE IN BILIARY COLIC.—Dr. Geyer (quoted in *Mass. Med. Journal*) cites Case I. Mrs. H.; widow; age fifty-three; of stout build. The patient has given birth to six children. Health good until menopause, which occurred at the age of forty-five. In January, 1891, the patient had severe attack of biliary colic; has suffered recurrences at intervals of six or seven weeks; morphine had to be used freely to relieve the pain. Was called in July, 1892, and found her suffering with severe pain in the epigastrium, radiating to right side; also in the back near the spinal column. Nausea and vomiting were present. I immediately

gave a tablespoonful of glycerine. The vomiting ceased and in ten minutes pain was considerably relieved. Repeated the dose in twenty minutes, and in one-half hour from first administration the patient was free from pain. When relief had been afforded, a severe rigor set in which lasted for some time. Ordered a teaspoonful of glycerine to be given every three hours. Next day patient was able to be around, and without suffering from the headache and nausea which followed the use of morphine. There was marked tenderness in the region of the gall-bladder, liver somewhat enlarged, and patient very much jaundiced. Stools of clay color. Ordered a laxative until bowels moved freely. In ten days the icterus was gone and the patient well as usual.

PRACTICAL PSYCHOLOGY IN ITS RELATION TO PATHOGENESY.

By ELDRIDGE C. PRICE, M. D., Baltimore, Md.

WE are impressed by the fact that in the growth and development of medicine, science, with ever-increasing insistence, demands that for the purpose of successfully relieving sickness, each case of disease be considered as an individual. This suggestion that the "personal equation" shall be taken into account by the physician was first made by Samuel Hahnemann. And to-day, by every educated practitioner, whatever be his creed, the necessity of individualizing, to a greater or less extent, is acknowledged. Of necessity, the believer in homeopathy must accept the individuality of the human being as he accepts the major and minor pathogenetic details which constitute the personality of the drug which he prescribes. Or to reverse it, he must recognize that each human organism is a distinct entity with special characteristics, before he can hope to gain

a clear understanding of the power of the given drug to modify mental and physical activity, when used primarily in the field of pathogenesis, and secondarily in therapeutics.

Another suggestion made by Hahnemann was, that the symptoms of the nervous system, especially those due to temperament, those which go to make up the individuality of the patient, should be given mature consideration before prescribing a drug. The older school of medicine has not yet consented to adopt this view ; the believer in homeopathy is yet alone in his acceptance of this profound truth, this truth which is on the border land of an approximately perfect system of therapeutics.

When Hahnemann made this last suggestion, he was more seriously handicapped by an imperfect pathogenesis of drugs than are we of the present day ; but even with the scant material he then possessed, he could see that the truth of such a postulate was a logical necessity, or there was no such thing as a law of similars. On this also depended the truth of the power of infinitesimally subdivided matter. The great formulator saw (even with his slender stock of knowledge of psychology), that if through the special senses material changes could be produced in the gross functions and even structure of the organism called man, by mere ideas or intangible impressions, then there was no mystery in the effect produced by infinitesimally subdivided matter when introduced into this organism.

We are here on the borders of an almost unexplored country ; but it is the field in which homeopathy has had some of its greatest triumphs and in which it must look for its fullest justification in the future. Up to the present time the homeopathic branch of the medical profession has but dabbled in the waters of the great ocean

of scientific homeopathy ; none has been able to venture boldly in, because none has known enough to swim.

To be able to practice homeopathy according to the ideal of Hahnemann, the ideal of the artist, in accordance with science, three things we now lack are necessary : first, a thorough knowledge of practical psychology ; second, a materia medica thoroughly proven upon healthy experimenters ; and third, thorough correlated knowledge of pathogenesis and practical psychology.

A materia medica thoroughly proven upon the healthy is not a thing of the past or of the present, but it is a possibility of the future. It is one of the ultimate necessities of homeopathy, but the need for it is not so great as the need for a knowledge of psychology practically applied to the pathogenetic material, not only of the future, but applied to the comparatively little reliable material already in our possession. For intelligent and profitable study of drug effects, familiarity with such knowledge is necessary. This the scientific physician needs, and until he becomes possessed of it medicine will continue to be what it is now, largely an empirical art. It is true that some scientific cures have been made in accord with the strictest requirements of prevision, but these cures are exceptional. The realization of the scientists' ideal should reverse this, and make failures the exception.

But, the practical man will say, this state of affairs is not possible. We have never claimed that it is possible ; we have only said that this reduction of the ideal to the real must be (as it is) the tendency of homeopathy if we expect to progress, if we desire to fulfill the most liberal possibilities of the law of similars. Whether it can be accomplished remains for the

future to decide. Of course a perfect system of medicine is ideal, but the best practical results are always attained through the inspiration of high ideals.

Let us examine into this relationship which we claim should exist between psychology and pathogenesis.

Originally psychology meant that which treated of the human soul. As thought-evolution progressed, the term was modified into science of the soul, that is, correct knowledge of all manifestations supposedly of the functions of the soul. More latterly, students in this field discovered that such a definition was ambiguous, besides involving the introduction of certain theological questions, and hence, as mind may be credited with a responsibility for all results which have been considered "functions of the soul," psychology now comes to mean "mental philosophy; the science of the mind." Therefore, a study of psychology involves not a study of mental conditions alone, but it includes an examination into the effect of mind upon matter, and also the causes which produce mental effects, the action of matter upon mind.

A knowledge of psychology is useful in many ways, but for a proper understanding of the meaning of supposable effects of drugs upon the healthy human system it is a necessity.

In this preparatory work upon which the foundation of the therapeutics of the future must be laid, anthropology is the starting point, the study of man considered from an ethnological standpoint. Here in racial features should be considered, with their differences of physical development, qualifications, adaptability to environment, together with mental characteristics, etc. Next should be considered the subject of ethnology or character in its various extremes, and in its various intermediate phases. The several mental conditions

known as emotions should be studied and carefully analyzed, examining into the relation of these emotions to what is commonly known as temperament. Temperament should then be investigated in its relation to the physical body, its growth, development, and appearance. Then, again, our steps should be retraced to the extent of analyzing the various mental attitudes which enter into the constitution of each accepted temperament. The question as to whether there is such a thing as temperament should also be examined.

Having carefully surveyed these various fields, the investigator should then proceed to examine into the effect of physical conditions, environment, perversions of local functions of organism, etc., upon the mind.

"Man's greatest study is man," does not apply alone to the body, but it applies equally to the study of that which constitutes the *ego*, the mental characteristics, the expressions which originate in character, which are founded upon character, which form a part of character, which *are* character. Man is not all mind, nor is he all body; he is a combination, more or less equally balanced, of the two.

Rarely do two witnesses give perfectly concordant testimony upon a subject with which they should be equally familiar. "Point of view" is largely responsible for the discrepancies, as no two individuals can occupy precisely the same mental or physical position together; but inexpert observation and carelessness of expression are also large factors of the discordant testimony. An examination into the reliability of human testimony, therefore, should also enter into this application of psychology to pathogenesis. Herein comes the critical study of the superstitions of mankind, beginning with the fetich, extending to amulets, talismans, and charms, the king's touch, and ending with mesmerism, which

has been reclaimed by science under the name of hypnotism. Objectivity and subjectivity should both be carefully considered.

Having thus systematically laid the foundation for scientific scrutiny of human testimony on the subject of drug action, we are then ready to begin the study of pathogenesis as experts, and not until then. I have more than once called attention to the fact that because of this lack of preliminary education in psychology our materia medica has become overcrowded with material that is absolutely valueless, and (deplorable fact!) until the necessity of this preliminary preparation is fully recognized, and has become a part of those who are apparently inexhaustible fountains of symptomatic details, the flood of inaccuracies will continue to inundate the profession.

It may be objected that much good, as already stated, has been done by the application of what the profession has interpreted as the homeopathic relationship between drug effects and disease. This may safely be admitted and yet the fact remain that such good results have been secured *in spite of* our collection of alleged pathogenetic details, not because of it. There is no stronger proof of the truth of the principle of similars, that it is a law, than the very fact that the profession has been able to apply homeopathy to the cure of the sick with so defective a symptomatology.

But to return from our diversion. After having learned something of the inter-relationships of mental and physical influences, of the effects of mind upon matter and of matter upon mind, in fine, how to weigh human testimony, we are prepared to apply the results of our investigation to the study of pathogenesis. From our study we will be possessed of some valuable facts. First,

should we make experiments with drugs upon the healthy, we will know enough to select persons in at least moderately good health, and we will also know enough not to select persons who are under either mental or physical strain, *e. g.*, medical students or overworked clerks; nor will we select habitual users of drugs, such as tobacco, alcohol in any form, tea, coffee, or spices, all of which substances, as we know, produce more or less deviation from the normal health of the user. In short, we will secure for our experimenters persons as nearly normal in health and as little addicted to harmful habits as possible. When we come to examine the sources of our symptomatology we will know enough to reject many details which students not trained to exact thought might accept, *e. g.*, catarrhal symptoms which have been recorded in cold, damp weather by provers subject to chronic catarrh; bowel symptoms recorded by those who are subject to frequent attacks of indigestion and diarrhea; or symptoms recorded by those taking two or more drugs at the same time; or symptoms recorded by those under treatment for diseased conditions; or symptoms noted by those under intense mental excitement; or temperamental symptoms which are congruent with the normal condition of the experimenter. And we will also know enough to reject *in toto*, or subject to the severest scrutiny, all recorded experiments which are not preceded by such a conscientious health record as a knowledge of psychology can alone give.

Herein, therefore, is the relation between practical psychology and pathogenesis, that without understanding mankind through psychic manifestations it is impossible to disentangle reliable details of drug effects from the so-called pathogenetic records extant, and it is equally impossible to make scientific tests of the

effects of drugs upon the healthy in the future. It therefore behooves all who intend making a study of drug effects to first investigate the field of practical psychology, and especially that department which relates to the fallibility of human testimony. In fact, every practitioner of homeopathy who is a *believer* in the *law* of similars, who can appreciate the relative scientific value of a *priori* homeopathy and a *posteriori* homeopathy, and who is convinced that the medicine of science has a greater *practical* value than the medicine of experience, every such thinker should turn his attention to a study of this subject.

In the past the success of homeopathy as a practical system of medicine depended upon the success of its practitioners in curing the sick. Enough practical believers in the law were found to satisfy the demands of the people, and with the people homeopathy to-day stands a recognized system of medicine. With the people it is safe; but this is not enough. Homeopathy must stand in the world of science as a recognized principle. We have met the demands of the past, and homeopathy stands in the present as great a success as this stupendous Columbian Exhibition; but we are on the verge of a future, a future with demands far more exacting than those of the past. Our claims have been submitted to the untutored mind of an inexpert public; now we come to have these claims analyzed by the tutored mind of the expert son of science, specialism. We must and will stand the test, the homeopathic relationship of drug effects to diseased conditions will be demonstrated a law, but the demonstration will not rest upon clinical observations (they are but corroborative evidence); it will depend upon the value of our pathogenetic material, and the purity and reliability of this material will in turn depend upon an un-

derstanding of practical psychology in its relation to experimental drug tests upon the healthy.

In conclusion, we are justified in submitting that as there is no method of finding undoubted effects of drugs, except by experiments upon the healthy, and as these effects can only be discovered after a careful study of the individuals upon whom the experiments are made, as to their normal mental and physical condition in all the varied manifestations of function, and as these details can only be understood after a study of psychology, therefore, it becomes obvious that the only way to correctly, understandingly, and profitably study drug action, is in the light of practical psychology. And further, as the demonstration of the truth of the law of similars depends upon a pure pathogenesis, so, recognizing homeopathy as a law of nature, we submit that to fully understand this law of nature, knowledge of a practical psychology is the student's necessity.

A FEW OF MY FAILURES.*

By A. K. P. HARVEY, M. D., Lewiston.

BELIEVING that the full consideration of our failures is quite as instructive as of our successes, I beg leave to present the following cases, and I ask a full and free discussion at your hands, in the hope that we may profit quite as much by the consideration of the merits and demerits of the treatment of these cases as though I reported to you brilliant successes in the room of deplorable failures.

CASE I. The first case to which I will call your attention is that of Mrs. B., aged twenty-six, married, has one child eight years of age. At the age of fifteen the patient had a severe attack of ovaritis which confined her to the bed for three

* Maine Homeopathic Society.

months. Habitual dysmenorrhea succeeded this attack. Patient was married at the age of eighteen, and two years later an attack of what was apparently peri-ovariitis confined the patient to the bed for one year, from which she sufficiently recovered to perform her usual household duties. In October, 1890, another attack of the same nature again confined her to her room, and two months later she was obliged to take to her bed, from which she never rose. I first saw the case in January, 1892. I found my patient much prostrated from severe and long-continued suffering; the stomach was deranged to such a degree that nourishment of the simplest kind was taken only to be immediately rejected. The temperature 103° , pulse 130, weak, and the patient suffering continuous excruciating pain in the left ovarian region. Digital examination revealed the ovary in its normal situation, somewhat enlarged and bound down by very thick and firm adhesions, the result of plastic effusion from inflammation. Operative measures were recommended as soon as the patient could be restored to a favorable condition for ovariectomy.

The operation was performed February 20, the patient's condition being extremely bad, having a pulse of 120 and a temperature of 101.5° . Upon opening the abdomen, the correctness of our diagnosis was confirmed. The ovary was found inclosed in very thick, firm, and closely adhesive masses, and only after the most careful manipulation for an hour and a quarter was I enabled to liberate the imprisoned ovary and its peri-adhesions sufficiently to permit the application of the ligature and the removal of the mass. The patient rallied well from the operation, and twenty-four hours after experienced no pain and was resting well. There was no rise of temperature until the third day,

when it rose half a degree, the patient taking liquid food and being perfectly free from pain. The sutures were removed on the eighth day, leaving a small sinus, which had formed around the lower suture. This closed a few days later. On the tenth day the patient was taking solid food in small quantities; the appetite was better than it had been for a year; she was sleeping well; temperature 100° , and everything pointed to a happy success. The patient gradually increased in weight and strength for two weeks. At this time a severe pain was experienced in left inguinal region, lasting for three days; the temperature rose to 102° . This was overcome three days later, only to be replaced by the most severe and persistent diarrhea I have ever observed. The diarrhea slackened in five days, after which the patient was taken with vomiting, and for a whole week nothing but cracked ice could be even tolerated in the mouth without producing a severe fit of vomiting. The temperature rose to 103° . There was no distention of the abdomen, and no tenderness. The patient gradually sank and died eight weeks after the operation—from what? The wound had healed with practically no pus, no rise of temperature, no discomfort, but, on the contrary, the restoration of all the functions during the healing process. This, ladies and gentlemen, is another case of a “brilliantly successful operation” in which the patient died. What killed my patient?

CASE II. The next case is that of Mrs. C., the patient of another physician, on whom I was called to perform trachelorrhaphy. The cervix was found boggy, denuded, and spongy; the uterus five inches in depth, with a profuse mucopurulent discharge from the endometrium. Before proceeding with the operation we decided upon divulsion and curetting

to cure the existing endometritis. I applied Goodell's divulsor, and when pressure was made upon the handles I was horrified to feel a sudden giving way of the cervix, accompanied with the sickening sound of tearing tissues. Immediately placing my finger well within the cervix, I felt a deep rent extending from just below the internal os halfway up the corpus uteri.

To say that I was startled but faintly expresses it. However, I at once placed a longitudinal suture in such a way as to bring the opposite edges of the rent into apposition, and then proceeded with the operation upon the cervix. The rent apparently healed, but the operation upon the cervix proved a failure. The patient, however, is alive and somewhat improved, for which we are correspondingly grateful.

I have dilated the cervix preparatory to operating with the curette and always before without accident. In the case given but little force was used in the dilatation. The cervical tissues were not good; they were spongy, lifeless. You may be sure I shall be careful to select my tissues another time before attempting dilatation.

CASE III. Mrs. W., aged twenty years. Of scrofulous habit, a primipara. She suffered intensely during gestation from ovarian pain, due to old adhesions, the result of former peri-ovaritis. The patient was confined in August, 1891, the labor being a tedious one, resulting in deep lacerations of both perineum and cervix. Her recovery was slow and imperfect. Four months after delivery the lacerations were repaired.

In consideration of the depleted and scrofulous condition of the patient unusual care was exercised in the operation, catgut sutures being used in the cervix, and silk in the perineum.

There was no rise of temperature till the sixth day, when the thermometer showed two degrees, which subsided in twenty-four hours. On the tenth day the perineal sutures were removed, their removal being followed by immediate separation of the edges of the wound, not the slightest attempt at healing having been made. The same condition obtained at the cervix, the wound gaping widely and the tissues being spongy and lifeless. The lesson taught by this case is to be extremely careful in recommending operative measures in profoundly scrofulous cases, and exceptionally guarded in the prognosis should an operation be insisted upon by the patient.

EUROPHEN IN SKIN TRANSPLANTATION.

DR. TRENKA, a military surgeon, calls attention to the fact that the excellent results of Thiersch's method of skin transplantation are frequently much impaired by the circumstance that in consequence of the dressing employed the skin grafts become detached from the wound surface or are floated away by the secretions. He has therefore sought to improve the dressings commonly employed, such as silk protective, gold-beater's skin, gutta percha, but always without success, for even during the most careful removal of the dressing in the most quiet patients some of the transplanted pieces were detached or displaced. He observed, however, that in protracted operations of this kind on large wound surfaces the pieces first transplanted adhered very firmly, if they, as well as the wound, had been dried by the air and become covered by a fine coagulation pellicula. For this reason he allowed the wound to dry exposed and uncovered for one to three hours after the operation, or blew air on it with a rubber bulb or fan, the operation room being rendered as thoroughly

aseptic as possible. It was found now that the grafts adhered firmly, even when there was profuse secretion from the wound surface, and later areas of healthy and vigorous epithelium, raised above the surface of the wound, developed, which rapidly extended. It was also noted that a desquamation of the most superficial layer and most external margin took place after firm union of even the most thinly cut grafts. If the transplanted pieces of skin were well dried they assumed a glassy, diaphanous appearance.

With the object of diminishing the wound secretion as much as possible and of preventing the detachment and maceration of the grafts, the author resorted to dry dressing with euophen, which in his hands had proved extremely serviceable as an application to dry up secretions and stimulate the formation of epithelium. The resinous, extremely fine and light euophen powder combines intimately with that portion of the wound surface which is covered with the grafts, forming a firm wall and protective covering over the transplanted tissue, which is not affected chemically or disturbed in its vital functions. The euophen is dusted on with a brush, or better still, is insufflated with a glass tube or drainage tube, until it forms a thin layer through which the transplanted skin particles are visible, and over it is applied a very fine gutta percha tissue, thinly covered with white vaseline. The gutta percha, which is cut about an inch broader than the wound surface, is fixed firmly to the skin with chloroform after a few wicks have been inserted beneath it for the purpose of drainage. Over this is placed a layer of thin wood wool, then a layer of cotton and an organitin bandage. The dressings are not allowed to remain on long,—at the most two days,—and the above procedure is followed

with each change of dressings. The author observed that under the silk and gutta percha dressing, the callous stratified epithelial ring at the wound margin, which always formed under dressings of gauze or ointments, never occurred; on the contrary, the epithelium remained soft and rapidly extended from this place.

The procedure here described of combining exsiccation of the wound with the euophen dressing has proved extremely useful in numerous cases of transplantation, and can be readily carried out on all portions of the body. It considerably lightens the otherwise laborious after-treatment.

SURGICAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

IT is considered no breach of professional etiquette for something like the following to appear :

“Dr. Chirurgon of Wayback, Ariz., assisted by Drs. Brown and Smith of Podunk, and Jones of Hustlerville, recently removed a section of the skull of a child half an inch wide and six inches long, extending backward from the hair in front, for the relief of retarded brain-development due to premature closure of the fontanelles,” etc., etc.

Why should it be such a marvelous feat for a corps of surgeons to save *one* life, when the air is vocal with the pæans sung for life restored every day, every hour of the day, by the plain non-surgical measures of the plain, everyday doctors? Is it not of as great merit to save a cherished member of a family from going to his death via diphtheria, or typhoid fever, or whooping cough, as it is to patch up his skull, or take out her “in’nards”? Life is life, however saved; and it requires as much, nay more, skill to save a function than to destroy it.

Book Reviews.

A MANUAL OF PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. Prepared especially for Students. By A. A. STEVENS, A. M., M. D., Instructor of Physical Diagnosis in the University of Pennsylvania, and Demonstrator of Pathology in the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1893.

The very latest advances made in this school of practice are given in this book in a pleasantly frank and instructive form; not too burdensome to the student, nor yet so shorn of technicalities as to render them insipid to the practitioner. It is not an over-large book, being cast after the pattern of school books, is well bound, and is illustrated wherever the topic admitted of it. It is conveniently divided into diseases of the various systems, and each system treated according to the disorders pertaining to that system. In the present absence of any thorough text-book on this subject in our own school, this book, with the treatment erased, would not be a bad book to put into the hands of a homeopathic student. It is sold at \$2.50.

LESSONS IN PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS. By ALFRED L. LOOMIS, M. D., L. L. D., Professor of the Practice of Medicine and Pathology in the University of the City of New York. Tenth edition, revised and enlarged. Octavo. Illustrations, some in color. 240 pages, extra muslin, price \$3.00. New York: William Wood & Co.

We agree with the publishers in their introductory circular that "if anything more than the author's name were needed to attest the great value of this work to students and practitioners, the fact that it has reached a tenth edition would be convincing." This new edition differs slightly from previous editions in that it has been again thoroughly revised and added to, as will be evident from a few moment's

reading in the body of the book, or a hurried examination of its pages. This is especially apparent in Lesson XVIII., Clinical Microscopy, which, as every student well knows, is a subject that is changing with every hour of the day, under the continued investigations of the German savants. So also this up-to-date-ness is evidenced by the new instruments which are pictured in the work, and as well the operations recommended to be done. One charm of this book consists in its colloquial style of diction; it is very familiar in its speeches, takes you kindly by the hand, and endeavors to show you how this and that and the other may be seen or heard or felt or otherwise known. It is not a cumbersome volume, nor borne down with the learning of all the ages; but what it gives it gives thoroughly.

DISEASES OF THE RECTUM AND ANUS, THEIR PATHOLOGY, DIAGNOSIS, AND TREATMENT. By CHAS. B. KELSEY, A. M., M. D. New York: William Wood & Co. \$4.00.

This book lying before us, and which is a fourth edition revised and enlarged, treats of a subject which has awakened much interest within a decade of time. Twenty years ago, nay, even ten years ago, diseases of the rectum consisted of "piles," fistulæ, fissuræ, and a few other surgical troubles. But to-day we are overwhelmed with the many diseases which have their origin in this gateway, and unless this back door of the human economy is kept clean and healthy we know that other more malignant diseases will fasten upon the "nobler" organs and cause destruction of life itself. May we not, in reviewing a book from an old-school author and teacher, refer incidentally to our own great rectal specialist, Pratt, the father of orificial surgery, of Chicago, who, we believe, gave the impetus to the present study of diseases having

their origin in this part of the anatomy. Dr. Kelsey is very conscientious in his credits, wherever credits are due, but we look in vain for any reference to Pratt or his philosophy. Pratt doesn't profess to make a homeopathic practice of his orificial surgery, and his system of practice might with perfect propriety have been included in this present work without doing violence to any code of ethics. Indeed we fear that the omission of this philosophy mars an otherwise excellent book. Dr. Kelsey's book is *per se* a fine volume, handsomely gotten up as to type and binding and general arrangement; and we have no criticism save of commendation for what the author has given us; our only deprecation is that he omitted all reference to what every progressive physician, even the non-specialist, to-day must take cognizance of—the orificial philosophy. The illustrations of this volume are very handsome, both the half-tone process and the chromo-lithographs. The operations cited are well put out and can be readily followed. With the treatment we are not of course concerned; though we know that that is up to date in the dominant school.

A SYSTEM OF GENITO-URINARY DISEASES: SYPHILOLOGY AND DERMATOLOGY. By various authors. Edited by PRINCE A. MORROW, A. M., M. D., Clinical Professor of Genito-urinary Diseases, formerly Lecturer on Dermatology in the University of the City of New York; Surgeon to Charity Hospital. In three volumes. Vol. I., Genito-Urinary Diseases. New York: 1893, D. Appleton & Co.

The name of the editor is of itself a sufficient guarantee that these volumes will be of an eminent kind, bringing down the latest additions to this ever-interesting subject to the latest moment. Dr. Morrow's previous contributions to the profession are of such exalted merit that it is an easy matter to assume, without reading

each page of this present volume of over one thousand pages, that nothing appears therein of an inferior or doubtful character. The plan of this work is upon the schema of "Arndt's System of Medicine": that is, each branch or department is in the form of a paper by some eminent specialist, or more than one, until all there is to be found in the especial disease or disorder under discussion has been exhausted. It is easily appreciated, therefore, that these conglomerate or composite papers make up a whole of great worth to the practitioner as well as the specialist. The chromo-lithographs are lifelike and graphic, as are also the many half-tone process cuts and others. The paper on the "Employment of the Cystoscope," is interesting as well as instructive. This work will be valuable to every doctor even now; since each paper (department) is complete in itself, it is not necessary to await the publication of the other two books before purchasing. The book is a little larger than Gray's Anatomy, but well printed and bound.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS; with Especial Reference to the Clinical Application of Drugs. By JOHN V. SHOEMAKER, A. M., M. D. Volume I., Devoted to pharmacy, general pharmacology, and therapeutics, and remedial agents not properly classed with drugs. Volume II. An independent volume upon drugs. Volume I., in cloth, \$2.50 net; sheep, \$3.25 net. Volume II., in cloth, \$3.50 net; sheep, \$4.50 net. Philadelphia: The F. A. Davis Co., publishers.

These two volumes present the subject of materia medica and therapeutics from the old-school standpoint. Dr. Shoemaker is a very fair author, and does not go out of his way, either directly or by innuendo, to belittle the therapeutics of any rival school. We have long since learned this

little lesson, that a thoroughly well posted materia medica man in homeopathy cannot afford to pin his knowledge entirely to the symptoms evoked by the most perfect proving; in other words that that homeopath is the best homeopath who knows all there is to be known about a drug. Shoemaker and others of the rational school go very much more deeply into the study of a drug than the homeopaths, and it is wise and prudent to read homeopathic materia medica with an old-school book close at hand. A thorough understanding of the physiological and toxicological action of a drug is a great help in recalling the symptomatology of the homeopathic school. These volumes are in handsome binding and the press-work is equally good. The fact that a second edition is required is good ground for believing that our own estimate of Shoemaker's books is not overstated. Do not substitute Shoemaker or any other rational school text-book for the homeopathic text-books; but read your homeopathy with every aid that can be marshaled to the front. We are fond of Shoemaker's books.

Globules.

—"The congratulations of the *Medical Century* are extended Dr. J. C. Nottingham, Bay City, Mich., upon his marriage to Mrs. Julia F. Wright, which event was celebrated on June 14."

Now, if this eminent practitioner could be made Professor of Theory and Practice in the University of Michigan, when Obetz is removed as Dean, what a fitting reward for faithful services performed!

—"The *Homeopathic News* speaks of the *Homeopathic Recorder* as "that veterinary journal"! Next!

—THE OBETZ CASE.—The action of the Senate of Seniors is accepted by the *Medical Century* as satisfactory. It was so

to us. It is to Obetz. And is to the Regents. Now let the matter rest, all you who have no axes to grind; who are not lusting for Obetz's place, or for any one of the other well paid professorships. These are hard times, it is true, and one of those "fat" chairs would be a perfect Godsend even to some of us who do not reside in Detroit, or Chicago, or Bay City, and who have not worked to get Obetz out; but the man's had his trial and been acquitted; that settles it, and no man in this land can be twice put in jeopardy of his life.

—Several of the Cleveland Medical College students pushed chairs at the World's Fair, enjoyed themselves hugely, and laid by a few shekels.

—Professor E. H. Pratt visited Cleveland recently and gave exhibitions of his operations at the Huron Street Hospital.

—Announcement of OLD HAHNEMANN of Philadelphia at hand. A very handsome bit of printing, with beautiful half-tone process pictures. What a tale these pictures tell. It is no longer possible to make a two-story building in a block appear taller than the neighboring four-story structures. We mark with pleasure the absence of grandiloquent speeches and impossible promises. It is not a biographical sketch of each professor and teacher, as so many of the Announcements are, but simply a plain, honest, straightforward statement of what the *Hahnemann* has in the way of educational facilities. And it also omits the usual "boiler-plate" concerning the concessions made by the Y. M. C. A. OLD *Hahnemann* is a very thorough medical college, and its graduates find no trouble in locating in Examining Board States.

—The American Institute members from the Eastern and Middle States can reach Denver via Chicago most expeditiously and with greater comfort and convenience via the *Nickel Plate Railway* and its eastern connections. It is a clean road, laid

through a picturesque country, handsomely equipped and with first class service.

—The Hahnemann letter, for sale in New York, was sold for twenty dollars, and purchased by "McClelland." And further deponent sayeth not.

—The Irving Homeopathic Institute of New York City is flooding the West with No Cure, No Pay literature of the spermatorrhea and sexual abuse kind. Didn't know such an institution could get a foothold under the rigid and restrictive medical legislation of the Empire State. But yet it has.

—The *Medical Arena* is combing somebody's hair with no gentle hand, under the guise of a pseudo-autobiography. Doubtlessly it is clearly apparent to the Kansas Cityites who are being bamboozled; but it is lost upon the far distant readers. If it is not a burlesque or satire of some living character, it has the merit of being fiction of a high order.

—"Well, you see Dock, her milk was no good; so they got a cow that come in about the time she did, and we been feeding her ever since." This was the lucid statement which assailed our ears a few days ago. It seems to be a bad case of pronoun.

—According to the census of 1890, Missouri has 2,679,184 inhabitants, but the ratio of homeopathic physicians is small. We have but 267 physicians in the 126 towns containing each over 1000 inhabitants, of these 267, 101 are in St. Louis and 35 in Kansas City, thus leaving only 132 physicians for the remainder of the State. —*Dr. Jas. A. Campbell, St. Louis.*

—Dr. D. S. Kehr, formerly of Sterling, Ill., has located at Denver, Col.

—Jane Cakebread has made her 261st appearance before a London magistrate for her single offense, intoxication and bad language.

—Headache in childhood is rapidly relieved by *Colerina* in doses of ten minims four times a day.

—A short time before Dr. Charcot died, he said in a lecture that semi-scientists had for more than fifty years ridiculed the idea that the full of the moon was a dangerous time for mad people. Better informed men are coming back to that old-time notion, said Dr. Charcot, as the result of increased learning on the subject of earth tides, similar to the oscillation of sea tides.

—If you are nervous over the approach of cholera, get a copy of *Safety in Cholera Times*. It will brace you up. Fifty cents; by mail, fifty-four cents. At any homeopathic pharmacy.—*Hom. Envoy.*

But, dearly beloved, that isn't what is making the majority of us nervous just now. It's the "busting" of banks, the failure of collections, and the fear of the Democratic Congress that causes us to walk the floor o' nights. Have you anything for fifty-four cents in your shop that will help out in these "times which try men's souls"?

—A PECULIAR FORM OF PERSECUTION.—Professor James T. Kent, M. D., of Philadelphia, through his good wife, has been put on a bed of thorns by some anonymous scoundrel who is writing letters signed "Mrs. Kent," and sending them to lawyers and doctors, messengers, porters, and other people. Wanamakers were notified to be on the look-out for this lady, denouncing her as a shop-lifter. The letters, presumably written by Mrs. Kent, have reference to divorce, unhappiness, etc. As the doctor says, the meanest part of the wholly scoundrelly business is that there is not an iota of truth in it. The doctor and his wife have our sincere condolence in this affliction. An open enemy, a fair fight, and no favors.

—Dr. Wilson A. Smith, editor of the *Medical Current*, has accepted a chair in Hahnemann College of Chicago.

—READING BY TITLE.—Some distinction ought to be made in the reading of papers in our State Medical Societies. A paper of value, importuned from some national celebrity, who is not expected to attend a distant meeting, in order to save his paper from being read by title, ought not to be placed on a par with the paper of a member of the society who is absent. The reading by title is considerable of a blunder anyway, and seems to be a rule that applies mainly to medical societies. Better have fewer papers, but have them read, whether or not the author is present. To first read them six or twelve months after writing, is but scant courtesy to the writer.

—Average weight of a girl baby at birth is six pounds ; of a boy, seven.

—In controlling sex, a mother, writing to *Chic. Med. Times*, says her two sons were conceived when the menses should have appeared ; and the daughter fourteen days after cessation of menses. If this "mother" were an unalterable type of her sex, then there could be no "safe" period. Yet what intelligent physician would dare so affirm ?

—Among idiosyncrasies, the *Med. Times* reports a man who exhibited toxic symptoms if he ate anything containing even so much as a pinch of wheat flour.

—"Keep your seat, thank you," said the lady passenger, as an old man, who had been holding a little boy in his lap, arose —"keep your seat and hold your boy." "Oh, that's different," replied the old man, who was slightly deaf ; "I had to stand up five days once myself with a boil."

—FOR SALE. — Complete Vaporizing Apparatus (Codmans & Shurtleff's), air pump, receiver, vaporizer, etc., also Geyser Vaporizer, new, a bargain. Also Surgical Case, Battery, Stethoscope, Thermometer, etc. No reasonable offer refused. Dr. F., care A. L. Chatterton & Co.

Oh=don't=ology.

DON'T make the Institute speakers compete with carpenters, steam whistles, and locomotive bells.

DON'T let us have any stockyards excursion (free) at Denver; in fact give us something more æsthetic to contemplate as a means of recreation and relaxation than the sight of hogs.

DON'T ask the Institute Secretaries and Treasurers to follow the Institute a thousand miles from home at their own individual expense. The actual work they do is not paid for by their present salaries.

DON'T all speak at once—but which one of our homeopathic colleges will *dare* to teach the potency question this next term?

DON'T waste precious time and yet more precious money studying up bacilli-ography. "Animal Extracts" is the newest fad, ye would be scientific craftsmen, cerebrine, herniene, typhoidine, spermatine, *et ii omnes ignes fatui*.

DON'T overdo the recommendations when presenting diplomas to graduates. A medical graduate who needs to be publicly admonished not to drink, or swear, or wipe his nose on his sleeve, and to be a good Christian, ought not to be graduated.

DON'T trust the College Announcements as to hospital facilities, dispensary practice, and homeopathic teaching for students. Ask someone who is posted, and get the facts.

DON'T say "high-colored" when referring to urinary or other discharges. "High" is not a color.

DON'T turn down the *potency* question any longer. It's a live issue and must be met. Tell your student or your class what potency to use, and *WHY*.

The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 1, 1893.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

MR. ERNEST HART of London, England, seems to be all gory with the glory he won at the Pan-American Medical Congress recently convened at Washington. It is not a pleasant reflection on our English visitor, but truthful, notwithstanding, that he accepted the hospitality of a people, among whom Homeopathy has a most pronounced domination, not yet as to numbers perhaps, but certainly in influence and patronage, and then bewrayed his host and befouled his welcome. In view of the published and generally understood fact that this Congress was to be instrumental in knitting more closely in bonds of amity as well as of science the nations invited to participate, it was a breach of decorum of the first magnitude for this one Englishman to assume that "allopathy" and "Pan-American" were synonyms; that when medicine is alluded to in national or international conference it must needs be restricted to the heterogenous, hit-or-miss, go-as-you-please kind called "regular," dished up by Mr. Ernest Hart of London, England.

He was doubtlessly right in assuming that No Homeopath Need Apply—such, indeed, proved to be the melancholy fact; but he was wrong, absolutely and unequivocally wrong, in assuming that it was his privilege or his duty to publicly insult

a large and honorable contingent of the MEDICAL profession of America.

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MR. ERNEST HART of London, England, seems already to have forgotten the thorough trouncing he got—he and his misfit school of physic—a few years ago in the Grimthorpe-Millican case, when after a bitter battle in the (London) *Times*, ranging through the better part of two months, that journal, in summing up the evidence, among other pertinent things, said:

"If one M. D., duly licensed by an orthodox (allopathic) faculty, can be such a fool and as nearly a criminal lunatic as his brethren make him out, poor laymen cannot but feel that there may be other wolves in sheep's clothing passed by the same authorities, and all the more to be dreaded because they carry no distinctive badge. When doctors, whom laymen have known all their lives, are denounced as knaves and who, in all the ordinary relations of life, behave with quite average common-sense and integrity, it becomes rather difficult to repose implicit confidence in some practitioner whom we only know by name, merely because he professes utter disbelief in the efficacy of decillionths. When our orthodox friends descend in

their wrath to the practices of the tenth-rate politician, and pick up any bit of malicious gossip at second or third hand—the clatter of a discarded servant, or the loose statements of an anonymous but necessarily interested druggist—it is hard for the ordinary layman, who does not readily rise to their temperature, to feel very deeply convinced of the sobriety and trustworthiness of their judgment. . . . Orthodox (allopathic) writers went on through column after column blazing away at what is non-essential, accidental, and extrinsic, while the essential points upon which the whole argument turns were left untouched."

And yet

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MR. ERNEST HART of London, England, appears before the Pan-American Congress and says :

"Quacks and homeopaths must both be excluded. It was not a question of having a degree, but of seeking advertisement of any kind. Fame should come by hard work, and not by social notoriety. To possess a secret remedy was a source of public danger, as thereby knowledge for good might be withheld from the public utility. The physician, so acting, was a traitor to the confidence of his profession. He must be debarred by the code. Likewise to adhere to a doctrine was to belittle science, and science was the life of medicine. For that reason homeopathy had no place in the profession. To consult with homeopaths was irrational, not respectable."

It is somewhat ameliorative of our pride and patriotism to learn, from a subsequent dispatch, that even the horny-handed and sweaty-browed allopaths of the Pan-Am.,

when the furore of the applause had subsided, and they realized what an egregious ass Mr. Ernest Hart of London, England, had made of himself and the Congress, promptly repudiated the sentiment last above quoted, and most effectually corked up the further oozing of eloquence from this English Kikero.

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WE do not hold guilty the better and wiser heads of the Pan-Am. for this demagogical utterance. One is always in more danger from fool friends than from avowed enemies. It is the trick of the small-beer orator, of the tenth-rate politician, to appeal to the emotional side of his hearers, rarely without effect, and as a necessary sequence the rabble thus appealed to will applaud most vociferously. But in the quiet watches of the night, when the momentary enthusiasm which piloted the anarchical resolution through a *viva voce* vote, has waned, and the cold light of reason glints along its jagged edges, then the graver and more politic heads seek to undo the work of the walking-delegate. The mischief, however, is not always undone. A lie once put in circulation is rarely overtaken by the denial. A "smart" speaker, one who talks from the sides and back of his head and not from the frontal eminences, with good bellows attachment, will move the average audience to do the most unseemly and even illegal acts.

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IN marked and pleasing contrast with this Pan-Am. Congress, "if we do say it as hadn't ought to," was the meeting also held in Washington of the American Institute of Homeopathy in 1892.

Here were gathered a thousand and more physicians of both sexes, engaged in the mitigation of pain and the amelioration of human suffering, employing in addition

to the traditional weapons of MEDICINE, those known only to Homeopathy. They were an intelligent body of men and women, cleanly, well-clad, sober, and law-abiding. They met in daily conclave and transacted their business with celerity and in absolute harmony. They had no fire-alarm demagogue to explode a mine for personal exaltation and advertisement, and the discomfiture of any other branch of the medical service. They were welcomed by the constituted authorities of the city, and accorded a reception by the President of the United States. They concluded their labors in perfect amity, not, however, until they had determined in some measure to reward their entertainers by erecting within the metes and bounds of the National Capital a bronze monument in likeness of the Founder of Homeopathy—a memorial which should do credit to our school, and alike honor and beautify the beautiful city of Washington. But the Pan-Am,—what has it done?

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MR. ERNEST HART of London, England, we are truly glad to say does *not* represent the English medical man—meaning by that, a medical gentleman. The members of the American Institute who assembled at Atlantic City in 1891, and at Chicago during the past summer, who met Hughes, Molson, Hawkes, and the many others from England, very easily remember them as finished orators, tolerant in belief and kindly of speech, laudatory of the “old” country, truly, but never unmindful of the merits of the “new.” We welcomed them with open arms and sent them home laden with our good will and friendship. Mr. Ernest Hart of London, England, on the contrary, misrepresented the “old” country, made a burlesque of his mission, and an ass of himself; and the next Pan-

Am. Congress will institute timely precautions to prevent Mr. Ernest Hart of London, England, from ever again appearing in its forum, and prostituting the penates and lares of his host. And the end (of Homeopathy) is not yet.

Materia Medica Miscellany.

MELILOTUS ALBA.—Dr. G. W. Bowen in a paper before the Indiana Institute of Homeopathy, treating of “Palliation,” places this remedy at the head as a hypnotic, narcotic, etc. He, however, includes in its action the added function not always possessed by the popular hypnotics, of being also a cure. He is unable to determine whether it acts primarily upon the nervous system or the circulation, but is convinced from experiment that it will remove local hyperæmia and allay nervous irritability. He calls it the equilibrium-restoring drug. It has cured for him all forms of spasms, eclampsia, epilepsy, teething spasms, worm spasms, in less than a moment's time, and a return always prevented except in epilepsy. It will stop epistaxis, as well as pulmonary hemorrhage. Excellent also in apparently hopeless cases of headache; and not to be forgotten in insanity. Dr. Bowen makes use of the pellets medicated with the first cent.

INTUSSUSCEPTION CURED HOMEOPATHICALLY.—Dr. D. M. Bonham, Edna Mills, Ind., presented an able paper before the Indiana Institute of Homeopathy treating of a case of intussusception which had been in the care of a “regular” physician for three days. Mrs. F., aet. forty-one, light hair, blue eyes, plethoric habit, pulse 120 and weak; temp. 102°; tongue coated on base with a white coat and mouth emitting a vile odor, doubtless from the stercoraceous vomiting; singultus; constant desire

to micturate; at same time pain starting in ileo-cæcal region causing great desire to evacuate the bowel, but effectless except as to blood and mucus; a hard swelling in the ileo-cæcal region. Symptoms were like those of hernia, except they were periodical. Dr. Bonham detailed at some length the treatment of the allopath. For homeopathic treatment he then prescribed colocynthus 6x until pain was somewhat mitigated; then followed with opii 6x; after four days added plumbum 6x. At the time of reporting the case the lady was taking natrum mur., 6x, and is convalescing nicely. As a postscript the doctor asks whether the slough, which looked like scrapings of the intestines, and passed away during his treatment—whether it ceased to pass because it had re-adhered and healed?

NITRO-GLYCERINE (Glonoine) was given in alcoholic solution of one per cent. strength for an intractable case of sciatica, beginning with one-minim doses three times daily. Complete recovery. Thus sayeth an old-school journal! Carry the news to Gould, Browning, Hart, *et al.* Homeopathy is dying out!

NITRATE OF STRYCHNINE IN ALCOHOLISM.—The *N. Y. Med. Jour.* (June 3) details how an alcoholic was temporarily cured by the hypodermic injections of $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. of this drug. Immediate loss of craving, with a gradual restoration of physical and mental health ensued. However, permanent cure did not result. Eli Lilly & Co. prepare a very portable form of this nitrate, and if repeated usings of the drug will produce inhibition of the alcoholic appetite as long as eleven months at a time, as alleged, surely that is sufficient cause of itself to make trial of the remedy.

STRYCHNINE FOR SNAKE BITES.—Five consecutive cases of bites by poisonous

snakes, in which prompt recovery followed the administration of strychnine in full doses, repeated hourly until the patient was out of danger—usually after three doses—are reported by its author in the *Indian Medical Record*.

PETROLEUM IN DIPHTHERIA.—An epidemic of diphtheria, affecting seventy persons, prevailing in 1891-1892 is reported by Flahaut in the *Normandie Médicale*. Of these, thirty cases were treated as ordinarily, with nine deaths; the remaining forty had local applications of petroleum to the membrane, with no death. At intervals of one or two hours, petroleum is painted over the false membrane, which quickly dissolves, precautions being taken to prevent the fluid from falling into the trachea. Fifteen days after this treatment was applied to all the cases of diphtheria the epidemic disappeared.

RHUS VENENATA IN ERYTHEMA NODOSUM.—The *Hom. World* for September 1, 1893, presents a number of cases of skin diseases cured by Dr. Oscar Hansen of Copenhagen; among these we find the following:

Mrs. W., forty-two years old, Copenhagen, has, at the commencement of the treatment, the 13th of December, 1892, for eighteen years—almost during nine months in every year—suffered from the present skin disease. It is only during summer that she does not suffer from erythema nodosum, the nodules being of the size of hazel nuts, dark blue, with acute stinging pain in the limbs. The nodules appear on the arms as well as on the legs, and are solid, hard, and a little sore when pressed. General condition good. When the patient lies down, she is obliged to shift to rest her arms and legs on account of the stinging pain, but she feels relief by continued motion, while the pain



T. C. ROYAL, M. D.,
BALLSTON SPA, N. Y.

increases if she gets up and walks about. Menses normal. *Rhus venenata* was given 3 dec. dil., 5 drops three times daily. In the course of eight days the pain had ceased, she having no more occasion for continual shifting the limbs when lying down. After a fortnight the nodules had partly diminished, partly changed their color into yellow, while the smallest one had at the same time disappeared altogether. She kept on with the same prescription for a fortnight, then paused for seven days, and was perfectly cured on the 17th of January, 1893.

ACIDUM PICRICUM IN ALBUMINURIA.—The *Hom. Phys.* of recent date gives the case of a woman of twenty-seven who, for ten days after her confinement, persisted in having albuminuria. It was accompanied, from the second of these days, by a peculiar headache. She woke every morning with a dull pain in one or both eyes, and a creeping sensation inside the skull. The pain increased in severity, gradually extending through whole head and down nape, and lasted all day. It was, at its height, pulsative, and was aggravated by the slightest exertion of mind or body, even by turning the eyes. It passed off in the evening, and she slept well. After several useless prescriptions, picric acid 12, four doses, aborted it at its outset, and it never returned. The albumin disappeared without further treatment.—*Jour. Brit. Hom. Soc.*

PUSATILLA FOR SEQUELÆ OF INFLUENZA.—Dr. Villers in his *Arch. f. Hom.* gives the instance of a schoolmistress of thirty; thin, pale, with scant hair, restless sleep, much ropy saliva, puffed up abdomen, and occasional diarrhea. Always chilly and tired, getting thinner, and eyes especially weak. Had the Italian malarious fever when seventeen, which came on at 2 A. M.

In 1890 was attacked by the grip, was treated for a month with *natrum mur.*, *sulph.*, *cham.*, and *nux v.* No apparent improvement. Developed, meantime, *boulimia* with great yawning, and, on exertion, palpitation of the heart. *Pulsatilla* 30, a dose every day exhibited, from which time she steadily improved, and eventually was dismissed cured.

KALMIA IN CARDIAC HEADACHE.—Dr. Proll relates the case of a boy of thirteen, who suffered from headache and weak memory to such an extent that he was obliged to leave school. The cause was found in insufficiency of the cardiac valves, and *kalmia* 1 was given three times a day. In three days there was slight improvement. The remedy was given twice daily in the 2d. dil. The headache then occurred occasionally only. The 3d. dil. was now substituted and continued for seven days, when the headaches had wholly disappeared. Seven months after the boy was found to have been studying without interruption.—*Hom. Monatsblätter*, No. 1, 1893; *Jour. Brit. Hom. Soc.*

SPIGELIA IN GASTRIC DISTURBANCE.—The *Jour. Brit. Hom. Soc.*, translating from Villers' *Arch. f. Hom.*, gives the following interesting case: A woman, aged thirty-two, of robust frame, suffered from a spasm of the stomach, coming on every evening at eight o'clock; after great exertion it comes on during the day. It goes off when she goes to bed and falls asleep. She has also a sensation as if the left side of the chest were larger and wider than the right; this she only feels when lying down. Auscultation reveals an obtuse murmur with the diastolic heart's sound. This murmur is strongest under the third rib, near the anterior axillary line, and in the supraclavicular space of the same side. She got for a fortnight daily one drop

of the 30th dil. of spigelia. On seeing her two months afterward she told me that she had only had one more attack of spasm of the stomach. Auscultation showed perfectly pure heart's sounds without any murmur.

FERRUM METALLICUM.—(From a paper before the Texas Homeopathic Medical Association, by Dr. John E. Thatcher of Dallas, Tex.) The patient is usually a pale-faced, quiet party; but under the slightest excitement or emotion the face becomes a bright red. It has a decided action on young persons who are subject to irregular distributions of blood. We have congestion to the head, hammering pains, worse after 12 P. M., in top of head, with cold feet.

In neuralgias, rheumatism, and asthma, which are worse after midnight, ferrum has relief from slow motion. In hæmoptysis the patient must sit up; better from slow motion, although excessive weakness inclines to lie down. Subject to frequent attacks of gastralgia. The mucous membranes are abnormally pale; lips a pallid red; cavity of mouth almost white; menses watery or lumpy in character; is relieved by moderate exercise. Violent throbbing of blood vessels. Sometimes anæmia progresses so far that the patient becomes affected with œdema of feet. Aversion to meat. Loathing of sours. Frequent spells of nausea, coming periodically at midnight or after food is taken. This remedy is very useful in plump, fat babies having spells of vomiting after nursing or eating, with fiery red face. A diarrhea of undigested food, occurring on attempting to eat, calls for ferrum.—From *So. Jour. of Hom.*

CRANBERRIES IN ERYSIPELAS.—Dr. Hammond (in *So. Jour. Hom.* for September, 1893) says: Sometimes you will be anxious that the disease [erysipelas] shall

not travel up over the forehead and toward the roots of the hair. When that is the case, a macerated poultice of raw cranberries will check its progress, and keep the disease upon the surface; and when this is accomplished you have nothing to fear. My observation has been that when cranberries have been applied in this way there is one less to eat cranberry pie or cranberry sauce, but I have never heard the growers complain that the market was at all depressed by it. Brewer's or baker's yeast is also a good local application, and is generally much more convenient.

GRAPHITES, AND PSORINUM IN A MOTHER AND HER INFANT.—Dr. Wm. Steinrauf of St. Charles, Mo., tells the *So. Jour. of Hom.* for September, of a seven months' baby that had cried from day of birth. Various diagnoses made by the allopaths. Grandmother, a homeopathist, eventually had child taken to Dr. S. Baby was crying and screaming, twisting and contorting its body, tearing its hair and pulling at its ears. A few doses of cham. quieted temporarily the crying. A careful study of the antecedents found the father scrofulous, and the mother suffering with severe pudendal eczema and obstinate constipation. Both parents had psoric constitutions. The baby was always a little better when taken into the cold air. With a powerful glass a fine eruption was found behind its ears. On these indications both mother and child were given four doses of graphites, high [?]; and a few doses of chamomilla, low [?], additional to the baby to allay its screaming. In less than a week the pudendal eczema was better; the slight eruption behind baby's ears was an open sore, exuding a thin, sticky, glutinous, and transparent watery fluid, corroding the parts and spreading to the ears and cheeks, so that the child could hardly be handled on account of the bleed-

ing and mattery condition of its face. Constipation gone. The poison in the system by the aid of graphites had now found exit. In three or four weeks more the cure was completed by giving the little patient a few doses of psorinum.

RANUNCULUS BULBOSUS ON THE SKIN.—This remedy is remarkable and quite unique, and it constitutes with the rheumatico-neuralgic pains an important and interesting sphere of action, a good deal resembling rhus. It is indicated as a remedy in herpes, and herpes zoster particularly, and in this its virtue in allaying pain and itching irritation has been frequently proved. It would also be indicated in vesicular erysipelas, and in vesicular and pustular eruptions attended by much itching, while it might be of service in nettle rash and relieving the itching of nettle or bee-sting, used well diluted.—*Hahnemannian Monthly*, July, 1893: *So. Jour. Hom.*, September, 1893.

MORPHIA IN GASTRALGIA.—Dr. J. F. Willard of Denver, Col. (*Med. Current*), says:

"Perhaps the first agent that presents itself to many is morphia. Shall we use it? I *have* done so with very good results. Again I have used it and regretted it. I am convinced that, generally speaking, it is not good practice. In a few cases, where the patient informed me that an attack was coming on, I have given one-eighth of a grain, and the patient was saved the suffering and assured me of no unpleasant after-effects. My usual method of giving it is to put one-fourth of a grain into half a glass of water and give two teaspoonfuls every ten minutes until relief is obtained. It is an agent I would keep on hand, but use very seldom."

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES TREATED WITH PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN.—Dr. Cyrus

Edson of New York has a remarkably clear and interesting paper in *The Doctor of Hygiene* (a recent date), wherein he details his experience with Marchand's Peroxide of Hydrogen. He lauds the drug or chemical in unmeasured tribute in all contagious diseases both as antiseptic and as curative, instancing cholera, yellow fever, typhus, typhoid, scarlatina and dysenteric troubles. Dr. Edson also calls attention to its value in purifying drinking waters. "The therapeutic range of hydrogen peroxide," he says, "is daily enlarging; a comparatively new remedy, it has already won for itself a place in the foremost ranks of our really valuable medicinal agents. . . Chemistry has only recently given us hydrogen peroxide in its pure form; and to the efforts of Charles Marchand of New York, more than any other man, do we owe this invaluable remedy. A host of imitators have deluged the market with substitutes for his hydrogen peroxide. I have found his preparation *facile princeps*."

HYGIENE IN GYNECOLOGICAL PRACTICE.*

By J. C. CUMMING, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

I DO not propose to go into the details of asepsis and antisepsis—these can be found in standard works.

I do not think homeopathic surgeons appreciate the importance of these methods as they deserve; especially cleaning the finger nails and instruments. How often do we see surgeons introduce a finger into the mouth, vagina, or rectum of their patient, and then go on with the operation, without first sterilizing their finger. As dust is often the means of infecting the wound, it has been advised to have a steam spray applied to the carpet and floor, before operating.

*Read before the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy.

All abdominal surgery should be made in a hospital operating room, where the walls, floor, and ceiling are inlaid with tiling, also supplied with a glass operating table, so that, after each operation, steam could be turned into the room for hours.

I know a little attic room in a hospital during the war—in which every patient treated there had erysipelas—so the surgeon in charge said. There was no way of disinfecting the room.

If an operating room in a hospital is not most effectually sterilized, it may become the source of contagion and cause much suffering and the loss of many lives. The mental condition of the patient is an important factor. The patient should have hope and courage. And before giving the anæsthetic, tell the patient to relax all the muscles and not to be under any restraint, then he will rest without violence, when under the influence of the anæsthetic.

The diet during confinement in the room should consist largely of milk, the grains, and easily digested foods, and this should be especially the case for some days after an operation. Dobell, Roberts, and Fothergill have discarded beef tea as a diet for the sick—say it is only a stimulant, and is closely allied to urine, in its excess of uric acid. Raw beef extracts, such as Valentine's beef-juice and Bovinine when mixed with milk, make a good diet, where they can be tolerated.

Fairchild's Pancreatic Extract predigests milk and becomes a valuable aid in weak digestion, and when the stomach will not retain food, milk thus prepared can be injected high up the bowels, and life sustained for days, until the irritability of the stomach is allayed. Sponging the patient with hot salt water, or dilute alcohol, is very refreshing. These little things may turn the balance in favor of life, where the chances appear to be even, *pro* or *con*.

In the absence of fever, as a rule, patients do not drink sufficient water. A glass of *hot* water an hour before meals, and a glass of cold water two hours after meals, will prevent constipation. When there is a tenderness over the abdomen, and threatened peritonitis, I think two ounces of sweet oil, followed in two hours with citrate of magnesia, would have a better effect than saline purgatives, as recommended by Lawson Tait. Especially would this be the case in bilious temperaments. When there is flatulence, milk digested with trypsin will prove beneficial. Roberts' "Digestion and Diet," p. 53, says, "Tryptic digestion of milk is rapid, and leaves only a very slight residue—whereas peptic digestion is slow and leaves a large residue." Now this undigested residue, when undergoing fermentation, must produce flatulence. C. Bernard and Roberts "look on gastric digestion as a hasty preparatory process introductory to the more perfect intestinal digestion," or, as Roberts puts it, "The primary function of the pepsin acid of gastric juice is evidently to get the albuminoid matters into solution rather than to peptonize them."

I think the best way to give trypsin is to dissolve $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains in two tablespoonfuls of water and add this to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk, let this stand in water, at a temperature of 98° to 104° F., fifteen or twenty minutes, and as soon as the least bitter, let the patient drink it. Trypsin should be given (if the patient is taking other food besides milk) two hours after eating, as its digestive field is in the intestines, completing the digestive action of pepsin in the stomach.

If the pain is during eating, or soon after a meal, then the trouble is in the stomach, and pepsin will be of use; but if the distress is two hours after a meal, the

trouble is intestinal and demands a pancreatic preparation. If dyspepsia is caused by a reflex action, from the ovaries, uterus, or rectum, or any of the emunctory organs, the cause must be removed. Fothergill said ovarian dyspepsia could only be cured by bromide of potash; that pepsin was valueless in these cases. In acid dyspepsia sugar and all sweets must be avoided—especially sweet wine; but “Moselle and Saar wines, while containing more vinous and apple acid than other wines, not only do not sour the stomach, but counteract acidity of the stomach.” So says Dobell.

Open Court.

GRAVITATION IN LYING-IN CHAMBER.—*Med. Brief* cites case where physician was permitted only to make digital examination, but which disclosed wrong presentation, vertex to right iliac fossæ, face toward sacrum, left side of face and head presenting. Explained to woman the necessity of introducing hand and rectifying the position. Woman declared she would die first. No influence of husband, brother, friends, and relatives of any avail. In despair, while leaving house, physician remembered what gravitation had done in some case he had read. Proposed this to the husband; he to the woman, who at last consented. With the assistance of husband and brother, during absence of a pain, she to get on a bed, which, fortunately for us all, was very high, then by their aid to be lifted or gently lowered from the bed, allowing her head and hands, or forearms, to rest on the floor, supported by assistants, her lower extremities, thighs, and pelvis to remain on the bed, placing her in almost a perpendicular position, thus allowing the child to recede into the cavity of the

abdomen. This maneuver was repeated twice, when the presentation became a natural one; and in less than five minutes after the second trial she was delivered.

* * *

IN WOMEN.—Rectal troubles affect, first the nutrition; uterine troubles, first the mental, and, growing out of it, the moral and emotional sphere. I have found this true in many instances and believe that testimony from other experienced official surgeons will tend to verify my observation in this respect.—*Monroe*.

* * *

WHY ARE LAPAROTOMIES DONE SAFELY TO-DAY?—On every hand can be found instances of harmless disregard of all those precautions accounted indispensable in these days of Joseph Lister. Lawson Tait and Knowlsley Thornton, holding opposite views on the uses of germicides, go on reducing the death rate in laparotomy in about equal proportions, leaving to their respective adherents the task of reconciling their theories in the light of such diverse practices. Whether the brilliant advancement made in surgical, gynecological, and obstetric art, in the last twenty years, is due to antiseptis, severe cleanliness, or improved technique, I do not care now to argue.—*O. S. Runnels*.

Ah, but that's the very point at issue, Brer Runnels: Has not the improved *general* technique, the greater knowledge, been more instrumental in the reduction of the death rate than all the Listerism and bichloride of mercury and other of the manifold antiseptic solutions formerly employed? Because laparotomies came into vogue at or about the same time with the antiseptic craze, they were for a period inevitably associated together; like the man who got seasick on board of a vessel while a sailor was playing on a violin;

thereafter violin playing was associated in his mind with seasickness. But Tait and other brilliant and skillful operators have shown the non-necessity of germicidal lotions in the most hazardous of life-imperiling operations.

* * *

NEW YORK ENTRANCE BOARD EXAMINATION.—Questions in Homeopathic Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

“Q. 12. State the ordinary adult dose and the maximum dose that can be safely administered of each of the following drugs : Strychnia sulphate, potassium iodide, and pilocarpine.

Q. 13. If you were to use morphine hypodermically for the relief of pain in an adult, describe in detail your procedure ; give guides as to repetition in case one dose should fail to give relief.”

Say, Dr. Arndt, you that are now editor of the *Pacific Coast Journal of Homceopathy*, don't these two questions sound suspiciously like your examination questions when you were professor of materia medica at Ann Arbor, and which caused such a *furor* among the super-elect because homeopathy did not deal with morphine, Dover's powders, hypodermics, etc., and a homeopathic graduate needed not to know these mongrel or allopathic devices. And now this same subject bobs up serenely in the Empire State examination, and not one of the former fire-alarm orators says “Booh !” What is the matter, anyway ? Can it be possible that the world does move, and that you, Dr. Arndt, in 1886-87, were all right, but in advance of your time ? Looks that way, certainly.

* * *

ORGANON IN STUDENTS' HANDS.—Organon should be the first book for every homeopathist to place in the hands of an inquiring student. (If the youth has not brains

enough to understand and appreciate it, he has not sufficient to become a trustworthy physician). That is my accustomed act, and it is coupled with the injunction to read it slowly, deliberately ; stopping at any obscure point or at any utterance that does not commend itself to his sober judgment, and bringing it to me at once, that together we may investigate it. Unless one has tried this method he will be surprised to find how few and how slight are the difficulties that present themselves to the ingenuous inquirer, even though he comes straight from regular lecture rooms. I prefer each student should read it a second and even a third time at an early date—certainly before attending lectures—that having a general knowledge of its contents he may secure an apprehension of it as a single logical argument rarely equaled, never excelled. Then his principles are fixed for life ; he will not be influenced by the vagaries of any “Professor,” however brilliant, however popular, for he will know in what he believes.—*Geo. B. Peck.*

* * *

WHAT IS A BABY ?—A London paper has awarded a two-guinea prize for the best definition of a baby. The lady who won the prize sent in this answer : “A tiny feather from the wing of love, dropped into the sacred lap of motherhood.”—*Ex.*

That depends a good deal on whether it is the first, or along about the sixth.

* * *

NECESSITY OF MATERIA MEDICA.—I steadfastly impress all students with the idea with whatever else they may learn at the medical college, they must learn materia medica ; that if they don't get it there they never will acquire it. As a result the only lady that ever took the prize for being the best prescriber in the class at the Hahnemann of Chicago, went from my

office. I propose to make all my students better prescribers and better homeopaths than myself.—*Geo. B. Peck, M. D.*

DR. GUS.

VII.

WHEN I was a young fellow—I mean younger in years than I am to-day,” remarked my old preceptor after a few minutes’ greeting, with as much nonchalance as if several years had not elapsed since last I had visited him; “when I was a young chap, with a new tin shingle creaking plaintively in the midnight breezes,”—Dr. Gus had evidently been reading something, for this style of speaking was utterly foreign to him,—“we had precious few Announcements, as they call ’em now, to drum up recruits for the medical colleges. It was considered some punskins then for a spruce young fellow to make up his mind to go ’way down East to learn the doctoring trade. Course, it didn’t take ’em so long to learn it in them days; there wa’n’t so many frills and extras to the medical currick’lum; but when it come to healing the—— Come in!” Enter messenger boy. “Sign the book, Tom, and give Johnny a *poor-boree* [an effort to be French, which, as the doctor said, was now the proper thing in this *finn de cycle* period]; he deserves it.” After a moment, referring to the message, “this means three miles in the country, rubber boots, road-cart, mackintosh, and lantern. Back in a minute,” as he disappeared into his inner room.

Since my last chat with the genial old gentleman, I had earned my diploma, and likewise spurs; had been residing in a distant Western State, and was now returned, at Dr. Gus’ request, to assist and eventually to succeed him in his practice. He had been very successful professionally and financially, and wished

to spend a few years in travel with his only child, a daughter about to be graduated from an Eastern seminary. The office was still in the same building where it had been for over fifteen years, the doctor believing in locating where you want to practice and staying there. He had made but two removes in his whole medical life. The office was much as of old. A little dingier, perhaps; the wall paper had been cleaned, and the linoleum replaced with a cool matting, which did not require so much sweeping or cleaning; the hard-coal burner—the anti-“christ” coal consumer—stood in its accustomed place, but not now in use, except as a receptacle outwardly for dust and tobacco spittle, and inwardly for cigar ends, broken bottles, corks, paper boxes, old letters, etc., usually deposited in a waste-paper basket, or removed by the caretaker or the female members of the household.

The old doctor was a widower, and lived in this suite of rooms on the ground floor. When he was in the city he could always be found here. He never took any stock, as he said, in the two-office idea, one at home and one down town, unless the man was a specialist. I think, though, his better reason was because he liked to be near his library when examining a patient. He never hesitated to “pull” a book in his office, if the case troubled him, or the verities proved elusive; at the bedside, however, he used nothing but his head and his hands, rarely ever touching a fever thermometer or stethoscope, and if he ever consulted a watch, he borrowed it from a by-stander, as he never carried a time-piece. He was, indeed, a crystallization of his own many times repeated belief that doctors, like poets, are born, not made.

“I don’t have to touch my tongue to an ax on a below-zero morning to tell whether it is cold or not,” he would

answer when asked why he made so little use of his thermometer, or watch. "I can tell a fever by look and feel. It don't help me a little bit to be told that at 4 P. M. the temperature was $101\frac{3}{4}$, or any other numeral. Watch out, Tom, now, and don't accuse me of old-fogyism. I'm not running down instruments as means of diagnosis; not at all, not at all; what I mean is just this: that for the purpose of *curing* your patient, they are of no use. Oh, you needn't hide that fine, rolled-plate, enamel-inlaid thermometer," he added with a sly twinkle, as I was trying to button my Prince Albert a little higher in the neck—I still affected that relic of medical propriety and dignity: the black Prince Albert coat—"that's one of the first things a student of to-day buys, unless it's a pair of spectacles; as the Recent Graduate cannot travel very far on his age and experience, he must call for help from other sources.

"But, after a while, when the Graduate gets the usual allotment of business, and grows more familiar with his work and confident of his remedies, he sees the needlessness of much of the present day 'science,' and ere long his little make-shift instruments are neglected, then forgotten, and eventually laid aside. Recall to your memory who has most use of a fever thermometer, and it will simmer down into two classes—the trained nurse and the Recent Graduate."

I had not given the matter any special thought before, but I recalled, in my own case, that there were now whole weeks in which I did not unscrew my barrel thermometer, where, in the first year, I would be at sea if by any chance I failed to attach the instrument to my vest.

The book-case had now the completed "Guiding Symptoms" and "Gentry's Concordance" added. Allen's Handbook, and

McMichael's Compendium lay open on the book-case desk-leaf, giving evidence of recent use, but Dunham's twin books were really broken-backed and dog-eared from much handling. The center table was littered with current periodicals, comic and otherwise; the *Medical Century*, *Hahnemannian Monthly*, and other of our homeopathic journals, and a half a dozen more or less of College Announcements in gaudy colors and filled with photographic pictures. Our ancient friend, the cigar box, with its protruding pipe stems—doubtlessly attached to the same malodorous cob-pipes as of old, was slyly peeping out over the top of the book-case. A washstand had been added, but the same old pitcher stood in the bowl—the pitcher which had gone so many times during my student days—*not* always to the well. The desk was the same and showed the wear of shoes along its front ledge, and the smudge of the frequently upset ink bottle on the one-time green baize. The revolving office-chair still refused to revolve or tilt back except when not expected to do so, usually precipitating not only the occupant, but also a stream of mingled objurgatory English and tobacco juice.

My reminiscent reveries were disturbed by the entrance of the doctor arrayed for a stormy night's country work, and at the same moment his buggy drove up, having been ordered by telephone.

"Sorry, Tom, I couldn't stay at home to-night, but this case was not unexpected. I've got lots to talk to you about. See here," as he struck a match to light his cigar, and not for the purpose of illuminating his idea, "why not drive me over to the double S. & X. R. R. station; we can talk going over. You can drive back to the livery. Is it a go?"

It was. It rather pleased the old gentleman to have me accept and light a cigar.

"There's hope for you yet, Tom," he said, as he followed me into his buggy and picked up the lines; "touch elbows with the world; keep your blood young and fresh; be charitable and don't preach; that's my Sam of Life. Doctors must grow to be charitable when they see how much of 'sin' is caused by wrong physical conditions. Now, a man with dyspepsia can't be a—whoa! Jenny, whoa! girly!"

A passing electric-motor car—a very happy exchange for the former mule-cars in this place—had startled our horse, and the momentary diversion also diverted the course of the Doctor's discourse. As was his custom of old, he "broke" frequently in his narrative, alternating and mixing in the most approved allopathic fashion. After chewing his cigar vigorously for a few moments, "Oh, yes, I started to tell you about the Announcements that have been piling up on my table the last two weeks when the telegraph boy interrupted. I've got a point or two I want to make if I'm not switched off or forget it. In the earlier years of my practice, and before I knew anything of Homeopathy except that it was faith-practice and little pills"—I recalled that Dr. Gus had not attended any Homeopathic College for a very obvious reason, but had graduated from the other school and then changed over—"I used to smile at the big talk that was made about the *homeopathic* teachings; *that* was the song that was sung on every occasion: HOMEOPATHY! You wouldn't hardly believe it, Tom, judging from the guarded statements of the Announcements of to-day, but it used to be a big card to advertise a college as a first-class homeopathic school; and the first thing a student, or his preceptor for him, would do, would be to scan the list of the Faculty and count how many homeopaths it contained.

"Those old teachers, some of whom had

looked upon the face of the Master, did believe in Homeopathy, and they taught it, too; and the success of our school was never brighter and better than 'in dem good ole days afo de wah.' No, I'm not one of the canting, whining kind, forever harking back to the 'good' things of my youth—I never could smoke and talk in the face of the wind," he said, rather irrelevantly, as he hung the lines over one arm while he reached to me for a light; "I recognize the value of my immediate surroundings; the trend of general progress; the 'scientific'-hue which has o'ercast everything from apple pies to bacteria; but I do say this, and I say it boldly, too, that if the present mode of teaching Homeopathy had prevailed in the 30's or 40's there would be no Homeopathy to-day. In one of them Announcements I counted twenty-seven Professors, twenty-six of them surgeons or other specialists, and ONE,—think of it, Tom,—one whole Professor permitted to teach *materia medica*, which, being interpreted, means Homeopathy. In another Announcement no mention is made of Therapeutics; though, for that matter, that title might just as well be left out of the majority of the Faculty rosters, for it is nowhere taught that I know of to-day. These gasoline lamps give but a sorry light on a dark subject," said he, apostrophizing the dimly lighted vicinity; "if Jenny wa'n't so sure-footed I'd hate to risk my cervical vertebra on these streets."

(To be continued.)

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Editor American Homeopathist:

The American Institute of Homeopathy at its recent meeting authorized the executive committee to confer with the officials of the World's Congress with power to act in reference to the publication of the

Congress Proceedings. I have now to report that the manuscripts were placed in the hands of the general secretary on August 18, and under the direction of the committee will be issued in a separate volume.

All Institute members not in arrears, and all foreign physicians who contributed in any way to the success of the Congress will receive a copy free. Others may obtain a copy by sending five dollars to the treasurer, Dr. T. F. Smith, 264 Lenox Avenue, New York City.

PEMBERTON DUDLEY, M. D.,
Gen. Sec. A. I. H.

MEAT-EATING AND BAD TEMPER.

"In no country," declares Mr. Ernest Hart, in the *Hospital Gazette*, "is home rendered so unhappy and life made so miserable by the ill temper of those who are obliged to live together as in England. If we compare domestic life and manners in England with those of other countries where meat does not form such an integral article of diet, a notable improvement will be remarked. In less meat-eating France urbanity is the rule of the home; in fish- and rice-eating Japan harsh words are unknown, and an exquisite politeness to one another prevails even among the children who play together in the streets. In Japan I never heard rude, angry words spoken by any but Englishmen.

"I am strongly of the opinion that the temper of the English is caused in a great measure by a too abundant meat dietary combined with a sedentary life. The half-oxidized products of albumen, circulating in the blood, produce both mental and moral disturbances. Brain-workers should live sparingly if they would work well and live long. Their force is required for mental exertion, and should not be

expended on the task of digestion, for 'they should remember that the digestion of heavy meals involves a great expenditure of nerve force.' The healthful thing to do is to lead an active and unselfish life on a moderate diet, sufficient to maintain strength and not increase weight."

[May not this account for the ill manners of Mr. Ernest Hart of London, England, at Washington recently, and his intemperate language there employed?]

Globules.

—We present with this issue portrait of Dr. T. C. Royal, M. D., of Ballston Spa, N. Y.

—The oculist says his business is "out of sight."

—September, 1892, a farmer, æt. sixty, drank some water near his threshing machine and grew ill shortly afterward, and ultimately lay at death's door. In April was taken with a choking spell, and presently out hopped a live frog about one inch and a half in length.

—During the past summer an Indiana farmer picked up an uncorked jug from the corner of the field where he was at work, and took a drink; something strange fell into his mouth, and, on pulling it out, it proved to be a young garter snake about six inches long.

—An insane man, the other day, in one of the French asylums, snatched a watch from his visiting wife and swallowed it. All due precautions were taken, and on the sixteenth day the watch arrived *per naturalem viam*.

—Now if Max Adler will tell us that excruciatingly funny story about the boy who swallowed a music box, which began to play as soon as it reached the stomach!

—Or some other voracious chronicler will repeat the girl's answer, made to the surgeon who extracted a cologne bottle

from her vagina, that she had swallowed it when a little girl, but was afraid to tell her folks for fear they would order it cut out, we will move to close the swallowing stories. But these are the dog days, when life is a burden and everything goes.

—A Plainfield physician was recently thrown from his bicycle, losing a five-hundred-dollar diamond. It will be a cold day when we lose our five-hundred-dollar diamond pin.

—He sent seventy-five cents to New York for a method of writing without pen or ink. Answer: "Write with a pencil."

—If your daughter is in poor health, let her use the mop about the house. Nothing like home-mop-ty for a weak young woman.—*Arkansas Thomas Cat.*

—At a natural history examination: "What animal is capable of the closest attachment to man?" "The leech."—*Childhood.*

—Ice is a carrier of disease—is full of microbes. Be careful how you take drinks containing ice.

—In simulated deafness of one ear, close the "good" ear with cotton and speak in a loud voice. If claims that he cannot hear, it is suspicious; for a healthy ear, even when closed, hears a loud voice.

—Injections of an ounce of glycerine, antiseptically, high in the womb, induced labor in a few hours.

—Some more cases of diabetes mellitus reported cured by Dr. Gerlach (*St. Petersburg med. Wochenschrift*) with jambul. Prof. Kobert makes use of an extract of the whole fruit, while Gerlach uses only the seeds.

—Fifteen drops of wine of ipecac., given at a dose, two or three times, excellent in producing energetic labor pains.

—Dr. Emily Barnes of Cleveland has added a new name to her shingle, viz., Dr. Barnes-Robinson; shingle is tacked on to a building Number 1905 Euclid Avenue. Wedding was quiet, and we received a cake.

—*Karbolquecksilberguttaperchasflaptermull* is applied by Schütz after cauterizing lupus, so says the *Medical Record*. In Dresden some years ago we found a *Branntweinbrennereigesellschaft*; also a *Gegenseitigelebensversicherungsgesellschaft*.

—When, in a woman who has passed the sixth month of pregnancy, a sharp pain is produced by placing the hand on the fundus uteri it may be almost affirmed that there is a breech presentation.

—Prof. Albert reported recently to the Vienna Medical Society that a dyspepsia from which he had been suffering was occasioned by the constant and free use of corrosive sublimate in his surgical operations. Take due notice and govern yourselves accordingly.

—Eat milk, don't attempt to drink it; eat it as hot as possible and in small sips. Best kind of a sedative for nerve strain—public speaking, over-excitation from grief and joy, etc., etc.

—Fruit, especially oranges and apples, will destroy the appetite for alcoholic drinks. Raisins, industriously chewed, said to do the same. Cheaper than the Gold Cure anyway, and—like a man's thumb—always on hand.

—Dr. T. A. Emmet, before the Alumni Association of the Woman's Hospital, recommended elevating the foot of the bed twelve to eighteen inches higher than the head when treating diseases of the female pelvis. Gravitation of the contained organs releases the tension and rests them. Something like the Trendelenburg position—yes?

—Dr. L. S. Grosvenor—of Gertrude-suit fame—recommends introduction of a rectal plug of such size as can be conveniently borne, to cure insomnia, and extra over-tiredness.

—Ever notice how religiously the old-school authors on rectal diseases omit all mention of Pratt's official surgery and

philosophy, and yet employ all his discoveries?

—When the fetal pulsations number 144 per minute, it is a female; if but 124, a male. Thus sayeth a recent writer; also such pulsations heard below a horizontal line, dividing the uterus into two equal parts, denote vertex presentation; above it, breech presentation. How very nice and easy! It is such a light task to count 144 to the minute. It is like that other pleasant fiction of the text-book of inserting a finger into the slowly dilating os uteri and diagnosing position, presentation, time required, color of hair and eyes, etc., etc. In the name of the prophet, Figs!

—Major premise: tobacco smoke is a phagocyte; minor premise, phthisical patients need phagocytes; conclusion, all consumptives should smoke!

—Oil of cloves possesses anæsthetic and antiseptic, without caustic properties. Technically, acetanide of eugenol.

—Dr. Biggar says that there are not more deaths from chloroform than from ether, the statistics usually paraded are made from deaths *on the table*. Chloroform, when it kills, kills quickly; ether dies in bed days after the operation; then naturally, it is ascribed to other causes.

—“The Battle of the Rocking Chairs,” sayeth the *North Am. Jour. of Hom.*, has reference to a ridiculous farce enacted in or near Boston—at the Rainsford Island home for pauper women. A philanthropic visitor out of commiseration for the poor old women, who were not allowed to lie down from 5.15 A. M. till night, presented a rocking chair to each inmate. Officials refused to accept them, press influence compelled their acceptance, then Dr. T. L. Jenks, chairman of board of commissioners, indignantly resigned. If this episode had been reported, let us say, from Chicago or St. Louis—just think of it? Great Scott!

—There are more than 105,000 practitioners of medicine in the United States.

—Gov. Altgeld of Illinois has appointed Dr. J. A. Vincent of Springfield, Ill., a homeopath, as member of the Illinois State Board of Health. Now this is most alarming! Did not the allopaths of Illinois, irrespective of politics, combine to have Altgeld elected because his opponent, the last Governor, had appointed a homeopath to this same Board, and wasn't that homeopath of the same family with the one now appointed? *Et tu, Brute!* then die allopathy in Illinois!

—Exercise, says a religious paper, will help a young man to lead a chaste life. Not always, however. It depends a good deal on the amount of innate chasteness in that young man, his early training, and present environments. Exercise heats the blood, and hot blood is provocative of unchastity. A lifeless man, that is a bloodless man, that is a cold-blooded man, is never unchaste. Do we hear a second?

—You can always tell the best apple-tree in the orchard by the number of clubs lying about its trunk.

—Query by Stanton L. Hall (Cleveland): Do leeches really deplete a special part, or do they draw the blood from the general body?

—Society of ladies formed in Berlin to suppress trailing dresses, the fringes of which stir up dust which may contain infectious germs. Good! Now let us have one more Society of Ladies to suppress the wearing of high hats in churches and theaters, because the wearing of these gives rise to the germs of profanity torticollis, and that “tired feeling” compelling the male to “see a man,” between the acts.

—Dr. Southwick says, in effect, that Langenbeck (1842) discarded the hysterectomy which now Dr. Pratt has revamped. Pratt says Southwick's a no such a thing. And the half hath not been told.

The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 16, 1893.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

HOMEOPATHIC METAPHYSICS.—A series of very learned papers have latterly appeared, and more still are promised, in the *Medical Advance*, and *Homeopathic Physician*, from the pen of Professor Jaeger of Stuttgart, and translated by Dr. Fincke of Brooklyn.

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IT is, of course, no condemnation of these papers to state that, having patiently perused several of them, we found ourselves at the conclusion thereof no wiser than before. In his "Neural Analysis," the title under which Dr. Fincke presents the translation, it is sought to show by aid of an electrical appliance, called the chronoscope, how the higher potencies have more certain and direct effect upon the nervous system than the lower; and, practically, the same result is demonstrated in an alliteratively headed article:

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POTENTIATION Physiologically Proven (*Hom. Phys.*); but when all is said that can be said, and all is granted that is assumed by the learned metaphysicians, the play is, indeed, not worth the candle; and it serves no practical purpose whatsoever, for the value of potentized medicine has long since ceased to be a matter of doubt even with the dominant school. In our own, the homeopathic

school, potency is recognized and taught in some form, directly or indirectly, high or low, in every college; every author of current celebrity puts it in his book; every journal in the land tacitly assents even to the highest potencies by publishing from time to time, without criticism, the cures alleged to have been wrought; the International Homeopathic Association of course agrees to it; and the American Institute of Homeopathy, the highest homeopathic tribunal of the world—the court of last resort—accepts it: where, then, the need of these foragings in the domain of the unintelligible to prove by algebraic formulæ what is already immutably fixed in every practitioner's mind by that greater and far more cogent process of reasoning, personal experience?

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IF Jaeger's discovery were of such utility as to give some definite rule wherewith to select or measure the potency for each patient, we would hail with delight its advent.

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IT promises, however, nothing of the kind; it essays to prove by an electrical device and an optical test that certain of our remedies possess undoubted curative power after having passed the usual limit of potency set by the *earlier* as well

as the modern, the "scientific," homoeopath. How will this avail us aught in our ministrations to the afflicted? Johannis Pumpnickel will still get well on sulphur 30th, while his wife or his daughter or his grandmother's aunt may require the 200th or the 10,000th or the triple M; and neither the Jaegar-Fincke device nor any other thing made with hands can accurately determine the measure of potency needed to cure a given series of symptoms.

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IT is but a feeble argument, if it be any, to assert that *now* we homeopaths can prove to the scoffing allopath and the doubting Thomases in our own ranks that the higher potencies contain power, even after the microscope fails longer to discover particles of the original matter; for the allopath who is converted to homeopathy by any such device as that will be no credit to us; he will be a lifeless, bloodless professor of metaphysical materia medica, or of transcendental homeopathics, without patients, and, indeed, no desire to practice, or do aught else but scrape the skies for theories. A hungry man who could not be made to believe that food was good to eat until convinced by a slateful of formulæ or a hatful of statistics, when all he had to do was to put forth his hand, take, and eat, is too pure a mortal to live; he ought to starve.

* * *

HOMEOPATHY, like Christianity, is simplicity personified. They say, both of them, Take, and Believe! It does not require a university degree to understand the one or the other, or both; their principles fall easily and readily within the scope of everyday reason.

Our criticism is not designed to discourage the labors of Jaeger and Fincke, but the rather to incite them to apply their

greater genius to the solving of some living, practical problem—such, for instance, as that which is stirring our school from center to periphery—not whether there is a cumulative power in potencies, but which potency, to give after the faithful use of the law of similars has pointed out the *name of the remedy*.

Materia Medica Miscellany.

LOCKJAW.—Says a writer in the *Medical Summary*: A little boy came after me saying that his sister had "lockjaw." Asked him how she was complaining; he replied that her jaws were locked wide open. "She can't shut her mouth." She had yawned and dislocated her lower jaw. It was not ten minutes after I had reduced it before she got off into another room, and looking in the mirror tried to see how wide she could open her mouth without causing trouble, when the jaw flew out of place again. She came back trying to tell me how it happened, but I could see for myself. I reduced it again and applied a bandage to keep her mouth shut.

That was one effectual way of keeping her mouth shut, and might have been applied in the following case, which is taken from another journal. A correspondent of Ernest Hart's journal says that at one time in India, when cholera was prevailing, a woman swallowed a fly that flew into her mouth. In a few hours she developed a fatal cholera.

And someone else, while expatiating upon the value of breathing always through the nostrils, winds up his homily with the statement that if you wake up in the night and find your mouth open, get up and shut it.

COFFEE AS AN AGENT IN THE SUPPRESSION OF MILK.—Dr. Alice McLean tells in

the *Med. and Surg. Reporter* that in an eleemosynary institution to which she was at one time assigned, coffee was given but twice each week to the inmates. Regularly upon these days the nurses in charge reported a scarcity of breast milk, and there was frequently necessity for resorting to artificial feeding to eke out. The author suggests that in the lying-in period, and at the time of weaning, when the breasts secrete more milk than is wanted, and when the mother is abstaining from fluids, her thirst might be quenched with coffee with good result.

ÆSCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM.—It has chill at about 4 P. M., which is very apt to carry a loose thinker into *Lycopodium*; again, it has usually constipation and flatulence and satiety from small quantity of food. Like *lyc.*, it has little thirst. But it has a fever beginning about 7 P. M. and continuing to midnight and sometimes after, in which the patient complains of burning up and yet to the touch is rather clammy and cold. Then we have the peculiar backache, as if the back was broken in two, a terrible weakness across the sacro-iliac symphysis, and a sensation as if the rectum were filled with little sticks. Hemorrhoids almost always an accompaniment. The *lycopodium* patient is more apt to be mentally strong while physically weak, and the *æsculus* patient not exactly the reverse, but more animal than mental; a fat person, with fatty degeneration, black hair, heavy movements of the body, can hardly walk, break down easily, and when he gets seated cannot rise without help. All pain is referred to the "couplings" of the back.

STERTOR AND ITS CONTROL BY THE LATERAL POSITION.—Under this title Dr. F. H. Pritchard of Norwalk, O., contributes a valuable paper to the *Hahnemannian*. He quotes the casualty which took

place in his city of a contractor falling from a building and being mortally injured. During the examination of the unconscious man he began to breathe dangerously heavy. Remembering what an English author, Dr. Robert L. Bowles, had written on this subject, he turned the patient on his side, instantly stopping the stertor. Dr. Bowles says that in cases of collection of fluids, blood, mucus, or serum in the air passages, placing the patient upon his side permits the fluid to gravitate to the lower lung, and frees the trachea and the opposite lung. In apoplexy he claims that much of the congestion and duskiness in the patient's countenance is due to the dorsal position interfering with respiration and circulation, and oxygenation of the blood. This same position, also, favors free inspiration in arrest of breathing from falling backward of the tongue, as in chloroform anæsthesia. In apoplexy the saliva and mucus run down into the throat and threaten to choke the patient.

GELSEMIUM IN FEVER.—Dr. Vandenburg tells the following case in the *Med. Brief*: Called to see Mr. G., aged seventy-one. Taken about 5 P. M. with severe chill; felt cold inside and out. This lasted an hour and a half despite hot ginger tea and sitting by a hot stove. Now feels feverish; face dusky red, eyes dull, speaks slowly, and is rather confused in thoughts; severe pain in small of back, and in forehead over eyes—"head aches so he can't keep his eyes open." Feels prostrated and used up; don't want to move; it seems to be too great an effort. Pulse large, full, ninety-six; skin warm. Put 30 drops of 1x gelsemium in one-half glass of water, teaspoonful every ten minutes until back and head are much relieved; then one-half to one hour between doses. As soon as easier, let patient sleep, if he de-

sires. Next day learned that he soon went to sleep and slept well until morning. Was up, dressed, ate a light breakfast; feels no pain in head, slight pain in back; is much stronger and quite cheerful.

A RAPIDLY FATAL CASE OF ENGLISH CHOLERA.—Under this caption the *Monthly Homeopathic Review* of September 1, 1893, gives place to a paper by Dr. W. Spencer Cox. The patient, a lady of sixty-two, of a strong, wiry constitution, who generally enjoyed good health, was taken ill after eating a cherry pie at dinner. On the following morning medical help was summoned for the diarrhea. Then began this remarkable homeopathic (!) treatment which ended in death. The temp. being 101, pulse 90, and the patient suffering pain, ipecac 1x and camphor pills were given every half hour alternately. Brandy in 1-dram doses; also limewater and milk in small quantities. About 1.30 was better; but still there being pain in the abdomen, hot stupes sprinkled with 15 drops of tinct. opii were applied. The ipecac was now changed for belladonna 1x in alternation with camphor, and Benger's food in desert spoonfuls occasionally substituted for the milk and limewater. At 10 P. M. not so well; temp. had gradually risen to 104.4; so a hypodermic of one-third grain morphia was given to produce sleep. At midnight, on advice of counsel, arsenicum was given. At 2 A. M. temp. had fallen; but at 3 A. M. decided change for the worse; local rubbings and internal brandy and hypodermics of ether were tried. But notwithstanding her *homocopathic* treatment she died exactly twenty-four hours after her first complaint.

What strikes an average American homeopath upon reading this account is its beautiful innocence; we venture the statement that there is not a journal in America

that would to-day publish so a heterogeneous a mess of treatment as this poor woman had under the guise of homeopathy. It was possible, of course, to find this class of literature ten or fifteen years ago; but not now. This English homeopath publishes his failure to the world with utter *sang-froid*; to him apparently everything was done that could be done, and no blame attaches to him for his peculiar interpretation of homeopathy. What is English cholera, anyway? This cited case would be called cholera morbus with us, and for a starting medicine bryonia would have been fairly indicated. Of what earthly value is the publication of this case? What can another physician learn from it? Better give less attention to the fractional risings and fallings of the temperature, and more care to the symptoms as a totality.

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COLOCYNTH IN CHOLERA MORBUS.—Dr. Vandenburg tells in the *Med. Brief* of a case which awoke at 5 A. M. with slight, sharp pain in the lower abdomen, seemed central, in region of the bladder, lasted a few seconds, and ended in a slight discharge of flatus. In a few minutes the same sequence was repeated, the pain being more severe. The attacks occurred as often as every five to eight minutes, each succeeding one increasing in severity; during the paroxysms he was impelled to flex the knees on the abdomen. By the fourth one, arose, went to another room, the hall being cold, and procured a bottle containing a dozen or twenty drops of colocynth, one part tincture to one thousand parts alcohol. Tipped it against the tongue three or four times. The next paroxysm came in about three minutes: the pain was much less severe; but the succeeding attack was quite like the former ones. Each alternate one was now severe. Took again colocynth as before. There

seemed but little change for three or four severe ones, when finally an attack ended with a desire to pass a loose stool. Now took about 10 to 15 drops from the bottle followed by a swallow of water. Lying down (about 5.40), soon fell asleep, and slept until seven o'clock.

Awoke with no pain or uncomfortable sensation; arose at half-past seven and dressed. Soon after dressing, call to stool, as usual; the stool was soft, not thin; no pain, but a little discomfort. After half an hour of rather violent exercise, ate a hearty breakfast. An hour later called to another small, soft stool, the remainder of the first, which had seemed insufficient.

Did a large forenoon's work; ate a hearty dinner; felt as well as usual the rest of the day.

The morning attack was apparently the beginning of cholera morbus, to which the case is occasionally subject.

APIS cm. cured quickly the most remarkable case of a woman, at the change of life, who, after a natural passage in the morning, would have half a dozen small, straining passages of blood, mucus, and fæces, very offensive. The disease had been of over a year's duration.—*MacFarland in Hom. Phys.*

CREOSOTE IN CHOLERA INFANTUM.—Dr. MacFarland in *Hom. Phys.* says that creosote causes cutting pain in the abdomen, green stools with mucus, nausea, and weakness; that it cured in the greatest heat of summer, when many children were dying of cholera infantum, having the usual characteristics of vomiting, purging, etc. It has cured very many bad cases when other medicines were previously tried without any good effect. He earnestly urges all who read this to try this remedy in cholera infantum; it is magical in its curative action generally. Creosote high

was accidentally, in a manner, given as a forlorn hope in a desperate case of cholera infantum, in 1870, with curative effect, and since then often verified.

OPIMUM A HEALTH FOOD.—A committee of the Houses of Parliament in investigating alleged frauds in the department having charge of foreign traffic discovered that a number of eminent surgeons of England were willing to testify that opium was not a menace to health, but the rather a sustainer of life if used properly; that in India it was a necessity to the climate, and that therefore the traffic in opium by subjects of the realm should not be classed with the immoral things.

SEPIA FOR CORNS.—Dr. Wesselhoeft while discussing a paper on suppression of diseases read before the recent sessions of the I. H. A., reports the following (in the *Hom. Phys.*): A young lady came to my office with an aggravated case of dyspepsia; she had a sensation as if there was a stone in her stomach, with tremendous depression of spirits and constant eructations of wind, loud and uncontrollable. The attacks would pass off for a time and then come back with the same characteristics. This went on for the better part of a year. One day she came hobbling into my office much better of her dyspepsia, but, said she, "Those horrid corns have come back again." I found that she had had corns for three years; on the little toe were two large, horny excrescences, each one with a seed, as it is called, in the center. The growth occupied the whole of the little toe. Whenever she had had an attack of corns she had gone to a chiropodist to have them fixed up, and was on her way to his office. She had to go every two or three months; he would shave them down and put iodine on them and then a plaster. By comparing notes I found that whenever her

corns hurt her she was free from gastric symptoms, and that when the chiropodist had cured her corns she had a bad attack of dyspepsia. I told her she must leave her corns to me, and in a new examination, including the corns, I found marked indications for *sepia*, a remedy which I had never thought of in her case. I gave her one dose of *sepia*, and in less than three months the corns were gone and there was no recurrence of the gastric symptoms; all of which shows that we must respect corns, warts, and every single excrescence which comes on the skin.

CALC. PHOS. IN CONGENITAL AMBLYOPIA.*

By JAS. A. CAMPBELL, M. D., St Louis.

THE distinctive difference between the old school and the homeopathic specialist is the same difference which exists between the allopathic and homeopathic general practitioner, and lies wholly in the difference in the methods of use of the internal or constitutional remedy. The former relies chiefly upon local and surgical treatment; the latter, in addition to all of this, has the great advantage and beneficial effects of the internal remedy selected according to a fixed law, the use of which always aids very markedly the recovery of the diseased organ: and it frequently does away with the necessity for local treatment, and has many times obviated the necessity for surgical interference.

I shall endeavor to illustrate the above statement by the brief presentation of two cases from practice.

There is a class of visual troubles which depends upon some interference in the early processes of development of the visual nervous apparatus, either of the

brain tissue, optic nerve or retina, or a combination of all. This frequently follows hydrocephaloid conditions, and may be attributable to the internal pressure thus produced as well as to the direct interference with the processes of nutrition. In this form of case we frequently find reduced vision, varying in degree from a slight defect to an almost entire absence of sight in one or both eyes. These cases are usually found in children of a rachitic temperament and scrofulous diathesis. They are characterized by large heads, sluggishness of intellect, slowness of speech, and at times have thin legs, large hands and feet and joints. In such cases the ophthalmoscope usually reveals some abnormality in the inner eye: usually showing a dirty off-colored optic disk, whose edges are often blurred and ill defined. Again, choroidal disturbances are not uncommon. There may be mottling or atrophic changes in the choroid; sometimes seen at small points, at others involving large areas of the choroid.

There may be evidences likewise of defective or unsymmetrical development in other parts of the body.

To illustrate the above I present the two following cases in brief:

CASE I.—C. E. E., aged eight, came under my care in the fall of 1885. His vision had never been good. He could read when he held a book very close, and he saw better when he looked a little sideways. He had a small body, with thin legs and arms, and a large, angular, square head. His vision with the right eye was $\frac{1}{200}$, increased to $\frac{1}{4}$ with a +4.5 D. glass. With the left eye he could see the large E. of the test types at nine inches. (It should be seen two hundred feet.) No glass improved the vision of this eye. The ophthalmoscope showed a dirty, off-colored optic disk with blurred edges in both eyes,

* Read before Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, 1893.

worse, however, in the left eye. He was hard of hearing, and his ears had discharged pus from time to time.

He was kept under calc. phos., off and on, for two years, and finally, with a +5.5 D. glass on the right eye, his vision was $\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{0}$ and he could read ordinary print nicely. With a +6 D. gave him $\frac{1}{6}\frac{5}{0}$ with the left eye.

The same causes which had interfered with the normal development of the nerve tissue had also prevented the symmetrical development of the normal optical diameters of the eyeball, and thus, being too short in the antero-posterior direction, hyperopia was the natural result.

The second case was Eddie B., aged seven. His eyes had been more or less inflamed ever since he was three years old, better and worse from time to time. They were sensitive to light. The eyelids were heavy, thick, and drooping. He, too, had a man's head, large and full. Was slow of speech and movement, and dull of comprehension.

Examination showed vision of both eyes $\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{0}\frac{5}{0}$. There was a superficial, filmy, cloud-like opacity at certain parts of the corneal surfaces. He had vesicular granulations of both eyelids.

The granulations were cured and the corneal opacities removed in about three months. Tests of vision then made revealed the same form of amblyopia described in the first case, with off-colored optic disks having poorly defined edges. His vision then tested was $\frac{1}{10}\frac{5}{0}$.

He too was put on calc. phos., and kept on it for a year or more, with intercurrent remedies from time to time. In three months his vision was $\frac{1}{5}\frac{5}{0}$, in six months $\frac{1}{4}\frac{5}{0}$, after a year $\frac{1}{3}\frac{5}{0}$, and now it is $\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{0}$, with ability to read fine book print at about sixteen inches away. He has otherwise improved mentally and physically in a very

marked manner. All, in my opinion, the result of calc. phos.

AN EXEMPLARY SOCIETY.

DURING the last spring the Homeopathic Medical Society of New York at its meeting had presented to it by Dr. W. S. Searle of Brooklyn a paper of unusual interest because of his fearless handling of mooted points, entitled "What is Fittest in Homeopathy and likely to Survive," and which elicited a line of discussion deserving of mention—for proving to the world at large that homeopathy in York State is not all "scientific."

The paper itself is very ably prepared, though it vacillates a good deal, at one moment lauding Hahnemann and homeopathy, and at others damning them directly or with faint praise. But the discussion indulged in by Drs. Deschere, Dillingham, and Dillow makes a homeopath feel good. These three parties take a firm stand against Searle on every point wherein he decries homeopathy or its adnexa. Dr. Deschere takes issue with the statement that the allopaths will some day acknowledge the super-eminency of our remedies; he contended that they practically do so now, but that that is no recognition of homeopathy. "Not until they proclaim the law of *similia similibus curantur*, a fundamental law for drug application, can an acceptance be considered." He also joined issue on the "absurdity" of "so-called potencies." If Hahnemann was the wonderful man, etc., which the essayist had portrayed him to be, he could not have been guilty of any "absurdity" in promulgating the potency question.

"Those homeopathic physicians who make it their rule to alternate two remedies if they cannot find the correct single one, will soon alternate three more, next they

will turn to palliatives, and gradually their practice will be worse than that of the most inferior old school physician. The application of potentized drugs forces us to carefully study materia medica, forces us also to improve it. Success is not obtained by simply prescribing a potency ; it must be absolutely indicated according to the law of similars. The use of crude drugs generally leads to crude prescribing, and to the neglect of the study of materia medica."

Dr. Dillingham criticised the essayist's declaration that gonorrhea could not be cured by potentized remedies. He knew that he had cured many such cases. And the same as to intermittent fever. He had cured strictures with potencies. On the potency question he said :

"Hahnemann never said that the lower potencies were useless, or even that the crude substance was useless ; he found the higher potencies were useful and advised their use. The question of homeopathy, or, if you choose, the law *similia similibus curantur*, has but little to do, if anything, with the question of potency. Certainly if *camphor* is indicated in cholera, according to our law it must be given, and the individual judgment and experience of the physician must determine the dose. I believe that too low a potency is *much more* absurd than too high a potency in any case, and that it is the patient and the disease combined which must settle the question of potency in very many instances. Only be sure you never go too *low*."

At a subsequent part of his criticism he says :

"I agree with the doctor that our materia medica should be enlarged, not made smaller ; new drugs proved, new symptoms recorded in our repertories, and more enthusiasm in our work. Dr. Searle asks : Can you high potency men honestly affirm

that you always find the similimum in our present materia medica ? No ; a thousand times, no. But I can come so near it when I do my work well that I can conscientiously blame myself and not homeopathy nor the materia medica when I fail. And I can cure scores who cannot be cured by any other system of medicine yet devised."

Dr. Dillow said :

"I think, however, that the doctor conveys a mistaken impression in supposing that there is practically a truce between the schools. There is a truce in one respect. The barriers of oppression and suppression are breaking down. The advance of the scientific spirit, the success and power of homeopathy and the money that there is in it, have brought about a great change in the attitude of the old school toward homeopathy."

He said that it was the reading of Ringer's "Therapeutics" which had made him (D.) a homeopath ; particularly the reading of that part referring to *cantharis* as curative in nephritis.

"In regard to the doctrine of potentization of drugs, it is the old question which comes up in every discussion. It is a point which cannot be dogmatized about ; it must be settled by the facts. If the facts are so, whether we understand how potencies act or not, we must accept them ; but we cannot say that the evidence in favor of high potencies is in such a form that we can give a scientific analysis as to whether the effects, which are supposed to follow from their use, are really cures or not. Yet the same thing may be said of all other methods of using drugs. If we had a sufficient number of facts which were well tested, we could decide the question at once. However, if we can say that the doctrine of potentization has not been proven, we can also say that it has not been disproven. To me it rests on ex-

actly the same basis as does homeopathy itself. Homeopathy is the hypothesis of Hahnemann. According to it, a drug which has produced a certain set of symptoms, when applied to a similar set of symptoms in a sick person will cure the disease. We then proceed to apply it. We apply the hypothesis, and verify the hypothesis by the cure. To me the law of potentization rests upon the same evidence as the law of similars; they are both theories."

Other members of the society took part and in a somewhat similar vein. It does one good to hear this old style homeopathy from the banner State in homeopathy as to number and influence; it is such a relief from the silly twaddle of some of the younger members farther toward the West who set themselves up for "scientific" physicians, grasping at every fad which comes along their way to eke out the shortness in their homeopathic knowledge. If these "scientific" homeopaths whose homeopathic journal is the *Medical Record*, and who purchase every new coal-tar product, would give a few hours each day to a careful study of Hahnemann's writings, there would soon be more discussions of the kind chronicled above. All honor to New York for outspoken frankness.

Open Court.

AN ACCOMPLISHED PHYSICIAN, says the *New York Medical Record*, "is located at Perkins and will visit Patient at ther home if so desired. DR. C. WELTER and for Beast 'special attention will be taken in female complaints old or young also in midwifery on call and will treat cases rhumatism an eplective fits and the Doctor will keep on hand a salve that he makes hissself good for man women alments

warnted as good salvy that is in the united State for all soorse or swelling saddle soorse or collar Bruises and will make a syrup for coughs and could and Pleurise in the side or lungs charges Reasonable Consultation Free."

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TOBACCO AND YELLOW FEVER.—Captain G. B. Pettingily, who for many years commanded vessels trading between Boston and Cuba, Mexico and South America, said: "Very few tobacco users recover from yellow fever. I once lost half my crew with it in Havana. Every man who died used tobacco, and everyone who lived did not use it."

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THE VITAL FORCE.—The thing that I want to center your minds upon to-day is the fact that there is a greater Richmond in the field than the germicide, or than the thing even that the germicide kills. I want to emphasize the intrinsic meaning of the thing we call life. I would like to make the thought material that when life is here in all its potency we have a complete wall of defense against all intruders; a fort garrisoned against all foes; a battery invulnerable against all paralysis.—O. S. Runnels.

That sounds singularly like what Hahnemann says in his *Organon*—only he calls it the dynamis, the vital force. Is Orificial philosophy destined to prove Hahnemann's philosophy? It was O. S. Runnels who introduced and recommended to the Institute and the Colleges the closer study of the *Organon*. So there is something better and grander and higher than bacteria?

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MICROBES: THEIR PURPOSE AND OFFICE.—Whether microbes cause disease or are simply an accompaniment of diseased conditions, one thing is certain, that while the organism is kept in a healthy state

there need be no fear of disease. The cause of diseased conditions has been and still is unknown. All that can be postulated about it is that specific disease is merely evidence that the organism at some point or points is not able to continue its functions; possibly from defect in the part itself, or from perversion in the force supplied to it. That bacteria cause this perversion is not at all probable. We live in a sea in which float myriads of these micro-organisms, and while we maintain a normal physiological status they are powerless for harm. In fact it is a question whether these growths are harmful or beneficial. Possibly they are simply scavengers, whose duty it is to remove various forms of effete material; we do not know. Because different species of bacteria are found in connection with different specific forms of disease proves nothing; they may be the special scavengers whose duty it is to remove the particular kind of waste material peculiar to the accompanying disease.

One thing, however, is certain: whether bacteria are the cause of disease or exist because of disease, they do not affect the soundness of the law of similars. Through homeopathy the organism is restored to a condition which is inimical to the life of these growths, and the patient regains health even in an atmosphere of microbes. —*Price's Editorial, So. Jour. of Hom.*

Another journalistic brother "coming around" all right on the microbe question. Glad to welcome you to our fold; for this has been our insistence from the very beginning. Next!

DR. GUS.

VIII.

(Continued from page 309.)

THE Doctor became silent, and it was difficult to see in the darkness whether because of the darkness or because he was

finished. The subject had much attraction for me, as it must for every earnest and thinking physician, so I ventured to remind him of it. "You're very right, Tom. Therapeutics is a most important part of medical practice; in fact, it is the practice itself. But where is it taught to-day? It is considered enough to tell the open-mouthed, wonder-stricken undergraduate, that arnica is the remedy, and then let him find out how to use it, if he wants to. Wasn't that so in your College?" I endeavored to save my *alma mater* by replying that my Professor told me what dilutions he used—"Ah, that's it, Tom," "chopped" in Dr. Gus rather unceremoniously and vehemently; "he will tell you *privately*, as of something he is ashamed or in doubt, what he gives his patients; but he haint got the sand or the manliness to tell it in class. Oh, yes, I know that, too," he interrupted when I attempted to say that the Professor had said at the beginning that he would not teach potency, but let each student select his own, or find it by experience, "but what valid reason has he or any other Homeopathic teacher for declining to teach potency? Is it not as essential to know how much to give as what and when to give it? The old school are at least honest in that regard. They have a standard, fluctuating as it is, by which their students are taught that thus and so much is the minimum and maximum dose and of this, that, or the other strength; and, although from our standpoint that statement is inaccurate, still it is so taught and will be so taught until another standard is adopted. It gives their students confidence; but not so with our Homeopathic standard. You say you were told that the 3d was the best potency; but the only reason your Professor had for its use was that it had always served him in his cases, or that his preceptor had always used it, or, perhaps,

if he was a 'scientific' Homeopath, that he don't *believe* in anything higher. I say it is a shame—I feel like putting a 'cuss-word' in there somewhere,—an outrage, a crime, to let such a man teach Homeopathy; to poison the receptive minds in their formative state with—whoa! Jenny, whoa! Scots alive; I didn't know I was talking loud enough to frighten my little mare—whoa! girly, whoa! But, 'Tom, it does make me hot under the collar to hear of these mushroom 'Professors,' as of yesterday shoveling dirt on a railroad, to-day mouthing and posturing in the Professors' chair, slandering what they do not understand, and bringing ridicule not only upon the College but upon the school itself."

Dr. Gus continued in this fashion at some length, insisting that the potency question is the one vital issue in the Homeopathic school to-day; that it must be met fairly and squarely in College and Journals. "To come back to the Announcements," he said abruptly, "there is that other feature of a Homeopathic college teaching,—the ORGANON,—which so many of the schools advertise and yet do not teach." I interpolated that that wouldn't hold good of my *alma mater*, for I had heard one lecture a week after the holidays on the ORGANON. "I know you did, 'Tom; what did it amount to? If you hadn't been pretty well informed before you left my hands, all that you heard on the ORGANON at your school wouldn't have given you one single safe position in an argument with even a friendly critic. Even in *your* College it is made simply a 'dessert dish,' not an essential. It served simply to give the class a little smattering about 'The Law' and the similly simillibus quranter. In one of these here college Announcements is given a chair to the ORGANON where in a year three or four lectures, wholly historical and reminiscent, and carefully avoiding the

merits of the philosophy, were given in the *last* two weeks of the term, and the following year not even one such 'lecture' was given! Is it to be wondered that the 'scientific' homeopath deserts his colors so often in the face of the enemy? Now in place of the old time Homeopathy what do your modern Homeopathic Announcements hold out for inducements?

"Surgery! ah, that's it! You will find page after page filled with tables giving the number and names of the 'brilliant' operations done; the number of babies born in 'our' Maw-tern-itay; the number of times each member of the graduating class was caused to make digital examination *per vaginam*; how often he or she was called down in the amphitheater to hold a towel or a basin, while the Professor's favorites did the bandaging and stitching and dressing; but you will need Sam Weller's double hextra million-power microscope to find even *one* table giving the number of cases of dynamic disease visited by the Professor of Therapeutics with the students, in the hospital or at the bedside, with the record of the cases, the remedies, the potencies, the treatment, the diet, the nursing, and so forth and so on. It is not given! As if cutting off limbs and ripping up bodies, blinding sore eyes and dope-ing sick ears was all the student of Medicine, let alone Homeopathy, needed to know to be a doctor!"

I said (rather sharply I am afraid, for I believed he was "whacking" me over the back of my *alma mater*): "You are not quite just there, doctor; it isn't all Surgery and Ophthalmology and Gynecology; you forget the College Dispensary!"

"The College Dispensary, haw, haw!" he interrupted, with a contemptuous toss of the head, laughing sarcastically; "the college dispensaries! And, pray, what

do they amount to? How are they constituted, in the first place? One Professor lends his name and prestige to the enterprise; but he hasn't got time to give his august services to the paupers and disreputables who frequent a college dispensary; so he appoints a select 'ring' of undergraduates, and has visiting physicians. And the poor patients enter the portals of this place over which Danty's inscription would be most appropriate.

"Who examines the patient? The Professor? Bless your dear heart, you know he don't, except on dress parade occasions. You served one month, I believe, and you *know* that your prescriptions were as wild as your examinations. Does the Honorable Professor ever make use of the Dispensary patients to teach the classes *how* to examine and *how* to prescribe for the patients? Does he ever take the class to this department (which ought to be the most important because most practical part of medical teaching), and illustrate and demonstrate to them why this patient needs arnica 3d, and that one the 30th? why this one should take his medicine in hot water one hour apart, and that one in cold water two hours apart? why this baby should be given a dilution, and that one the pellets? why this diarrhea should have rhus high and Bovinine or Mellin's Food additional, and that one bryonia low and nothing else? why this exsiccated should have gray-fites internally and externally, and that one sulphur high to be followed in three days with lycopodium?"

(To be continued.)

THE FREAKS OF HEREDITY.

AT a recent meeting of the Paris Hospital Medical Society, according to a report published in the *Union Médicale* for June 13, M. Marie showed the photo-

graph of a woman with a supplementary mamma, and stated that nearly all the members of her family, for four generations back, had presented the same anomaly. Moreover, among her father's fifteen brothers and sisters there had been six twins, and among her own brothers and sisters, twelve in number, eight twins. All these fourteen twins were of the male sex, showing that the tendency to beget twins could be transmitted through the male line. Another example of this possibility was cited by M. Le Gendre—that of the Scotch poet, Burns, who was alleged to have become the father of twins four times, twice by his wife and twice by his mistress.

WHAT SINGERS EAT.

A WRITER in *Musical Million* says he never loses time in looking for a fine vocalist in a country where a fish and meat diet prevails. Vocal capacity disappears in families as they grow rich, because they eat more meat. Those Italians who eat the most fish (those of Naples and Genoa) have few fine singers among them. The sweet voices are found in Irishwomen of the country, but not of the towns. Norway is not a country of singers, because they eat too much fish; but Sweden is a country of grain and song. The carnivorous birds croak; grain-eating birds sing.

CARE OF THE EYES.

A VOID reading when lying down. Sit with the back to the light or so that the light will come over the left shoulder when reading, sewing, or writing. When writing, should the light come from the right side, the shadow of the hand and pen or pencil falls on the paper, constantly shading the line of work and fatiguing the eye. Veils, especially spotted ones, are injurious to the eyes; and, if veils must be worn, they

should be of the softest, clearest net. The eyes should be rested five or ten minutes after each hour's reading. The study of music and German is hard on the eyes, and the eyes should be rested more frequently, and longer at a time, when engaged in these studies. Avoid facing the lamplight when studying. A bad stomach sometimes makes bad eyes. Attend to the digestion. Poor ventilation frequently weakens the the eyes. When they feel tired, bathe them with soft water, hot or cold, whichever on trial proves more comfortable. The hot water generally proves more beneficial.—*Ka. Med. In.*

Book Reviews.

HANDBOOK OF INSANITY. For Practitioners and Students. By Dr. THEODORE KIRCHHOFF, physician to the Schleswig Insane Asylum and privat docent at the University of Kiel. Illustrated with eleven plates. New York: William Wood & Co., 1893.

A first view of the title page of this book, and the absence of the long string of titles, which so painfully mar the usual title page of foreign, and, indeed, also of home books, might give the impression to the desultory reader that Dr. Kirchhoff was an indifferent personage, even in his specialty, seeing that he is not a member of a dozen more or less of learned societies, etc. But this opinion is quickly relegated to oblivion on reading three or four chapters of this book taken at random; every page evidences the ripened scholar, the enthusiast, and specialist; one who thinks more of his work than his titles. What a vast field is opened to us when we enter upon the subject of insanity? How it makes our flesh creep to read over the symptoms of approaching dementia, when we cannot fail to recognize that our own "sane" actions

frequently trench dangerously close upon the line of demarcation between sanity and insanity. Read as a mere work of art, of literary art, this book is as fascinating as a novel; indeed it leaves the unpleasant feeling that much that goes for art, for genius, for enthusiasm, for love, for hatred, for nine-tenths of the everyday emotions of the majority of our race, is unreal, is tinged with insanity, and that there is no safety, no sanity outside of the dullest mediocrity. Even here it leaves us no standing place, for we remember to have heard Talcott state that the farm life is in the lead in insanity production; so that dullness of vocation is as bad and as dangerous as the brightest of over-intellection. In fact it is impossible of determination where sanity resides. Dr. Kirchhoff discusses this question as ably as it is possible to do, and then confines his future work to the visible signs of dementia and their treatment for amelioration or cure—for he gives many hopeful prognoses of cases or forms of insanity heretofore deemed incurable. One interesting phase of the problem is his description of the changes which insanity produces in the outward form of the patient. He takes up the ear of many forms of dementia, and shows a uniformity of form in a certain class of insanity. He describes the face, the eye, the forehead, the motions of the body, etc., etc., by which insanity may be predicated even in those yet among us as sane, requiring only that little something, either violent grief or joy, to bring the latent danger into command. As we have already intimated, this is a book which ought to be well understood by our medical teachers, and the forms of mind troubles which a general practitioner will encounter in his practice are well taught. One other impression which obtains in reading some of the forms of mania depicted in Kirchhoff's

book is the wonderful knowledge which Hahnemann possessed almost a hundred years ago on the vital relation between the mind symptoms and homeopathic medication. As we all know he was unusually insistent with all his pupils to study well the mind and moral symptoms of his patients ; to give more attention to the affections than the afflictions of the body. The treatment recommended by the author is of so general a kind, and has so little to do with therapeutics, that we gladly say to our students as well as practitioners, this is a book you may—indeed, *should*—read through from cover to cover.

Globules.

—Born, to Dr. and Mrs. Howard Crutcher, Chicago, a daughter on September 18, 1893. This new arrival has been christened Ruth. It is very easy to understand how this name came to be selected, remembering the pleasant personal relations existing between President Cleveland and Professor Crutcher. Our sincerest congratulations on the auspicious occasion.

—VACCINATION.—Do vaccinated people contract smallpox? Certainly they do. In the French army every recruit is vaccinated when he enlists, and it must take well and good before he enters the service. This is certainly a fair test. Well, in 1870, during the Franco-Prussian War, there were 23,469 cases of smallpox in the French army, all of them vaccinated and most of them re-vaccinated. Seems kind of contradictory, doesn't it?

—“Rheumatic rings, \$1,” is the legend on a card that lies in a tray of lead-colored rings displayed by a Third Avenue jeweler. The belief that such rings protect the wearer from rheumatism has a pretty strong hold upon a part of this community. The rings, according to those who deal in them, are made of seven metals, and either

the metallic combination or the magic number exercises some occult influence unfavorable to the development of rheumatism. Policemen, soldiers, and others much exposed to the weather day and night, are said to be the chief purchasers of rheumatic rings, and inquirers are soberly assured that the rings have been known to give relief in many painful cases of the disease.

—Dr. Wilson A. Smith, editor of the *Medical Current*, has accepted a chair in National Homeopathic College of Chicago. As published in last issue this globule was a mistake.

—REMOVAL.—Dr. Moses T. Runnels has removed his office to 912 Walnut Street (Ridge Building), Kansas City, Mo., where he will be pleased to see his friends and patrons.

—The Antikamnia Company has recently issued a new stamp box, which comes loaded with twelve five grain tablets. After using the tablets the box is designed for stamps, and is very neat and pretty. The Antikamnia people are wide-awake and enterprising folks, and very liberal with their specimens.

—GOOD ADVICE.—A heroic youth had rescued a woman from drowning. Her husband, a large, stout man, thanked the hero heartily, and taking him aside whispered : “You have saved the life of my wife, but you are too much of a gentleman to accept any reward from me. Let me give you a piece of advice that will be valuable to you : never eat sausage in summer. I'm a Bowery butcher, and I know what I'm talking about.”

—As to ears : If a foreign object enters the ear under no consideration use anything to poke in the ear. Pour a little sweet oil in the ear and hold it there. Should the body be an insect it will float to the top and can be removed. Should it be a hard substance a stream of water from a syringe will soon drive it

out, always holding the affected side toward the floor. Never probe the ear.

—Professor Campbell (St. Louis) used to tell his classes how an ingenious woman coaxed an insect out of her husband's ear by holding a lighted taper to it, on the principle that an insect will usually turn toward the light.

—MALINGERING CURED.—Louis Bonner was taken to the Cincinnati Hospital in what was supposed to be an epileptic fit. His wife called to see him, said he was lazy, and had been chewing soap, and asked to be shown his ward. In five minutes he sent word to the office that he was well and wanted to leave.

—“Why, Ethel,” said her mother at the table as the little one burst out crying, “what's the matter?” “Oh,” whined Ethel, “my teeth stepped on my tongue.”

—DIPHTHERIA FROM RAGS.—Dr. L. J. Rhea of Carey, Ia., was called to see a child of eight years with diphtheria; in ten days this was followed by five new cases. Upon investigation it was found that the father had three days previously bought a sack of old rags from a neighbor, who nine years before had taken them from a house where diphtheria prevailed. This sack had been opened by the children and some false hair was found with which the children amused themselves.

Another instance of heedlessness was that account which was recently found in some of our exchanges, where scarlet fever was communicated by means of ice which had been used about the body of a dead child, and after fulfilling its uses was carelessly dumped into the alley, where some children found it.

—A HORRIBLE SUICIDE.—Mrs. Frank Ogden of Republic, O., saturated her clothing and bed with kerosene and applied a match. She was horribly burned. She had been in the asylum and was discharged as cured.

—“What's the matter with this man?” inquired the general.

“Phthisis, sir,” replied the surgeon.

“What's that?”

“Consumption, sir.”

“Then, why couldn't you say ‘consumption’ at first instead of using your confounded medical terms?”

Sawbones ventured no reply. Presently a halt was made at another cot.

“What's the matter with this man?”

“Booze!” exclaimed the doctor promptly.

—Judge—What proof have you that your husband has been untrue?

Irish Woman (suing for a divorce)—Oim shure he is not the father of me last choild.

—Every medical man should be suspicious of any sore that may appear on his fore or middle finger, lest it be a syphilitic sore contracted, perhaps, in some obstetrical case.

—Gelsemium is the remedy *par excellence* for diptheritic paralysis when it is indicated.

—A gang of toughs knocked the face off a Stringtown “speak easy.” Mike Deval was fatally shot in the fracas and also in the stomach.

—If celery were eaten freely, sufferers from rheumatism would be comparatively few. It is a mistaken idea that cold and damp produce the disease—they simply develop it. Acid blood is the primary and sustaining cause. If celery is eaten largely, an alkaline blood is the result, and where this exists there can be neither rheumatism nor gout. It should be eaten cooked.

—Petroleum applied to the whole surface of the body, it is said, will cure the itch in three days.

—The claims recently made for the “animal extracts,” sometimes otherwise designated as “physiological extracts,” border so closely on the ridiculous that it is often difficult for the recipient of a communication about them to tell whether the writer is serious or facetious. The

following letter, received by a manufacturing concern, is a type :

GENTLEMEN : I would like to have you make for me an ounce of extract of rooster's semen according to Prof. Hammond's method for preparing animal extracts. I want the rooster's semen taken from fresh hen's eggs and I want each six minims of the extract to represent the semen from one egg. What will be the cost ?

—Dr. Amanda J. Rockwell of St. Louis called at our sanctum on September 14. We regret very much not to have been at home to welcome our former classmate and friend while in our city.

—Dr. Howard Crutcher has resigned the Registrarship of the Hering, but continues in the faculty. It is to be regretted that Prof. Crutcher could not see his way to continuing in this responsible office, seeing how effectually he championed and defended the cause of the infant Hering. The "Announcement" of a medical college is the "drummer" of commerce. In proportion to the influence and value of either is the college or business a success. Dr. Crutcher made a manly first-class fight for his college against the bitter enmity of the other colleges within and without Chicago, and against the prejudice and ill will of several of the journals and many practitioners. In medical colleges, as in other forms of confederated labor the race is not always to the swift ; much labor on the outside is to be done in order to have a class in readiness for the code-upholding, manuscript-reading professors. It requires at least one clear-headed, hard-headed business man with tact, patience, and ingenuity in every faculty to arrange its very necessary details. All these, and many other similar accomplishments, are combined in the Totality called Crutcher ; and we renew our expression of regret that the

Hering permitted so able a man, officer, and teacher to restrict his labors simply to the forum.

—Messrs. Boericke & Tafel notify us that the "Chronic Diseases" of Hahnemann will be retranslated by a professor of languages, so that all objections heretofore urged will be avoided.

—Another medical college fight at Cleveland ! But this time it is the allopaths who are tearing things loose. A number of professors of the Western Reserve, among them the Dean, have resigned and gone over to the Wooster University, formerly a spring and summer school but now to be a full-fledged winter school. Breaches of faith between trustees and resigning professors alleged as grounds. Why will the allopaths wrangle and quarrel so ! Why not emulate the example of our homeopathic faculties and be all harmony, and peace, and—and—things.

—The water that makes the foam under the milldam is not the water that turns the wheel of the mill.

—Said the Rev. Milsted at the Congress, "A good many people who pray, Good Lord Deliver Us ! should say, Good Lord Reliver us !" Well put.

—He answered that the "black" eye with which he appeared decorated was only a birthmark ; got into the wrong berth on the Boston sleeper !

—A Lima (O.) doctor was awakened one early morning recently by a young woman who begged to be taken care of as she was about to be confined ; a few minutes thereafter gave birth to fine baby boy. The young woman came from Toledo.

—Take your patient by the nose and hold him tightly, if you can't stop his nose-bleed any other way.

—H. E. Conner, M. D., of Akron, O., writes : "I am a friend of Antikamnia, and have used it with much satisfaction."

The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 15, 1893.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

A PROFESSOR in one of the homeopathic colleges of Ohio, recently after exhibiting a sore-eyed patient to the assembled students asked if there was anyone in the class with faith enough in homeopathy to prescribe for a case like that. There being the usual silence for answer to a question which was not to be answered, this professor in a homeopathic college further embellished his office as a homeopathic instructor of homeopathic students by saying that he did not believe homeopathy was of any use in diseases of the eye, but yet, in his inconsistency, prescribed arsenicum. One of the seniors braved the possible ire of this flouter of infidelity, and turning to his companions said, *sotto voce*: And what has become of Samuel Hahnemann?—a query which found assenting glances from the class.

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IT occurs to us that the brothers Norton were guilty of an inexcusable blunder—or, as Talleyrand would put it, a crime—in compiling and issuing their last large volume on "Ophthalmic Diseases and Therapeutics," based on homeopathy, when homeopathy is of no use in eye diseases; it must prove, if it has not already done so, a money-losing venture. Singular, indeed, is it in the highest degree that George S., now gone to his long home—Heaven give him peace!—should devote

so many years of his life to the propagation of a palpable heresy, and even with fast-stiffening fingers guide his pen to the last in defense of homeopathic therapeutics for eye diseases; or that his survivor, Brother A. B., should continue in the same heretical path and affect to teach, as did his brother in the aforetime, other students in the O. & O. College of New York, when it was so very easy to secure evidence from this more liberal and farther advanced alumnus of the New York school that homeopathy is of no use in diseases of the eye.

* * *

IT is infidelity of this sort, in the house of homeopathy, in the very groves of the academy, that is injuring us. This man has an undoubted right to his individual and professional opinion, but he has *not* the right to accept a place of trust in a homeopathic college and then betray that trust. He is there to teach that branch of homeopathic medicine which appertains to the eye and ear. His belief or non-belief have nothing to do with the efficacy of homeopathic therapeutics, whether in eye troubles or in general practice, and if he dared in a medical society utter the sentiment hereinbefore quoted, he would be made to feel in short and sharp order that he stood alone in his apostasy. The amount of harm which an

example of this kind can inflict at this most critical period of a medical man's life—the formative period of his professional existence, when he is wax to receive, but marble to retain—is absolutely incalculable. Preceptors send their students to a homeopathic college to be taught homeopathy, and not to have it denied and decried. If this homeopathic professor (Heaven save the mark !) cannot keep his opinions to himself or restrict them to the privacy of his office, he ought to withdraw from the homeopathic faculty and flock with those more congenial to his liberal ideas. The forum of a homeopathic college is NOT the place for throwing dirt upon Hahnemann!

Materia Medica Miscellany.

Kalmia IN CARDIAC HEADACHE.—The Journal of the Brit. Hom. Soc. quotes the following case of a boy of thirteen who suffered from headache and weak memory to such an extent that he was obliged to leave school. The cause was found in an insufficiency of the cardiac valves, and kalmia 1 was given three times a day. In three days there was slight improvement. The remedy was given twice daily in the 2d dil. The headache then occurred occasionally only. The 3d dil. was now substituted, and continued for seven days, when the headaches had wholly disappeared. Seven months after the boy was found to have been studying without interruption.

Arsenic IN PSORIASIS.—Dr. C. H. Evans of Chicago in the Clinique related the cure of a patch of psoriasis on the leg, of seventeen years' standing, during which time the patient had suffered many things of divers physicians. The one subjective symptom was that the spot burned night

and day, and on the strength of this arsenicum 6 was given, four doses daily. By the end of the third week the heat was reduced by one-half, by that of the fourth it had gone. A week later the scales began to fall off, and a perfect cure soon followed. After seven years there had been no recurrence of the affection.

Stannum IN CONSUMPTION.—Stannum is useful in the first stage of consumption when a neglected catarrh or grippe threatens to pass into phthisis. The patient cannot talk long at a time for want of breath; there is more or less aphonia; roughness of the throat and sore pain in the chest; feeling in the chest after coughing as if it was deprived of its contents; constriction of the chest and constant chilliness, alternating with flushes of heat; profuse night sweats; pressure and bloatedness in the stomach always after eating; lassitude; hands and feet heavy and cold or burning hot. The arms become easily fatigued, so that they drop anything they may be holding. The irritation causing cough is relieved by sitting bent forward.

Stannum has also another cough, one which seems to come from way down in the chest; worse at night; expectoration profuse; tension across the chest; dyspnœa worse from motion; cannot lie down at night; rattling of mucus in the chest; anorexia; sweats; prostration; weakness of the limbs. The sweats occur chiefly at 4 A. M. The patient is despondent; there is burning heat of the palms of the hands and of the soles of the feet.—S. F. Shannon, reprint from N. A. Jour. of Hom.

Natrum Mur. IN EYE HEADACHE.—Dr. Thos. M. Stewart gives the following very interesting case in the Pulte Quarterly: The patient was a tall, thin, dark, nervous maiden lady, who had recently recovered

from an attack of nervous prostration. After attending to the ophthalmological part—the fitting of glasses—and very much easing the patient, Dr. Stewart discovered that a headache came on each day, which she said would soon be unendurable, for it was just a dreadful constant hurt. It felt as if a lot of little hammers were hammering inside of the skull. *Natrum mur.* 6x every fifteen minutes until better, then every half hour for three doses, then every hour for three doses, and so on until the medicine was gone, brought instant and permanent relief through the time the glasses were being adjusted, and since then has relieved a second attack, though not so severe.

Pulsatilla IN EPILEPTIFORM CONVULSIONS.—Dr. Bojanus, Hom. Envoy.—A girl, aged eighteen, with no heredity, has had amenorrhœa for six months; convulsive seizures about once in two weeks; premonitory aura, masticating motions of jaws, cadaveric pallor, and dyspnœa. *Pulsatilla* was given. The following month menses returned and convulsions ceased; no relapse has occurred after four years.

Chenopodium Anthelminticum.—A man took a half ounce of the tincture and felt the effects of narcotic-acrid poisons. It affected his brain, spinal cord, and stomach. He was found insensible, convulsed, and with foam at his mouth. Another individual took an ounce and a half of the oil and experienced the following: Nausea, vertigo, deafness to the human voice, he could hear some distant sounds, aphasia, impossible to control his voluntary muscles, a sense of weight and heaviness in the muscles. Hilarity, or desire to laugh at trifles, rejects things like a drunken man, convulsions and paralysis of the right side, involuntary

emission of urine, foam at the mouth, profuse sweat, icterus, and death, preceded by a comatose state, on the fifth day after its ingestion. It is recommended as a vermifuge and in disturbances of the nervous system as described in the poisoning case. It is superior to other worm remedies as merc., sulph., etc. Its analogue is *santonine*, which causes epilepsy, convulsions, depression of mind, delirium, and great agitation. Besides the nervous symptoms, *chenop.* causes cutting pains in the abdomen, especially worse at night, with flatulence and desire for stool, hoarseness and burning in the throat, secretion of frothy mucus in the mouth, heaviness of the head, and constipation. In verminous affections it has been used in doses of 1 to 3 drops of the mother tincture every three to four hours on sugar. In nervous troubles employ from the 3x to the 12x.—The Hahnemannian Monthly.

Spigelia IN SPASM OF STOMACH.—Dr. Villers, Arch. f. Hom., reports that a woman, aged thirty-two, of robust frame, suffered from a spasm of the stomach, coming on every evening at eight o'clock; after great exertion it comes on during the day. It goes off when she goes to bed and falls asleep. She has also a sensation as if the left side of the chest were larger and wider than the right; this she only feels when lying down. Auscultation reveals an obtuse murmur with the diastolic heart's sound. This murmur is strongest under the third rib, near the anterior axillary line, and in the supra-clavicular space of the same side. She got for a fortnight daily 1 drop of the 30th dil of *spigelia*. On seeing her two months afterward she told me that she had only had one more attack of spasm of the stomach. Auscultation showed perfectly pure heart's sounds without any murmur.

Thlaspi Bursa Pastoris IN HEMOPTYSIS.—Dr. Deschere in North American Journal of Homeopathy.—Merchant, æt. sixty-nine; has had pneumonia three times in as many years on alternate sides; last attack two years preceding Dr. D.'s call. At this time, at 11 P. M., he had raised a mouthful of blood. No premonitory or accompanying symptoms ushered in the blood spitting, the party having been in usual health. Administered hamamelis, 5 drops in water, 1 teaspoonful every hour. Next morning a little more blood had come, brighter and more foamy than the night before, with a slight gurgling noise in trachea and bronchial tubes, but without cough. Then prescription changed to millefolium. No improvement following, phosphorus was exhibited, likewise without effect. During all this time patient was simply coughing up a tablespoonful or two of blood after an interval of from two to eight hours, no other indications of illness except a moment before the hemorrhage would set in. There was no physical sign either in the lungs or the heart, except a weakness in the heart's contractions, which latter gave the clue ultimately to the remedy. The only thing observed was a slight paleness during sleep and an occasional sensation of feeling cold and a persistent constipation. Many remedies were given in vain, when *thlaspi bursa pastoris* was thought of as associated with passive hemorrhage from the kidney, based on an experience of Dr. McMichael's. The tincture was prescribed in water, but with no effect. On the suggestion of Dr. McMichael, 10 drops of the pure tincture every two hours were given, but eventually increased to 20 drops every hour, which began to show its effect; but not until 30 drops were administered every hour for ten hours, and then for every two or three hours for twenty-

four hours following, did the hemoptysis cease entirely.

[If the getting well following the administration of a drug is indicative of the homeopathicity of that drug, then this was a homeopathic cure. But was this a homeopathic cure?—ED.]

Lac Caninum IN DIPHTHERIA.—In an excellent paper presented to the Homeopathic Medical Society of Kings County, N. Y., by Dr. L. B. Baylies, and published by the North American Journal of Homeopathy, the following very clear statement concerning the value and virtues of a much derided remedy is set forth:

The diphtheria requiring *lac caninum* may attack either tonsil, more frequently the left, with decided sensation of a painful lump in the throat, and if not arrested by treatment extends to the opposite side; a characteristic objective symptom of the action of the medicine is alternate transposition of the inflammation or of the membranous deposit from one side to the other. In some cases warm, and in others cold drinks are most agreeable to the throat; empty swallowing most painful; of solids more painful than liquids (*lachesis* has more pain from swallowing liquids than solids); tongue coated white, with red edges; white coated, dark or leaden hued at the center and root, heavily white coated, dirty coated, moist or dry. Sometimes difficult articulation and stammering when attempting to talk fast; speech accompanied by a rattle of mucus along the tongue; mouth dry; the subject drinks little and often, or has salivation and drooling from the mouth; external throat very sensitive; sensation as if the throat were closing between the throat and nose; dry and hot feeling in the throat as if scalded, aggravated by swallowing; constant inclination to swallow, which is very

difficult and painful. Uvula and tonsils swollen, of a light pink or red color and shining appearance. Uvula elongated, and with the swollen tonsils œdematous, having a diphtheritic coat; breath offensive, putrid; speech nasal; pricking pains through the tonsils shoot to the ears; throat feels stiff as a board (see sepiæ); feeling of a lump in the throat which could be pulled out with the finger; the diphtheritic tonsil is not always swollen, sometimes depressed; tickling and sensation of constriction in the upper throat, causing a dry hacking cough; membrane in the throat dark, gray, black, or intensely white, or white and glistening. A case of faucial diphtheria previously neglected and maltreated, with croup cough, aphonia, and suffocative breathing, was treated by lac can. and these symptoms disappeared; the medicine was suspended, nasal speech and regurgitation through the nose supervened, and were removed by resumption of the remedy.

Diphtheritic sore throat beginning and ending with each menstrual period: Such a condition following a diphtheritic sore throat imperfectly cured two years previously was followed by inflammation of the left labia major, appearing at each menstrual period and abating in the interval, attended by distressing pruritus, was benefited by lac caninum. When improving diphtheritic inflammation reappeared in the throat.

COLD WET FEET IN POST-PARTUM HEMORRHAGE—O. W. Lounsbury, M. D., Pulte Quarterly.—A HINT FROM NATURE. Menstruation is often checked instantly by the wetting of the feet. In *post-partum* hemorrhage apply a towel, cloth, cotton, or sponge wet with cold water to ankles and feet of patient. Someone can do it for you while you are engaged with other remedies.

Pulsatilla 3x AND GASTRIC ULCER.—Dr. T. M. Stewart in Pulte Quarterly.—Mrs. F., age forty-nine years. Applied for treatment of eyes especially. Found she had been a sufferer from gastric ulcer, and about every six weeks or two months has severe attacks of pain and swelling in left hypochondriac region and in epigastrium, extending through to back. Not much vomiting now; food aggravates the pain and the vomiting when present. No vomiting of blood for past year. Most trouble now is from gastric and intestinal indigestion. Butter, warm milk, and fats sicken her, which led to the prescription of *pulsatilla* 3x every three hours until better, then four times daily.

Six days later appetite better, and sleeps better.

One week later bowels regular, eats butter and can drink warm milk, sleep continues to be refreshing, improvement in general.

WHAT ARE THE REMEDIES?

By PIERSON B. PETERSON, M. D., Honesdale, Pa.

I HAVE two cases which have puzzled me exceedingly. Can you or your readers help me?

CASE I. Mrs. A., age seventy-six, constipated, with a flushing and heat from chest to head, coming as often as every hour during the day. Hot flashes from chest to head about every hour, lasting several minutes. Bowels inactive, no stool or desire for stool.

CASE II. Master R., age five years, cannot eat eggs or any cake or anything that contains egg, as it causes a breaking out of red blotches, irregular, covering almost the entire body, large red blotches raised, which itch and burn. *Rhus tox.* 30x, also *sulph.* 12x, have relieved this case. However, without any medicine he will apparently

be quite well in about two weeks if no egg is taken.

ALCOHOL IN DIPHTHERIA.

By W. V-R. BLIGHTON, M. D., Tonawanda, N. Y.

I READ in THE AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST under "Globules" an editorial paragraph stating that "Dr. W. H. Hanchett of Omaha believes in the use of alcohol as a cure for diphtheria and diphtheria croup, because it combines the three necessary qualities for an efficacious remedy for that disease, viz., it is at the same time a food, a stimulant, and an antiseptic."

I read the doctor's article published in your journal some time ago, and marked it for a reply, and but for the want of time I should have referred to it before this.

I deny the statement that alcohol has any remedial influence over this disease. I also deny that it is in any sense a food. I think it is time that homeopathic physicians should stop quoting allopathic quackery as a reliable mode of treatment. Give us in a homeopathic journal homeopathic treatment. We get enough of the whisky nonsense in *The Medical Record*, *The New York Medical Journal*, *The Medical World*, *Merck's Bulletin of Advanced Medicine and Surgery*, etc., etc. In my young manhood days the whisky treatment known as the "Brooklyn Treatment" was all the fashion in the allopathic branch of the profession (one of which I was), and the thousands who were swept away annually by this malignant disease (diphtheria) under the most heroic administration of whisky proclaim very loudly the utter uselessness of this mode of treatment.

As to whisky being in any sense a food, its chemical constitution precludes the possibility of such a thought. Dr. B. F. Richardson, who is the highest allopathic

authority we can quote, tells us "by no possibility can it act as a food"; and he wisely tells us "in thinking of strong drink never forget this, '*that it is strong only to destroy.*'" (Italics are ours.)

As an antiseptic, it is inferior to dozens of articles in our materia medica which are homeopathic to the disease.

CLEVELAND MEDICAL COLLEGE.

GLEANINGS BY PHILOLOGUS.

—Much blood or mucus on a uterine sound, on withdrawal, is suggestive of endometritis.—*Macy*.

—Pannus tissue is vascular and not perfected in its growth, so it is very liable to ulceration.—*Boynton*.

—With paralysis of the recti muscles of the eye there is quite often cramplike pain in the back of the neck.—*Boynton*.

—*Calendula* is indicated, as a local application, in granular erosions of the cervix with a muco-purulent discharge.—*Wood*.

—Pain in the sacral and coccygeal regions in the female is due either to retro-displacement of the uterus or neuralgia.—*Wood*.

—*Rhus tox.* is the remedy for iritis caused by operations about the eyes. Give it whether indicated by the symptoms or not.—*Viets*.

—An innocent tumor is one composed of structures similar in shape, growth, and constitution to adult tissue of the human body.—*Helmuth*.

—Remember that *bryonia* is not the only remedy that has sharp stitching pain, made worse by motion. Think of *aconite*, for instance.—*Baxter*.

—If I were restricted to only one test in a suspected specimen of urine, I would pre-

fer that in which I could find the amount of solids passed.—*Dillow*.

—The slough formed in the esophagus by the swallowing of an acid will be reddish or brownish, while that from an alkali will be pale and grayish.—*Dowling*.

—If, after using the permanganate of potassium and oxalic acid disinfection method, the hands are painful, a little limewater put upon them will give relief.—*Bishop*.

—Cantharis is the antidote for rhus poisoning. Apply locally a solution of gtt. of the tincture to a pint of water, and administer the 3x internally.—*Jones*.

—Though the aggravation of sulphur is usually at night, there is one exception, viz., that of the gastric symptoms. The distress and gone feeling in the stomach are distinctly worse an hour or so before noon.—*Allen*.

—The sulphur patient dislikes to be bathed, and, in fact, is aggravated by the application of cold water. When a child comes to you in the dispensary with a dirty face, it is as well to at least *think* of sulphur.—*Allen*.

—In acute laryngitis inspiration is difficult when the inflammation is confined to the upper part of the larynx. When the inflammation extends throughout the whole larynx, expiration as well as inspiration is difficult.—*Smith*.

—Cervical lacerations constitute the foundation of a pathology promulgated by men who revel in minor operative treatment; and probably not over twenty-five per cent. of all the cases in which we meet with lacerations need, or will be benefited by, operative treatment.—*Wood*.

—In spasmodic stricture of esophagus we have other hysterical symptoms, no emaciation, and no pain. In permanent

stricture we have constantly increasing difficulty in swallowing, increasing emaciation, and pain on swallowing. The pain is located behind the upper part of the sternum.—*Dowling*.

—Tuberculinum cc., one dose a week, has been doing me good service recently in a case of laryngeal phthisis. Notwithstanding the fact that the patient, a laborer, has been obliged to continue his work and has been exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather, the night sweats, which were very profuse, have ceased; the cough is almost gone, he is gaining in weight, and the ulceration of the epiglottis, which was quite extensive, is rapidly healing.—*Quay*.

EFFECTS OF A WASP'S STING.

THE following account of the effects of a wasp's sting mentions some peculiar features which hitherto appear to be unrecorded. A man, aged fifty-six, was stung on the middle finger of the left hand at 1 P. M. September 25. Immediately on admission he became faint and experienced severe pains extending up his arm and ultimately all over his body. A severe rigor followed, ending in violent vomiting and diarrhea, lasting about ten minutes. The patient noticed that his tongue and throat were becoming "larger," and he became unable to protrude the tongue or swallow; but there was no difficulty in breathing. I arrived at 1.45 P. M. and found the patient in a cold, collapsed condition, having a thin, wiry pulse, with the temperature 98° F. The finger, hand, and forearm were swollen, but not painful; tongue and tonsils had by this time decreased in size, but were still perceptibly swollen and reddened. The sting had been abstracted from his finger before my arrival by his wife, who stated that it measured about a quarter of

an inch long. The patient was ordered to bed and to have a poultice to the finger and half-ounce doses of brandy every two hours. On the 26th his general condition had much improved, the temperature being 99.8° , and the tongue and throat had become normal. The forearm was swollen, œdematous, and painful. Red streaks indicating lymphangitis were present, the supraolecranon lymphatic gland being enlarged and tender, but there was no axillary tenderness. The patient noticed, on being undressed for bed the previous day, that his trunk and legs were covered by a vivid redness—probably erythema. The urine had diminished in quantity, was acid and high-colored, and contained large quantities of phosphates. On the 27th the patient, after passing a good night, had wonderfully improved and the redness and œdema of the forearm had subsided.—*A. Ivor Thomas.*

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF SPINAL AND CEREBRAL PARALYSIS.

IN the spinal paralysis of children the paralyzed limbs are cold, blue, and flaccid, and they have lost reflex action. The affected muscles also have lost the power of response to the faradic currents, and the mental condition is clear and unimpaired. In the cerebral condition, on the other hand, the limbs, although not well developed, present no localized wasting, and their appearance and temperature are unaltered. Reflex action is excessive in hemiplegia, the knee-jerk on the affected side being increased, and in the spastic variety a mere touch is usually sufficient to make the legs jerk out in extension. In the birth palsies the mental condition is almost invariably and, it may be, profoundly altered. A slight alteration may also be present in the cases of hemiplegia which occur in early life, but it is slighter

in extent than in the birth palsies. Fits associated with spinal paralysis never occur unless at the onset of the illness. With the cerebral palsies of children, especially in infantile hemiplegia, their occurrence is frequent.—*James Taylor.*

ALCOHOLIC ABUSE IN SUNSTROKE AND INJURY TO HEAD.

ALTHOUGH many cases recover from sunstroke so completely that no after effects are noticeable, yet in the majority of severe cases more or less distinct nervous symptoms, such as impairment of memory, nervous irritability, partial paralysis, epilepsy, etc., remain permanent for the remainder of the patient's life. There can be no doubt that sunstroke leaves a predisposition to insanity, and in some cases it must be considered the sole cause of the mental disorder. One of the most common and noticeable changes in persons who have suffered from sunstroke is their extreme susceptibility to the effects of alcohol, and as a result of this a comparatively slight overindulgence in it is often the exciting cause of insanity in them. Clinically, cases of this kind resemble in every respect cases of acute alcoholism. The effect of injuries to the head in their relation to alcoholic intemperance and insanity is practically the same as that of sunstroke; that is to say, there is often after injury to the head an extreme susceptibility to the effects of alcohol, so that a comparatively small quantity will cause an attack of acute maniacal excitement in every way similar to an attack of acute alcoholism. In many cases also there is a great change in the manner in which the emotions are affected in the early stages of intoxication; for example, one who formerly became hilarious and jolly under the effects of alcohol will,

after having received an injury to the head, become quarrelsome and pugnacious under its effects.—*Reginald Harry Noott.*

INTUBATION OF THE LARYNX.

INTUBATION of the larynx is not a suitable procedure when laryngeal diphtheria is accompanied by diphtheria of the pharynx or the naso-pharynx, for the following reasons: 1. The air thus supplied to the lungs, passing over the diseased surfaces, is impure and often foul, and if it does not produce diphtheritic bronchitis it may cause broncho-pneumonia of the type of "cutthroat lung." 2. The obstruction is often not only laryngeal, but also supra-laryngeal. 3. The local treatment of the nose and pharynx is very difficult owing to choking. 4. It is in this class of cases that the feeding of a laryngeal intubation case is so difficult. Intubation of the larynx should not be performed when one believes that there is membrane in the trachea. Here apparently easy breathing results for a time; but while inspiration is relieved the membrane acts like a valve over the ends of the tube during expiration, and in this way extraordinarily rapid, acute insufflation of the lungs is likely to occur. I have seen a chest become in the course of eight hours extremely barrel-shaped with cardiac dullness quite hidden. The expelling of membrane is extremely difficult, and is usually attended by ejection of the tube. Dr. Collier would prefer to do intubation in all cases of primary laryngeal diphtheria which are unaccompanied by supra-laryngeal obstruction, and which are without any evidence of the existence of membrane in the trachea—in all such cases, indeed, which were called until recently "membranous croup." Sometimes a case presents itself with signs of acute laryngeal obstruction sufficiently urgent that imme-

diately interference is required, but without any evidence of membrane. Such a case usually turns out to be diphtheritic, but it may be a non-membranous laryngitis from measles, or perhaps from cold or some other cause.—*Bernard Pitts, London.*

NEW PHYSICAL SIGN FOR EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF CROUPOUS PNEUMONIA.

IN several cases recently seen where the general symptoms of pneumonia were present, but none of the ordinary physical signs, I have discovered what I am venturing to describe as a new physical sign. On careful auscultation of the chest I have heard jerky expiration over a limited area, and on noting the position of this area have found developed in it subsequently the usual signs of pneumonia. This jerky expiration is the first physical sign developed, and can be heard soon, if not immediately, after the rigor, before dullness or crepitations appear. It is much more distinct in children, but I have also heard it in adults. The explanation of this jerky expiration I am not prepared to offer, but suggest that it may possibly be due either to the primary congestion interfering with the elasticity of the lung, thus making the expiration puffy or jerky, or to propagation of the heart beat through a more readily conducting medium than the healthy lung. I am more inclined to think that the former explanation is the correct one, because it is difficult to see how the heart beat could so much affect the air leaving the right lung, and I have been unable to satisfy myself that the rhythm of the jerk corresponds with the cardiac impulse. Further observation will show how much value is to be attached to this sign, but I note it with hope that it may prove as useful to others as it has been to me.—*F. H. Morrison, in Lancet.*

Open Court.

IN RE ELIOGABULUS HART.—Says the *National Advertiser*: For a man who denounces advertising to sign his name upon the hotel register with all his titles would seem a lack of consistency, to say the least. This is the way it appeared:

"Ernest Hart, F. R. C. S., D. C. L., London, Editor *British Medical Journal*, Dean of St. Mary's Hospital."

Ye gods! and this man denounces the charlatanism of the medical profession for seeking notoriety! No more striking illustration of the glaring inconsistency of the profession that decries advertising and yet "dead beats" its own advertising has ever been shown. It needs no comment.

* * *

PROFESSOR HOWARD CRUTCHER, Chicago, had his appendix vermiformis removed by Dr. Robert Morris while the latter was sojourning in Chicago, and is now doing very well. Professor Crutcher has himself done a number of these operations, and perhaps "caught" it from some of his patients; it seems to have become quite infectious within the past six or eight months.

* * *

APPENDICITIS.—Isn't it about time to call a halt to this newest fad of appendicitis? There are many of the lay folk who go so far as to strain out all the seeds of a berry or a grape when taken at table. What utter nonsense! The telegraphic dispatch from one village recently was headed "An Epidemic of Appendicitis!" That treacherous little death trap in our inner economy may of course destroy life; so also may lightning or a cyclone or typhoid fever; but to assume that every case of bellyache is appendicitis and needs surgical relief is on a par with that other but now fast fading out fad that every womb

needed to be extirpated that had "female weakness." A friend of this writer's was taken to the hospital and there fell into the hands of one of these appendicitic maniacs; an operation was done; the appendix was found inflamed (of course some reason must be given for invading the young man's entrails), but no foreign object was found.

* * *

SCIATICA OF THE ARMS.—The *N. Y. Med. Journal* quotes from a newspaper, which has a weakness for medical items, the following remarkable dispatch regarding the illness of Prince Bismarck: "The sciatica has now reached his arms, and prevents him from using his hands, so that it is necessary for his attendants to feed him."

* * *

ORIFICAL SURGERY VS. "SIN."—In one of the recent issues of the *Journal of Orifical Surgery* is the account of a man leaving his home in the far East, wandering aimlessly through the West and South, and being eventually recognized in Chicago. Here still he was unable to speak rationally. He was returned to his home, operated upon by an orifical surgeon, and restored to his right mind. The interval of time comprising his absence and wanderings is to him a total blank. It seems now that during or possibly preceding this period of irresponsibility he appropriated funds not belonging to him, and for this he is now under indictment. The point of our story rests upon the request made by the orifical surgeon of Dr. Pratt, asking him to state, from other experiences, that this patient in his former condition was not a responsible party, therefore does not fall under the shadow of a crime; and that the orifical operation restored the man to his responsible state. Dr. Pratt calls for testimony to this end, but does not himself give any. If this point of irresponsibility could be established what would become of that an-

cient but tenaciously clung to theory of "sin"? Yet who knows better than the intelligent physician that very much of "sin" may safely be attributed, not alone to heredity, but also to current ailments? We will watch with deep interest the result of this trial in the courts of law.

* * *

—IN RE "QUACKS AND HOMEOPATHS."
—The *British Medical Journal* of July 15 says: "The foundation stone of the first homeopathic hospital in Russia was laid at St. Petersburg on June 24. It is estimated to cost £20,000." See here, Mr. Ernest Hart, Editor of the aforesaid *Journal*, hurry up your visit and get back home. See what some enemy of yours has done while you are absent in the United States teaching what an arrant humbug homeopathy is, and how to recognize it in any form is unprofessional and even ungentelemanly. You should cable at once to your *locum tenens* to correct that awful slip of the copy box—and never, no never again, permit any mention other than that which may be highly derogatory to homeopathy to appear in your journal. Otherwise you will have to cut short your lectures and advice to the American medical profession on "What I Know about being a Gentleman and an Allopathic Doctor at the same time."

Book Reviews.

A DICTIONARY OF MEDICAL SCIENCE. BY RICHARD J. DUNGLISON, M. D. Philadelphia: Lea Bros. & Co.

A large book, a fine book, and thorough in what it gives, and that means pretty nearly everything. Long before we were clothed on with the medical panoply we made many excursions to Dunglison to help us out of some bad "spell," and we never found him lacking or untruthful or

incorrect. To say that Dunglison said so was sufficient. The work is older than the majority of medical practitioners of to-day; begun by one Dunglison and now finished by another of the same name; good in the beginning as a book of words, and equally good now, with all its wealth of medical lore which the sixty years of its life have added. The value of the present as of former editions of this work is so apparent that but little need be said by the reviewer in his capacity as a critic, friendly or otherwise. But we wish to direct attention to the addition in this edition of the pronunciation, making the book of value to the student of medicine and the general literateur, as well as supplying the needs of the medical practitioner. We have one complaint to make of this otherwise excellent book, a complaint which will not deteriorate its value even with those most interested in our remarks, and that is the unkind, nay, unjust definition which the present editor has assigned to homeopathy. A lexicographer should be absolutely impartial, and in the light of current history, whether profane or medical, Dunglison stands guilty of intolerance as well as falsehood. It was no part of Dunglison's business as a dictionary-maker to array himself against a division of medical men who do not believe as he does. As a teacher of allopathic medicine, or as the writer of allopathic papers to be published in allopathic journals, no one could find fault with him for entertaining and airing his views on homeopathy; that might be reasonably expected; but as the maker of a dictionary, designed not alone for allopaths, but for homeopaths, eclectics, hydropaths, scholars, and students of all professions, and, possibly, of different languages, the rabid spirit of the allopath should have been gloved. It would have been so much easier to have

ignored the word homeopathy entirely. Gould and Keating, and other lexicographers of that same school, who are foemen worthy of the homeopath's steel when in tourney assembled, yet did the honorable thing to their opponent by at least giving that opponent's case a fair statement. But Dunglison willfully misstates it. It is hardly good business policy, in view of the fact that homeopaths are famed as book-buyers, to throw dirt and sloppy water on them. Every large city of the Union is filled with prominent medical men, intelligent and educated, law-abiding and God-fearing, who are no allopath's inferior in any sense; yet because they practice homeopathy they must be singled out by intolerant talkers and writers and stigmatized as practitioners of a fanciful system, etc. It was not the intention of the book-reviewer to speak unkindly of the dictionary as a dictionary; indeed, it would be impossible, seeing how perfect it is in all its parts; but this manifest injustice to a large body of men and women and their millions of patrons did raise our ire for the moment; and we sincerely trust that when the next edition is uttered from the revising pen of a later Dunglison, the spirit of tolerance, which is now sweeping over the medical land, may even have reached the editor of this most excellent dictionary. Notwithstanding our criticism we have no hesitation in recommending this work to all offices and colleges, and believe that the money expended therefor will be wisely invested.

THERAPEUTICS OF CHOLERA. By P. C. MAJUMDAR, M. D., Graduate of Medical College, Calcutta, India; Corresponding Member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and Honorary Member of the International Hahnemannian Association, etc. Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel, 1893.

Not a very large book, nor costly. It

contains about 100 pages and costs fifty cents. But it is to the point. This year, fortunately, we will not need to "bone" much on cholera, as that frightful epidemic seems not to be booked for our shores. As this author comes from the the home of cholera his remarks concerning its symptoms and treatment are of value; as Dr. Majumdar is a good homeopath and a good writer his book will meet with a good reception. He gives but few remedies in addition to the Big 4—camphor, veratrum alb., arsenicum, and cuprum; and such as are added have the indications well stated. The repertory at the back of the book is ample for all ready references. While we wish Dr. Majumdar's book a hearty reception we yet hope that we may never, or hardly ever, have occasion to make use of it.

Globules.

—A report by the Chief Inspector of the Division of Pathology, Bacteriology, and Disinfection of the Health Department of New York is of very great interest to the medical profession and of great importance to the community. The Board of Health requests the co-operation of the physicians of this city, in order to definitely establish or refute the contagiousness of so-called membranous croup. The fact that in a large majority (eighty-four per cent.) of the cases of membranous croup (not apparently involving the pharynx) examined bacteriologically by the officers of the department, swabs infected with the pharyngeal secretions were shown to contain the Loeffler bacillus, tends to the conclusion that membranous croup is laryngeal diphtheria and that, as is shown in the report, it is liable to cause cases of like character, or of diphtheria of the

ordinary type. Before declaring the disease contagious and classing it among the transmissible diseases which must, under the law, be reported to the Board of Health, the board desires to have the results of the bacteriological investigation of a large number of cases tabulated in order to base its action on irrefutable premises. The only way that this can be done is through the voluntary report to this department by physicians of cases of membranous croup that may occur in their practice, with request for a bacteriological examination.

Therefore the board respectfully requests physicians to report cases of membranous croup under that name in the same manner that they report cases of contagious disease. The data already obtained is sufficiently convincing to cause this request to the profession, to treat membranous croup as a contagious disease ; that is, to advise isolation and disinfection the same as in a case of diphtheria.—CYRUS EDSON, M. D., New York.

—TOBACCO USING.—An esteemed correspondent in Boston has called our attention to an article which latterly appeared in these pages, apparently defending tobacco using. The article referred to was, however, a criticism of that inconsistency which holds up one very palpable vice and quietly ignores all the others with which the human race is more or less afflicted. It was not designed to defend the tobacco habit. And even "Dr. Gus" will at no very distant date give his views on this vice, notwithstanding his apparent present acquiescence. The best doctor, other things being equal, is he who uses neither tobacco nor alcohol.

—Dr. W. A. Dewey has removed from San Francisco to New York City, where he may be found at No. 170 West Fifty-fourth Street. Dr. Dewey while in the former city was one of the editors of the *California Homeopath*, and in the little time he was so assigned showed himself a master of

good, clear, powerful English, a number one homeopath, and a fearless defender of the cause. His editorials were bristling with bright points and original ideas, they were addressed to the profession in a direct and forcible way, and he very soon found himself read and many of his suggestions adopted. It is therefore with no little pleasure that we chronicle the fact that Dr. Dewey's pen will not be silenced any longer, as he has been made associate editor of the *Medical Century*, with headquarters in New York City. The profession of homeopathic journalism has not a great many talking pens ; it has many, indeed, an oversupply, of essay writers but of pens that can talk as well as write, it has very few. Hence we welcome Brer Dewey back into the fold, while we congratulate the *Medical Century* upon its good fortune.

—The best treatment for pruritis, says an exchange, is the warm bath with a handful of washing soda and a half pound of starch to an ordinary bath tub full of water.

—In diagnosing a chancre of the female it is well to bear in mind that you will never find chancres on the walls of the vagina, as they always appear on its outlet.

—The urethritis caused by bicycles bears a close family resemblance to gonorrheas contracted in water closets or bad beds, says the *Medical Fortnightly*.

—"That's what it is, doctor, capricious—my appetite is," replied the granger who sought medical aid for his dyspepsia. "Some days I eat liver and bacon all right, an' then again it seems as if nothin' would do but corned beef an' cabbage, or sauerkraut an' sausages."

—The following touching appeal is published as a personal in the advertising columns of the *Bucoda* (Wash.) *Enterprise*: "Three or four years is not a lifetime, but it is a long time for a doctor to wait for his fee when his wife and babies

are crying for bread and sorghum. I will take anything on account from a spring chicken to a hillside farm, but a settlement of some kind I must have. In future, a discount of ten per cent. will be given on all bills paid monthly. If you pay your physician promptly he will attend you promptly, night or day, rain or shine, while your slow neighbor suffers and waits as he made the doctor wait; and while he is waiting the angels gather him in."

—A most inflexible, upright, and withal a merciful judge, presides in the City Court of Savannah, Ga. His honor, Judge McDonnell, went to Dr. S., a homeopathic physician, on his way to court a few mornings since to have an injured arm dressed. The doctor detained him longer than he he had expected, and the judge did not arrive in the court room until ten minutes after the hour for opening the court. Said his honor as he took his seat on the bench: "In accordance with the rules of this court every officer who comes in late is subject to a fine. The clerk will therefore enter a fine of \$10 against the Court for tardiness. Owing to the fact, however, that this is the first time that this thing has happened, and also that the Court had to be detained in order to have its arm dressed, the clerk will remit the fine."

—Olive oil as an external application for ivy poisoning is greatly lauded in one of our old school exchanges. Might be well to remember this.

—PEDAL-ORRAPHY.—"What a very tall man Dr. Hopper is, and I've heard him telling papa that he lost a foot at the battle of Corinth; he must have been a perfect giant then"

—DIDN'T WANT THE "STIFFS."—Shortly after midnight, one Saturday, recently, the St. Louis morgue was robbed of everything movable except three corpses.

—FEELING OF THE PULSE.—Have you ever noticed the persistency with which

the comic papers invariably represent the doctor as examining the patient's pulse with his thumb? Almost as ludicrous a blunder as *Puck* perpetrated some years since when it represented a cornfield with all the ears growing out of the top of the stalk like so many bayonets on guns.

—HANDY WITH HER TEETH.—"Why, Bridget, you are quite an artist," said Mrs. Pompous, at the table, to her servant, who had produced a large pie very much ornamented. "How did you manage to do this so beautifully?" she inquired, thinking to rally her for the company's sake.

"Indade it was meself that did it, mum," said Biddy. "Isn't it purty, mum? I did it with your false tayth, mum."

—POULTRY NOT ANATOMY.—"One of the greatest sights at the fair was the girl who was showing artificial eggs."

"Limbs, my boy; limbs."—*Judge*.

—UTERINE HEMORRHAGE.—The eclectics say that 20 drops of oil of erigeron, and 5 drops of oil of turpentine, taken in capsules, will stop the worst case of uterine hemorrhage. How very easy! No more worry about symptoms. No more study. Carry but these two bottles and a box of empty capsules, and, presto! it is, what you call him, *complet!*

—THOU SHALT NOT KILL.—This has no special reference to the medical profession this time. Herr Krupp, the gun king, employs over 25,000 operatives in his extensive establishments at Essen, who with their families, make up a lot of 87,900 people. Fifteen thousand three hundred of these personages live in their own houses. The making of death-dealing appliances is evidently a profitable business, and not contrary to nor inconsistent with true Christian charity.

—PROLAPSUS UTERI.—Dr. L. Slominski, in *American Medical Journal*, says that alcohol burned in a cup, and patient standing over it for five minutes with limbs apart in a nightgown, will contract the uterus, and after using it for a few nights a

patient suffering with prolapsus will hear the uterus flop back in its place with a noise plainly heard by a bystander.

We publish this not so much for its intrinsic worth or value as we do to enlighten the bystanders when this process is proceeding. He will now understand that the noise made by the patient in her night-gown, with limbs apart, over a cup of burning alcohol, is because the uterus is flopping back into its place, and not because, etc., etc.; and yet we remember distinctly to have read of another patient in *robe de nuit* improvising for herself an alcohol vapor bath. A Babcock Fire Extinguisher was thereafter added to the necessary instruments.

—A remarkable and important point in favor of the Rudisch Beef Peptone (sarco peptones) is that the article will keep for years if the glass jar is uncorked (no paraffine is used), and for many months after the jar is opened, providing it is then left uncovered. It is claimed for the Rudisch Beef Peptone that the above is true of no other similar preparation; that, indeed, no other article on the market consists *solely* of palatable, predigested, soluble beef.

—The action of ferrum may be understood by remembering that it has the power of dilating the blood vessels; hence you have a full, yielding pulse, which distinguishes it from aconite. The walls of the abdomen feel sore, as if bruised; due not to any inflammatory process, but to dilatation of the blood vessels.—*Thatcher*.

—The most common form of erysipelas is the smooth variety, and the other the vesicular. For the first belladonna in the 30th dilution, one dose every one, two, or three hours, depending on the severity of the symptoms, and occasionally a dose of aconite of the same dilution. For the vesicular form, rhus tox. is the remedy—*M. Hammond, M. D., in So. Jour. of Hom.*

—HOT-WATER TABLE TO OBVIATE SHOCK.—An exchange suggests the use of an ordinary table with two flat zinc receptacles the length of the table and half its

width, sloping toward the center and laid side by side. These are filled with hot water and covered with a blanket.

—"I want to get a professional nurse," said the man whose wife rather enjoys being ill.

"What for?" asked his friend, the doctor.

"For a professional invalid," said the man, with a wan, far-away smile.

—RED HAIR.—Aside from its having at one time among the ancients been considered the highest type of beauty, it is found to be indicative of many things besides beauty. For instance, a writer in the *American Analyst* says that red hair is caused by a superabundance of iron in the blood. This imparts the vigor, elasticity, the great vitality, the overflowing and thoroughly healthy animal life that runs riot in the veins of the red-haired. This strong, sentient animal life is what renders them more intense in all their emotions. This excess of iron is also the cause of freckles on the peculiarly clear, white skin which always accompanies red hair. The skin is abnormally sensitive to the action of the sun's rays, which not only bring out the little brown spots in abundance, but also burn like a mustard plaster, producing a queer, creepy sensation, as if the skin was wrinkling up.

Dr. Alice MacLean Ross says (in the *Med. and Surg. Rep.*) that in red-haired women and those brunettes who have red lips, red cheeks, and are inclined to freckle rather than to tan, lacerated perineum and cracked nipples occur most frequently, while sallow-skinned blondes who tan rather than freckle, and who have a tendency to a deposit of pigment in the areola of the nipple, are least liable to these accidents. The red-haired women have friable tissues and skin, and the other class the reverse. Other women suffer as they lean toward one or the other type. A good thing to remember as of value in prophylaxis.

—Does anybody know who the railroad committee is of the American Institute of Homeopathy?

—Anacardium has a stiff neck, worse from beginning to move. Conium and rhus are worse from beginning to move, but relieved from continued motion. Under lyc., and puls., the relief is from slow motion.

—Drug clerks often derive amusement from the prescriptions that are left with them. A prescription which called for certain tablets, and which was written by a Chicago physician, was put up in a downtown pharmacy the other day. The directions were as follows: "One tablet every two hours for five days, skip four days and commence again." The pharmacist smiled when he wrote the label, and professional etiquette alone prevented him from asking the customer, who weighed about 180 pounds, if he thought he would survive after so much skipping. Another prescription caused the patient himself to laugh when he read the doctor's directions, which were: "Take fifteen drops, one hour after eating, in a little water." "I don't eat in water," said the man, "although I did chew an apple once when I was bathing at Long Branch." Strangely spelt communications are often brought to the druggist. A woman handed a slip to a clerk recently and said: "Gimme ten cents' worth of that." The clerk read, "Grocer's Supplement." "I guess you mean corrosive sublimate," he said, "but that is poison, and we can't sell it to you." The woman went away after declaring that she wanted it to "kill boogs with."

—The red string of *ferrum* may be said to be: the pale, waxy face, flushing up red on the slightest emotion, the aggravation after midnight, and the relief from moving slowly about.—*Thatcher*.

—Worse from a jar is not always belladonna; it may be arnica, especially if it is a bruised, sore condition which is made worse.

Ob=don't=ology.

Don't neglect to examine the urine for sugar when gangrene is found in old persons following a slight injury.

Don't let the clergy "run" the medical schools; and keep the doctors out of the theological seminaries. Let each profession attend to its own knitting.

Don't catch a drowning woman by the hair of her head, says the proper Dieppe official to the life-saving service; "catch hold of her dress: the hair oftentimes remains in the grasp of the rescuer."

Don't forget that a wet silk handkerchief thrown over the face affords ample protection against suffocation by smoke at a fire. If you happen not to have a silk handkerchief handy use the fire-escape.

Don't neglect the bowels. A daily movement should be encouraged after breakfast by any means save cathartics. Olive oil drank on retiring is wholesome and helpful to patients of a constipated habit.

Don't wait until the class "strikes" for homeopathic materia medica before furnishing that article. Allopathy and Eclecticism are well enough in their place, but their place is NOT in a homeopathic college in Chicago.

Don't put your feet in warm water preparatory to trimming your corns. Immerse them for ten minutes in cold water, then with a strong-bladed penknife gradually shave off the corns in thin slips. No razors or hot water.

Don't let a barber shave you with a "community" razor, or wash your face with a sponge. If you cannot shave yourself, provide your own cup and razor, etc. A number of students in Cleveland badly poisoned in a barber shop.

The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 1, 1893.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

THE AMERICAN "M. D."—*The Homeopathic World* (London) for November 1, 1893, contains a splendid editorial concerning the very manifest injustice done to Dr. E. Alfred Heath (an English homeopath with an American diploma) by the Northampton Congress of Homeopathy, of which one of our recent visitors and guests, Dr. Alfred E. Hawkes of Liverpool, was president. It appears that Dr. Heath, who had been a pharmacist and practitioner of medicine in London for twenty years and more, at the solicitation and upon the advice of his friends took a regular medical course in one of the medical institutions of London, "walked" the hospital, etc., and eventually came to Hahnemann of Philadelphia for his degree, which he earned in due course and with honor. When this Northampton Congress of Homeopathy was about to sit Dr. Heath, being an English homeopath, a frequent contributor to current homeopathic literature, and very evidently a man of letters, and being near the scene of the proposed action, was solicited by our *Medical Century* to attend the congress sessions, act as its representative, and prepare exhaustive reports of the congress. Having incidentally communicated to a medical brother his intention of compliance with the *Century* request, he was cautioned to first procure an invitation. Although under the circum-

stances he deemed this an unnecessary preliminary, yet in order to conform with all possible rules and restrictions he did so apply to the honorary secretary, Dr. Brown, and was by him informed that the proposed Homeopathic Congress was one of registered practitioners only, and further, that "your M. D. is not registerable, nor gives qualification to practice." In order, however, to act within the intent of the congress the honorary secretary, Dr. Brown, offered to bring the subject before that august body, which he did, and was by them sustained in his arbitrary ruling that an American "M. D." was not registerable and gave no qualification to practice. Hence Dr. Heath, who had nothing but an American "M. D.," could not and was not permitted to attend the Northampton Homeopathic Congress as reporter for the *Medical Century* nor for any other intent or purpose. The *Homeopathic World* says, "This congress is a perfectly independent and irresponsible body; it has no definite organization and no laws; it has only two permanent officials—a treasurer, and the honorary secretary, whose duty it is to send out invitations each year, and he has no cut and dried list of members to whom he is obliged to send them." After descanting upon the relationship existing between the British Homeopathic Medical Society and this Northampton Homeopathic Con-

gress, which discloses the fact that the former body is a sort of close corporation, the editorial continues as follows :

* *

It is well known that the homeopathic medical schools of the United States have been pioneers in insisting on thorough medical training. In international congresses we receive American graduates on absolutely even terms with ourselves ; we elect them to presidential and vice-presidential chairs ; and when we visit them we are delighted to receive the same honors at their hands. Nay, more, some of us are proud to receive honorary degrees from American schools to add to the registerable qualifications we already possess. In the face of these facts it seems to us the very essence of priggishness to refuse to recognize those whom these same schools have examined and to whom they have granted their diplomas, as soon as the latter take up their domicile and begin to practice within our shores, simply because the General Medical Council does not see its way to put them on the register.

At any rate the course of the *Homeopathic World* is clear ; and we think it would be well if all British homeopaths would take up the same line. We are proud of our position in the United States ; we are convinced that if it were not for what our American brethren are doing homeopathy might very possibly die out altogether ; the works of American homeopaths are the best thumbed of all the books on our shelves, the best aids we possess in the curing of the sick—considering all these things, and many more, we decline to recognize any distinction between the M. D. of New York, of Michigan, of Philadelphia, of any of the accredited homeopathic schools of the States, and the M. D. of London or of Edinburgh.

Nay, more : seeing the great risk there is in sending a youth to one of the British schools that, during the five years of tuition now imposed upon him, the bias against homeopathy in the minds of his teachers will be subtly instilled into him, with the result that he comes out a rabid allopathic M. D., full of scorn and pity for the fond homeopathic father or mother who sent

him to college, we are convinced that it would be a much wiser plan to send our youths to one of the homeopathic schools in the States to learn how to heal the sick at the same time that they are acquiring their degrees. Then let them return to this country to practice the art they have learned, and which British schools are not qualified to teach. The homeopathic public would support them ; and unless we have greatly mistaken, the professional homeopaths would stand by them as well."

* *

It is not often we find such clear and caustic, but withal truthful, language in a foreign journal ; that form of writing seems to be peculiarly the prerogative of the American press, our foreign brethren still affecting the ancient method of writing (and we have one or two American homeopathic journals who still adhere to it) which casts out everything that smacks of loss of tone, of loss of dignity, preferring the safer middle course of being prosy and profound, inoffensive and general, rather than progressive and aggressive. But Dr. John H. Clarke has risen to the occasion in this editorial on the American "M. D.," and in language that will win for him admirers unnumbered in the "States." The editorial is a well-prepared *résumé* of the American diploma situation as it appears to the American reader, and is one which the Northampton Congress folks cannot well afford to ignore or neglect. If this pettishness and priggishness is the spirit actuating English homeopathy, then is it small wonder indeed that so little advance is made. We had indulged the belief that the lack of palpable progress was because of the interference by the allopathic powers ; but this Heath episode, with all that it implies, evidences that the intolerance is not all with the allopaths. We were present at the Chicago Congress during the past summer when

President Dr. Alfred E. Hawkes made and repeated the announcement of the then forthcoming Homeopathic Congress in England, inviting his American brethren to come over to the "old" country and participate in an old-fashioned English welcome. He was cheered and applauded to the echo because of his apparent sincerity. And yet Dr. Hawkes knew then, as he knew at Northampton and knows now, that his American host had none other than an American "M. D.," which was not evidence of qualification to practice medicine, and would not permit him to sit in the Homeopathic Congress, to which only the super-elect, according to the English homeopathic idea, were eligible. Was this duplicity? Ah, Mr. President Hawkes, you have quickly forgotten the lesson of hospitality and courtesy which the American profession endeavored so much to impress upon you. You were fêted and lionized, Dr. Hawkes, not so much for your own worth (though we gallantly admitted that) as you were for your representative character—an English homeopath and president of the Homeopathic Congress at Northampton; and we know that the American brethren vied with each other to show you attention and do you honor in order to make your stay among us pleasant and memorable for all time to come. Indeed, Dr. Hawkes, you yourself in your annual address to this same Northampton Congress recount at some length the attentions showered upon you in the "States," and you become quite American in your enthusiasm over the American "idea" of teaching and practicing homeopathy, even hinting that it might be well to import some of our teachers and practitioners into your little island. What, with only an American "M. D."!

WHAT caused you so quickly to forget your enthusiasm, and, as chief executive officer of your congress, why did you suffer so dastardly an attack upon the fair fame of your American friends as you did sanction in the instance of Dr. Heath, who had nothing but an American "M. D."? Why was it needful to insult an American homeopathic publication by refusing admission to its properly accredited representative, when, if your memory has not entirely gone a-glimmering, you will recall that that very journal was unusually kind to you while in this country? In this country the representatives of the press, whether secular or professional, have entrance everywhere, and no society training in wisdom and public policy would dare close the door to them. Still if our press ideas do not conform with yours, and Dr. Heath was voted ineligible because reporter for an American publication, or for any other cause, what need was there for coupling your declination with an insult?—"your M. D. is not registerable" being American, "and gives no qualification to practice" anywhere except in the "States," where you, Dr. Hawkes, had but recently visited and been hospitably entertained—so much so, indeed, that you said at the time, and have since, that the American system was the equal, if not the superior, of the English or Continental method of teaching and practicing homeopathy. Could you not, as president, wield so much of influence as to prevent this flagrant attack on your whilom friend and guest, the American homeopath? Could you not raise your voice one instant in defense of your recent host?

* * *

WE had another of your typical English gentlemen over here during the past summer—a medical party too—a Mr.

Ernest Hart by name—belike you have heard of him—unequivocally qualified to practice medicine or anything else in the British Islands, and also possessed of a registerable title, for he appended it in full to his name on the public hotel register. He was the guest and honored friend but of another branch of the great American medical profession; he felt so much elated with the attentions and honors showered upon him that he became puffed up, and presently his ass's ears burst through the lion's skin; and before he got entirely through with his welcome he had befouled his host and bewrayed his medical brethren. We uncultured children of the West, who divide our time into three parts, namely, to shoot buffaloes, kill Indians, and practice what we are pleased to call medicine, will soon imbibe a rather prejudiced opinion of the average English medical man. Indeed if this rather peculiar way of reciprocating American hospitalities is repeated very many times more by your representative Briton it may not be very long before he will be most cordially invited to stay at home. But of you, Mr. President and gentlemen of the Northampton Homeopathic Congress, we expected better things than this malicious back-handed slap at the American "M. D." There may be a personal element concealed somewhere in the record of this oddly conducted congress; there may be personal enmity between Dr. Heath and some of the powers that be; there may be an ancient feud to settle—an old score to wipe out; there may be any one of a hundred or more unpleasant reasons why Dr. Heath should not have been permitted to sit in the Homeopathic Congress at Northampton; but even admitting such possibility, should this have given occasion for the gratuitous slur upon the American diploma? That is the point at issue. Dr. John H. Clarke's eloquent espousal of the

American diploma and his complimentary words concerning American institutions are heartily appreciated in the "States," and if ever he visits our shores he will find that his American brother has a long memory, and, unlike some of his English *confrères*, never forgets a favor.

Materia Medica Miscellany.

Primula Obconica : POISONING CASES.—The following cases are reported in the *Hom. World* (London) for October 2, 1893, both originally contributed to *The Lancet*.

"CASE I. On January 28 I was sent for to see a man aged seventy-five. He was suffering from erysipelas, slight in character and affecting only the upper part of the face. After the usual treatment this subsided, and in a little while I allowed the patient to go into his greenhouses (he was a market gardener), whereupon the disease immediately reappeared. This having occurred several times, I advised him to remain in the house for a longer period, but even then he had two attacks, the last occurring without his leaving his bedroom. In all there were six relapses, the parts affected being the forehead, just above the eyebrows, the cheeks and sides of the nose, and the fingers of both hands. At first I supposed the fresh attacks to be the result of renewed chill, but in the case of the last two, and especially the last, this cause was precluded. The patient now informed me that on these two occasions he had had flowers brought to him in the house to work into wreaths, and on further investigation I found that previously to each of the six attacks he had been working with the blossoms of the *primula obconica*, a small white or pale lilac *primula*, much used in funeral wreaths. I advised him to avoid

this plant, and he did so for about three months ; but during the past week he again used it, with the result that the inflammation immediately reappeared in the skin of his fingers. The following points in this case may be of interest : The patient, who had been a gardener most of his life, had never suffered any inconvenience from handling this plant until after the attack of January (which appears undoubtedly to have been erysipelas, as his son, who never touches the flowers, had also a sharp attack of erysipelas of the face). In the secondary attacks the parts affected were those which a man would naturally wipe with his fingers when heated, and with which, therefore, the juice of the plants he was handling would be brought into contact. The attacks occurred always after he had used this particular flower, and only then. The plant is known among gardeners to affect certain individuals, but this patient appears to have been rendered susceptible to it by the attack of erysipelas."—*E. Burdett Pooley, L. R. C. P., Edin.*

"CASE II. A case of the above, differing somewhat from that described by Mr. Pooley in *The Lancet* of this week, may be of interest. About eighteen months ago I was consulted by a lady for repeated attacks of an intensely irritable papular eruption on both hands. The eruption lasted three or four days, and then the skin desquamated. On one occasion the chin was affected. My patient was an enthusiastic gardener and had a considerable knowledge of plants. She suspected the *primula obconica* from having read of its peculiar properties ; and, in order to put her suspicions to the test, bared her arm and lightly passed a bunch of its leaves round the middle of the forearm. Nothing happened until the next day, more than twelve hours after the experiment, when a broad band of small papules appeared on a raised base, giving

rise to almost intolerable itching. She found that it was not necessary for the *juice* of the leaves to be applied to the skin, and also that if the fingers, after handling the plant, touched the face, the eruption was produced there as well. A strange feature was the fact that there was no effect until after the lapse of so many hours. The flowers alone had no evil influence. For several months before the cause of the trouble was discovered this patient's life was almost unendurable from the terrible irritation. After getting rid of all of this particular kind of *primula* there was no further attack."—*C. Kingsley Ackland, L. R. C. P., Lond.*

Alumina IN STOMACH TROUBLE.—Dr. Martin Baltzer of Stettin reports the following graphic case in *Villers' Archiv für Homöopathie* : Miss V., aged twenty-eight, has had a stomach trouble for the year last past ; heavy pressure in the pit of stomach a half hour after eating ; cannot digest cold water ; pressure of clothing after eating unbearable. Applications of cold wet compress to abdomen increase the troubles. Alternate constipation and diarrhea ; worse after beer, better from warm drink. Feels best in morning when fasting. Has averaged a bottle of wine each day during past six months. On April 15, 1893, she received *nux vomica* 30, 4 powders. April 25, no better. Complains of a prickling and formication in back of throat. Gave *alum.* 6, 4 powders, on May 3. The first few days following the *alum.* all troubles aggravated, but now free of all pains and aches.

Mercurius Sol. FOR ECZEMA.—DR. Alexander Villers (Dresden) tells in his *Archiv für Homöopathie* of a peasant woman of twenty-six who had always been accustomed to hard work suddenly discovering that the palmar surface of both hands had become raw and sore. Every fissure in

the folds and between the fingers was red, exuding an offensive white slime made worse by touch. The application of cold water increases the painfulness and continues for a long time. Worse at night if the hands are not carefully kept warm and covered. Merc. sol. 30 was given twice daily for one week, resulting in a disappearance of the soreness, but not until a fortnight of treatment was it possible to do any kind of labor with the hands. Dr. Villers says he was in doubt between graphites and mercury, both having clinically demonstrated their power to heal a discharging eczema. He chose mercury, however, on the symptom of worse from cold application, which graphites does not lay any stress upon.

Baryta Carbonica IN THROAT TROUBLES.—This is one of our best remedies in tonsillitis to prevent suppuration; it is especially suitable to dwarfish women with scanty menstruation and troublesome weight about the pubes in any position. It produces enlarged, inflamed, indurated tonsils. Think of this in children who do not grow well, who have much trouble with the glands about the neck. The right parotid and submaxillary become very large and hard. The throat looks pale and is sore, with putrid breath, unnoticed by the patient. There is a sensation of a plug in the throat, or as if a morsel of food had lodged in the esophagus. There is a cough which is worse in the evening, and from eating warm food, and also from the presence of strangers. This cough at night is relieved by lying on "the stomach."

Erigeron IN HEMORRHAGE.—Says Cowperthwaite, Erigeron is the main stay of the Eclectic in all forms of hemorrhage; they use the oil 3 to 5 drops. The homeopathic indications are: profuse and alarming hemorrhage of bright red blood; every motion increases the flow; there is

pallor and weakness in consequence of the discharge; frequent and urgent desire to urinate, and spasmodic pelvic pains.

Eupatorium Perfoliatum.—Among the aborigines boneset was considered a panacea for agues, bilious fevers, and all miasmatic diseases. Since 1803 it has been a popular remedy for intermittents when there is soreness of the eyeballs, yellowish red color of the sclerotics, sneezing with flowing coryza, and during the heat the face is of a dull mahogany red color; thirst for cold water; the tongue is heavily coated yellow. Drinking the water hastens the chill, with nausea and vomiting of bile as the chill goes off; aching as if the bones were broken. Throbbing headache during chill and heat. *No sweat*, or very little. Dr. Hering cites as a typical case where a man got the ague from staying in an icehouse.

Lachesis IN WENS.—N. Am. Journ. of Hom.—Miss H., age thirty-two, dark and plump, had two wens on right vertex; one vascular, and about half the size of an ordinary nutmeg, the other white, and a little smaller. The former often had pains in it, as from thrust of a sharp instrument; the pains sometimes ran toward the left eye. She had besides left ovarian troubles and many nervous symptoms that led to lachesis, under which the vascular wen disappeared; but it had no effect on the other.

Opium IN PERITONITIS.—Robert J. Morris.—My two definitions for opium in peritonitis are these:

1. A drug which stupefies the physician who gives it more than it does the patient who takes it.

2. A drug which greatly relieves the distress of the physician, who without it would be compelled to do something rational for the patient who has put confidence in him.

Opium and peritonitis breed a vampire



CHARLES C. TRUE, M. D.,
CLEVELAND, O.

Supplement to
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which lulls the patient to sweet repose while his life is being sucked out and the doctor is looking the other way. Remove the cause for peritonitis when you can. Remove the products of peritonitis when you can do nothing better. Avoid as carefully as possible the teachings of our honored preceptors who did the best they could in the days when symptoms were treated and not prevented.

Capsicum IN DIPLOMANIA.—Ringer recommends 10-drop doses of the tincture to obviate the morning vomit, and depression of feeling and sinking at pit of stomach; it removes the intense craving for spirituous drink. Give just before a meal, or when depression is intense. Hahnemann says that the diseases curable by capsicum are rarely met with in persons of tense fiber. Our French brethren recommend capsicum in hemorrhoids, says Hughes, for which cayenne pepper is a well-known prophylactic.

Gelsemium and Veratrum Alb. IN ACUTE LUNG AFFECTIONS.—Dr. W. E. Leonard says in the Minn. Hom. Mag. :

In acute lung affections I have learned to rely upon the potencies, viz., 30th and upward, but for acute endocarditis and inflammations about the heart, the 1x and 2x of such remedies as gels. and veratr. vir. are entirely satisfactory. Indeed, in congestions of the lungs in children the latter remedy is indispensable when the onset is sudden and overpowering, with high fever, full pulse, but no marked thirst, restlessness, or anxiety as in the aconite case.

The higher potencies, even those above the 200th, serve me well in the nutritive derangements of growing children, *e. g.*, difficult dentition, rachitis, etc.

In general, the temptation is great to repeat the dose, even of the potency, too often in acute diseases. Dr. P. P. Wells'

rule requiring the administration of a dose only once in *four hours* in the course of a typhoid fever I have found an excellent one. Repeated doses of even the indicated remedy in lower dilutions in fevers I believe to be pernicious. Such practice smacks too much of the ancient humoral theory which required much medicine to drive out or counteract the disease. Nor is it right, on the other hand, to "let the patient die for lack of medicine," as our enemies say we do, and as I think we may do unwittingly by sticking too tenaciously to what seems to be the indicated remedy, without due recognition of the progress of the disease.

Hydrastis IN EPITHELIOMA.—Dr. Daudet (Revue Hom. Française ; Brit. Hom. Society) reports a case in which digital examination, together with the constitutional state and appearance of the patient, and the fetid character of the discharges, led him to the diagnosis of epithelioma of the cervix uteri. He prescribed hydrastis 12, a dose three times a day. Two days later a copious, fetid, blackish hemorrhage set in, and in three or four days more the tumor came away in blackish matters having a sickening odor. All local symptoms disappeared, and the patient became quite well.

Cimicifuga.—Dr. Talbot (N. Engl. Med. Gazette) communicates his experience with this remedy. Its great action, he thinks, is on muscular tissues, and hence on the uterus. It relieves the effects of overfatigue, strain, and first use of the muscles after long inaction—as when fractures have occurred. The muscular pains of pregnancy are relieved by it, and parturition rendered materially easier.

—A Butler (Ind.) farmer was chased by a winged snake with human head. Powerful rotgut sold there.

THE TOBACCO QUESTION FROM A DOCTOR'S STANDPOINT.

By F. JEANNETTE GOODING, M. D., Boston, Mass.

WE read of the "genial old gentleman" in the profession who does not hesitate to make reference to books while his patient is before him, and others who get along without the thermometer at the bedside, or the box of cigars, ready pipe, and unsightly spittoon in the office. I never knew that Samuel Hahnemann used tobacco or prescribed it, nevertheless I find provings of tabacum in our materia medica. I cannot see, however, that there is anything recorded therein to tempt one to prescribe it when we find much better remedies in acon., ars., bell., ipec., nux v., verat., and others.

In the dominant school tabacum has been employed chiefly as an enema, and is said to be dangerous and uncertain in allopathic doses. General symptoms are palpitation and intermittent action of the heart from smoking, and amaurosis from chewing. In a few cases of ringworm of the scalp a local application proved fatal. In small doses it produces depression, exhausts the vital powers, and blunts the intellect. I shall not make comparisons with remedies, we can do that more satisfactorily by ourselves, and I have mentioned some of the most desirable analogues. Hughes tells of the deathly sickness, the giddiness and faintness in unsophisticated frames, the apoplectic condition, and evil effects of its continued use. Being a medicinal agent, it certainly should not be tampered with, as its symptoms are well marked and known.

Should our homeopathic physicians indulge in this vice? I cannot see why men, any more than women, need this narcotic to comfort them; certainly woman's duties are as arduous. In a homeopathic monthly

I notice smoking prescribed for physical patients generally. It did not state whether for both sexes. The odor is not disagreeable to me; I think on the whole it is quite pleasant—in very high potencies. We all know that smoking and chewing create thirst. And a taste for liquor follows in many cases. Then come other vices.

I do not think it becomes a homeopathic practitioner to enter a sick chamber saturated with tobacco, the buggy, clothing, medicine case, and breath filled with the poison. I have taken up a glass with homeopathic medicine therein which smelled strongly of tobacco. Could I think there was any virtue in it? I want to use as strong language as is consistent, hoping that those who intend to marry may think seriously before subjecting wives and offspring to this terrible evil. I tremble for the future generation. A patient who was suffering from cancer of the lip said to me that he was convinced that his pipe and cigar were the cause of his suffering. Still he did not discontinue the use of them so long as he could hold them between his lips. I do not know of anything more disgusting than to be obliged to inhale the vile breath of persons who use tobacco and liquor in the streets or cars, and who shall say it is not hurtful? or to go into dwellings where the atmosphere is like a barroom. Much has been said and written on this subject, and perhaps it has been overdone by writers who in their earnestness have become fanatics. I only hope that some brave man will say something to convince the American homeopathic physician that he can do without this vice which leads to so many other vices.

—Our neighbor's new organ has but three stops, usually at mealtimes.

THAT SLIPPERY PLACENTA.

By HARVEY DALE, M. D., Oshkosh, Wis.

WAS called one night into the country to see a woman engaged in having, in the orthodox way, a baby. Found on arrival that the child had been born, but placenta was still undelivered. One hand was introduced *per vaginam*, gentle external pressure was made with the other, and the dilatory afterbirth was secured without difficulty. But on attempting to take it out of the bed the writer met with sudden and unexpected resistance. Before its cause could be ascertained up spake the ancient dame who had been previously acting as master of ceremonies to the effect that the cord had been tied around the mother's leg. And it had! "Well, now, you needn't laugh, doctor. I didn't propose to have that there afterbirth get away from us. I was afraid the cord would crawl up into the womb and you couldn't never get it out again. I knew of a case of that kind once. A friend of mine was delivered without no doctor, and nobody knew enough to hang on to the cord, and it got away, and the doctor never could get it, and the woman died. That's true, and you needn't laugh, so now!" The writer subsided.

IS THIS A CASE OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE?

By H. K. LEONARD, M. D., Deposit, N. Y.

THE 6th of March, present year, I was asked to go into the country to see Russell Fletcher, a young man about thirty years of age, by occupation farmer and school-teacher, unusually intelligent, and fairly well educated. I found what had been a stout built appearing young man, dark hair and eyes, partly sallow complexion, puffy look to the face, pulse rapid—about 90 to 100—temperature 100°

to 101°, rarely ever higher, very often normal; quite thirsty; passing a large amount of urine with a heavy pinkish sediment; complete anorexia; "didn't want anything, couldn't keep it down anyway," it distressed him so; a *great* deal worse nights, so uneasy, restless, teasing, turning; aching rheumatism all over; semi-delirious, pulling and striking at bedclothes.

On getting the history of the case I found he had been ill about six weeks; was taken first with pains of rheumatic nature, then stomach began to trouble him, culminating in persistent and almost continuous vomiting, accompanied by *excessive nose-bleed*, even to fainting. His weight was reduced from 190 pounds to about 135. His family doctor (one of the regular scientific men) treated him the most of this time for "liver and stomach" trouble. A part of the treatment was a *thorough course* of mercury. His condition was not improved or improving, except that he didn't vomit quite all the time. But had no desire for food, and if he took any amount of even light food would have to vomit it distressed so much. His family physician had taken some of his urine home with him, pronounced it "all right," finally gradually ceased visiting him, saying "he was all right, and would soon be teaching school again." He knew that he *wasn't* "all right," so called a younger man from a neighboring town, who at once said that he suspected some form of Bright's disease, and on returning to his office wrote the young man's father that he found the urine heavily loaded with albumen; that he looked upon his condition as very serious. Sent a prescription calling for "German digitalis 10 drops before each meal." As this could not be retained, through the overpersuasion of a mutual acquaintance the last ditch, *i. e.*, homeopathy, was fallen back upon. Two things

I never do, and the *not doing* of them has made my work among the unbelievers at many times a great deal easier. First, I *never* take another man's diagnosis. I listen and learn all I can, then go to the root of the matter myself if I can. Second, I never undertake the treatment of a case that bids fair to be difficult in a family new to homeopathy without a pledge or guarantee for a certain length of time, usually ten days or two weeks, in which to make an improvement. If they refuse this favor I bid them good-day and go home.

In this case the time limit was agreed upon, and on examining the urine I found specific gravity 1012, almost solid on heating, and about three-fourths bulk of albumen by nitric acid.

The less I say of my first week's treatment the better. It was no credit to me or the practice I represent. He grew steadily worse, was confined to bed most of the time through increased weakness. But for the time limit I had secured I should have been ignominiously, possibly justly, bounced. Finally I buckled on my armor and did what I should have done at first—made a careful study of the symptoms. There was the aggravation at night, the tossing and turning, the aching pains over the body, the (what his people called) wild spells. I said, that is *rhus tox*. I gave it in the 200th, two doses, followed by placebo. Returned the second day (I was visiting him on alternate days); no change. I couldn't get anything else into my befogged brain but *rhus*, so left the 3x. Next visit no change. But I returned that time feeling that the 3x was not likely to lift a burden the 200th couldn't carry; and in the meantime some good genius, mayhap the spirit of Hahnemann or Dunham or Farrington, had whispered to me, "You numskull, you have an *aconite* case there." "Don't you see that dry hacky skin, that

thirst, that admission 'Water tastes *so good*' to me, seems to stimulate me,' and above all that uneasy tossing and turning and restlessness at night, and—can't you read between the lines—that semi-delirium, that wildness his wife speaks of, is that 'mental anguish,' that disquiet of mind and body, that cannot be allayed, that fear of death?" But "he hasn't said anything about fear of death, and he aint built that way." "Never you mind; he may have it all the same, and it may cause all of this nightly aggravation." But "*aconite* is useful *only* at the beginning." "Never you mind the 'beginning'; *aconite* is useful *whenever it is indicated*. You give *aconite* and stop finding fault about what you don't know."

Well, I came back, to find no change under *rhus t. 3x*, and the sand in my time glass nearly run out. I left *aconite* in solution, 3-drop doses, one in two hours.

In the few times that I have hit the nail squarely on the head in desperate cases in my professional career I never saw any remedy do more than Hempel's abused and, I am afraid, often overlooked *aconite* did. The *very* first night after its administration in the afternoon he slept like a tired babe all night. He only had one slight spell of vomiting the next day, and the improvement in appetite, digestion, and assimilation was marvelous. About one week from the first dose of *aconite* I happened to call just at dinner time. I was just from an eighteen mile ride over the mountains. I sat at dinner beside him. He put away as much bread, meat, and potatoes as I did, closed with a generous piece of lemon pie, and, as we arose from the table, remarked, "Well, that beats skim milk, anyway."

He has regained his normal weight and appearance.

But now for the strangest part of it. Although in every other way there has

been the marked change narrated above, yet the amount of albumen remains unchanged. He is now on helonius. He is gaining in strength, attempts light work, says lately that he does not drink so much, and that the amount of urine is lessening. Aconite seemed to so promptly and radically change the whole aspect of what seemed a hopeless case that I confess to a feeling of chagrin at my inability to complete the cure. But the lesson to me in this case is, the importance of *reading* between the lines in taking a case, especially as to mental symptoms. I firmly believe—I almost *know*—that my patient had the peculiar aconite mentality, “fear of death” producing that anguish of mind and body, that agonized tossing about,” that with him perfected the aconite picture. And I as firmly believe that he would have died before admitting it, no matter how much he was “torn and rent” within. But now what can I do?—absolutely no present symptoms to make a prescription from, and my patient only fractionally cured.

PHYTOLACCA DECANDRA.*

By A. F. BALDINGER, M. D., Cleveland, O.

THIS is one of our most valuable and powerful indigenous remedies.

The homeopathic school by many accidental cases and otherwise has subjected the remedy to a thorough scientific experimentation upon the sure principal of homeopathy; it has always been held a valuable remedy in chronic diseases, such as rheumatism and syphilis, especially by the eclectics, under the vague idea that it was an alterative. By this experimentation we find the great curative power is not limited to chronic diseases, but is also of much value in many acute affections.

Caustic potash exists in this as a neutral

salt, combined with some vegetable acid. This acid has been called phytolactic acid, and is nearly related to malic acid. The ashes, according to Hale and Burt, contain about fifty per cent of caustic potassa. These ashes have been applied to fungous and cancerous ulcers as an escharotic; and so also has the juice from leaves, stem, and berries. Many symptoms and pathological effects are quite suggestive, as they throw some light upon its poisonous effect. If phytolacca be taken into the stomach it undoubtedly is freed from the acid, and enters the circulating system as kali causticum.

The plant has a powerful effect upon the nervous system, fibrous, and osseous tissues.

The chemico-dynamical effect causes deeper seated troubles of grave character, such as diphtheria, paralysis, and periostitis. Burt gives poke root a wide range of action in nine special centers through the cerebro-spinal nervous system:

1. Digestive organs.
2. Mucous membrane, stomach, throat.
3. Kidneys: congestion, inflammation, and albuminuria.
4. Sero-fibrous tissue: rheumatism, inflammation, hypertrophy.
5. Glandular tonsils, parotids, thyroid.
6. Sexual: mammae, ovaries, testes.
7. Skin: psoriasis, tinea capitis, furuncles.
8. Medulla spinalis: convulsions, paralysis.
9. Fibrin increased.

I was called in September 25, 1865, to see a boy about eight years of age, who was suffering intensely from causes unknown to the parents. When I saw him he was in great agony; he complained of his stomach, saying that it was pinched together; nausea and violent vomiting. I examined the ingesta, and found the

* Read before Cleveland Academy of Medicine.

seeds and the berries of the phytolacca; the ingesta was of a dark red color; he told me after he vomited that he had eaten poke berries—"a whole lot of them." After the vomiting ceased he had severe purging; the stools were thin and dark brown; severe pain in the stomach on pressure, causing him to cry out. The vomiting and purging stopped in half an hour after I saw him. He afterward complained of slight nausea, burning, griping pains in the umbilical region, dimness of vision; a tongue coated white, and spasmodic jerkings of the arms and legs. He was put to bed, and slept well all night. In the morning he was as well as ever. I forgot to mention that his throat felt sore; the fauces were congested and of a dark color; dryness of the throat; the tonsils were a little swollen.—*Burt.*

This remedy (phytolaccin) when taken by a healthy person in half grain or grain doses, every two or three hours, for two or three consecutive days, produces a burning sensation in the stomach, with tenderness of the bowels, and a peculiar heat in the rectum, which is soon followed by tenesmus, mucous and bloody discharges. If continued it produces permanent hemorrhoids, and sometimes dysentery. It will be observed from this that the specific influence of the phytolaccin is manifested on the mucous membrane of the stomach, bowels, and rectum, especially upon the latter, and in small and medicinal doses is a most reliable remedy for chronic affections of this portion of the alimentary canal.

This drug is a powerful emetic, but very slow in its action, and one of its most potent centers is in the stomach and bowels through the great pneumogastric nerve at its origin the medulla. The effect is long lasting.

Dr. Bahrenberg says that he experi-

mented upon himself and several others. A little after noon they ate some small pieces of the root; and soon after all began to vomit. The matter ejected was that of the aliment, a dark bilious substance which came away with as little effort as vomiting in Asiatic cholera. The vomiting and purging continued all afternoon, with griping pain and cramps in stomach; the emesis took place every fifteen to twenty minutes. Toward evening they were confined to their beds, extremities cold, pulse slow, eyes deeply sunken in the orbits; all were very restless that night, with some fever, considerable thirst; the stools were without pain. The next morning all the dangerous symptoms were passed, but there was continuous diarrhea and prostration for several days.

One of the earliest popular uses of this remedy was because of its curative power over affections of *fibrous tissues*, and covering of bone. These affections are usually rheumatic, syphilitic, etc. In the fibrous covering of muscles we may have rheumatic irritation of sheath and nerves, as in sciatica; also in periosteal rheumatism and periostitis where there may be a syphilitic taint. In this respect it bears close resemblance to mezereum, mercury, causticum, and iod. potash.

Dr. Cushing of Lynn reports the following case: Had rheumatism for several years; the past year the joints of all fingers have been swollen and very painful, hard and shiny. Gave phytolacca 3x, 6 globules. Pains and swelling began to subside, but complete loss of appetite; gave 4 glob. at night and morning; appetite returned and general health much better. Dr. Reynolds says it is the only remedy he ever tried that would cure rheumatism in the scalp; the pains are dull, come on every time it rains, with depression of spirits.

Glandular System.—This drug is esteemed very highly in glandular affections. And in our pathogenesis we find the following symptoms: A very peculiar tension and pressure in the parotids, hardness of a gland on right side of the neck, suppuration of a tumor behind the right ear, with a discharge of matter and blood.

The remedy will cause swelling and inflammation of the tonsils, being good in swelling and indurations of glands. It seems to have a special affinity for the mammary glands. It is said to hasten the suppurative process. It is an analogue of merc., iod. potash, baryta, podophyllum, arsenicum, and other drugs of like action. One symptom is quite noticeable: the loss of adipose tissue in birds which have eaten of the berries. Kali hyd. has like power of causing absorption of fatty tissue in some degree; true also of phytolacca, and therefore we find it equally good in periosteal, mercurial, and so-called syphilitic rheumatism.

Phytolaccin has been considerably employed in treatment of carcinomatous affections. Its beneficial effects are most apparent in open cancer. It certainly has been found equally as good as our best antipsorics in treatment of old ulcers, even when of syphilitic nature. In this respect it is a similar remedy to silicea, ars., lachesis, kali hyd., kali bich., and sulph.

Inflammation of Mamme.—Its use is very valuable in hardness, tumors, and nodosities, cracks and small ulcers about the nipple.

It is not only useful in simple inflammatory engorgements, causing rapid suppuration, but valuable in cases where suppuration has already commenced; here it increases activity of the absorbents, and reduces the inflammation. When you have an ill-treated mammary abscess that has gone so far as to become a lazy

ulcer remember the judicious use of this remedy.

To Dr. Burt belongs the honor of first introducing this remedy in case of diphtheria. In the pathogenesis of this drug it pictures out plainly diphtheria, follicular tonsillitis, ulcerated sore throat, and catarrhal pharyngitis.

The diphtheria in which this remedy is indicated is epidemic, with catarrhal or rheumatic origin.

There is one symptom rarely present in phytolacca diphtheria, and always in malignant variety, viz., *peculiar fetor of the breath*; when this is present your preference should be either lachesis, merc. cyanuret, or merc. bin.

The symptoms partake largely of the rheumatic and catarrhal character; they commence with very severe pain all over the body, apparently in bones, soreness and pain in the limbs, back weak, and pain in head very severe.

There is high fever, alternated with chilliness and accompanied with great prostration, and pain in throat, chiefly at root of tongue and tonsils extending to ears, difficult deglutition with every attempt; excruciating shooting pains through both ears, regurgitations through the nostrils. The exudation of pseudo-membrane is pearly white or grayish white, rarely brown or yellow like chamois skin (kali b.) or ash color (lach. lyc.), greenish black, merc.

Experiments on animals elicited many convulsive symptoms, as did also proving on men and children.

A case reported by Dr. Griggs of a child poisoned by poke berries is as follows:

His extremities stiff, hands firmly shut, feet extended and toes flexed, eyes bleared and dancing, pupils contracted, lower lip drawn down, teeth clenched, lips everted and firm, muscular rigidity was general

and opisthotonos established. The circulation numbered 85 per minute, pulse soft and unresisting, temperature nearly natural, respiration difficult and oppressed, mucous râle distinct and audible anywhere in the room. Contraction of masseters precluded the idea of giving medicine by the mouth, and the amount of mucus in the mouth forbade the giving of an anæsthetic; after an hour had increased muscular rigidity, with convulsive action of the muscles of face and neck. Chin drawn closely down to sternum, which condition would last five to ten minutes, to be succeeded by partial relaxation and return in twenty minutes more with violence.

College News.

Homeopathic Hospital College (Cleveland.)

—*Hospital gangrene*.—This form of gangrene, as a rule, attacks wounds when they are healing, and is the result of specific infection. If constitution is all right prognosis is favorable; if otherwise, then it is grave. In traumatism the sooner the limb is amputated the better. Homeopathically the following remedies are good: *Secale* in dry gangrene. *China* in old people or those attacked after loss of blood. *Arsenicum album* with excessive prostration. *Carbo veg.* and *silicea* in suppurating wounds.—*J. K. Sanders.*

—*Scrofulous rhinitis* may be cured by building up the system and overcoming scrofulous tendency; let patient have generous diet, and exercise in open air, with salt water baths followed by a brisk rubbing. Locally little is needed but cleanliness; feet must be well protected. In a case diagnosed as tuberculosis a small piece of the vulva was snipped off; the patient thereafter became very much im-

proved in all respects, and may almost hope for entire recovery from annoying symptoms.—*G. E. Turrill.*

—*Gelsemium* may be thought of in paresis; headache, dull and heavy; feeling of tight band around the head; patients have ptosis and hemiopia (not due to functional derangement); inability to swallow; euphonia; fear heart will stop beating; pulse compressible; feel as if stream of water flowing through veins. The œdema of *apis* may be distinguished by it, pearly white appearance, with spots here and there of a pinkish hue; the pains are burning, stinging, piercing. This œdema occurs suddenly; may be idiopathic or result of traumatism.—*W. B. Hinsdale.*

—*Fillet*.—A substitute for the blunt hook in breach presentations is a fillet: this consists of a piece of thick cloth or bandage, used for the same purpose as the blunt hook; but by means of twisting it from without inward around both the thighs the pressure is put upon the sacrum of the child where it is almost limitless.—*J. C. Sanders.*

—*Cholera infantum* is seldom met with in breast-fed children. Exciting cause is always the food; most frequently attacked between the ages of six and twenty months. Procure breast milk if possible. If cow's milk is used it should contain pepsin. Do not feed during the violent attack; but when advisable to feed give an egg beaten up in a glass of water that has been boiled, with a teaspoonful of sugar and a pinch of salt; this is especially good if the bowels are distended with gas. Sig.: One teaspoonful every two hours.—*De Forrest Baker.*

—*Ophthalmitis neonatorum*.—First use arg. nit., 2 grs. to the ounce. All newborn babies should have their eyes washed with this. Keep cold water constantly applied in adults, but less constantly in chil-

dren. When the discharge becomes thick and yellow use arg. nit., 3 grs. to the ounce. Internally euphrasia three times a day.—*W. A. Phillips.*

—*Cancer.*—In the treatment of cancer bromine has often cured in the following formula :

Bromine. M. xij
Alcohol ʒ j

Used as a hypodermic injection. In cancer of the breast inject it around the margin of the tumor or cancer. This will produce sloughing, and then leave a healthy ulceration.—*H. L. Biggar.*

Chironian Notes.

—Calc. will be indicated in catarrhal inflammation of the middle ear when the discharge is muco-purulent. Psorinum when it is thin, watery, and stinking.—*Houghton.*

—It is a good thing to know when you have reached a tumor in cutting down on it. So long as there is tissue freely movable over it, you have not yet reached it, and most tumors—except cancer, and where adhesions have formed—come away freely when you get down to them.—*Helmuth.*

—Symptoms of dislocation of the kidney are weight, drawing and bearing down pains in that region. Pains worse than any jar of the body. Often have constipation, vomiting, and foul breath. And all symptoms are usually worse at times of menses.—*Wilcox.*

—The foremost drugs used in acute laryngitis are :

Aconite.—In early stages, throat air hot, and better from warmth ; restless, anxious, thirsty.

Allium cepa.—The cough seems to split and tear the larynx, and the child holds his throat during the cough, with acid coryza and bland discharge from eyes.

Bell.—Larynx hot, dry, sore to touch, with throbbing in head and red face.

Causticum.—Early stages, tickling, smarting, rawness, scraped feeling in larynx. Voice husky, and muscular weakness of larynx.

Spongia.—Hard, ringing cough, getting tighter every minute. Sits up in bed and gasps. Noisy inspirations, husky.

Iodine.—After acon., with less thirst and restlessness, with the croupy cough of spongia.

Bromine.—Sounds as if something were loose in the chest and would come up at next cough.

Hepar sul.—Cough gets looser on coughing a few times.

Pot. bich.—Barking cough, with profuse thick, yellow or buff expectorations.—*Smith.*

—The uneasiness and fullness of sulphur is in the rectum ; while uneasiness of nux vomica is throughout the entire intestinal canal.—*Allen.*

—It is often difficult to decide between sulphur and podophyllum in cases of material diarrhea, so it is well to remember that where there is pain or tenesmus only *before* the stool, podophyllum may be the remedy, and if there is pain lasting *after* the stool, sulphur may be indicated.—*Allen.*

—I have found robinia of inestimable benefit in cases of flatulent dyspepsia arising from acid fermentation in stomach.—*Shelton.*

POST-PARTUM HEMORRHAGE; ITS TREATMENT BY COMPRESSION OF THE AORTA.

THE placental site of a relaxed uterus is practically a large fountain of which the jets are innumerable, playing not in plain air, but into a cavity in free connection with the open air. But though

The pelves are immovable; they are a common origin. They are all the ultimate ends of four arteries, and these four are in pairs; the uterine arteries, which come from the internal iliacs, and the ovarian arteries from the aorta higher up. Of these the uterine are by far the most important, the ovarian being comparatively small. The uterine arteries through the cervical and vaginal lacerations start from a common source, the aorta, and can be controlled with the greatest ease by pressure upon it. The condition of the patient is generally adapted for such pressure. The walls of the abdomen are relaxed to their utmost, partly in consequence of the relaxed condition of the patient herself, but mainly because they have been stretched and weakened by the previous pregnancy and now lie flaccid and resistless over the abdominal contents. At such a time no diaphaniform is needed to overcome the tonic attractions of the recti, usually such an effective opponent to palpation of the pelvis. The hand sinks in them without opposition until the sacral promontory is felt, and immediately above and to the left the main artery is discovered, pulsating, it may be faintly, but always plainly. Pressure upon and compression of this artery are easy, backed as it is by the resisting spinal column. Such pressure might be exerted by an abdominal tourniquet, but the left hand is far better. The rigid pressure of an instrument might do harm and could not easily be varied. The left hand, doubled as a fist, and laid with its inner surface downward, is elastic and soft, though yet absolutely firm; the tourniquet is not always in readiness, the hand is; the tourniquet cannot judge of returning force and vigor in the pulsation beneath, the hand recognizes every variation in the beat. Moreover, the hand can be shifted upward or downward along the

spine over the vessel as the pressure on one spot or another becomes painful or irksome to the patient, while the left hand firmly compresses the uterus, thus both compressing the ovarian arteries and exciting the muscular walls to contract. Not only does pressure used in this way effectually stop the current of blood from the placental site, but it helps to bring about in the best possible way the final hemostasis—that produced by the formation of reliable clots in the small vessels themselves.

Book Reviews.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN: Chicago: W. A. Clatterton, 1893.

A very handsome paper-backed volume of nearly three hundred pages lying before us comprises the doings and says of this State society held at Milwaukee on June 7, 8, and 9, 1892. To begin with, it is well edited and equally well arranged and printed. Its bureaus are replete with good papers, notably those in the bureaus of materia medica, obstetrics, and gynecology. The papers on *Silicea*, by J. Lewis, and *Secale Cornutum*, by T. S. Hoyne, are up to the standard; while *Cubeba*, by Dr. Q. O. Sutherland is very much better than the average. It evidences a good knowledge of materia medica, and has brought to the front a remedy not heretofore used a very great deal, a series of symptoms which have usually been treated with gelsemium. Dr. C. J. Steele's paper on *Some of the Uses of Helonias, Caulophyllum, and Pulsatilla* is well done. Harvey Dale's *Abdominal Binder* takes up the question of its use and abuse, which is handled in the usual masterly fashion of this charming writer. Several fine papers appear in the gynecological bureau, especially S. L. A.

Dell's *Hematosalpinx*. One of the most graphic papers of the volume is the description of the last illness of Willis Danforth by H. Danforth. In the banquet report at Kenosha, Carlson, who was toast master, made some charming introductions. Hoyne made a characteristic speech, and Sherman told a good story. The volume is a credit to this or any other State society.

BOOTHBY SURGICAL HOSPITAL (private). Boston. Second report of cases treated and surgical operations performed by Alonzo Boothby, M. D., Associate Professor of Surgery, Boston University School of Medicine. With a prospectus of the nervous department, in charge of Frank C. Richardson, M. D., Lecturer on Nervous Diseases, same university.

This report bears the internal evidence of being the result of successful work performed by Boothby and his assistants. It cites 415 operations done, comprising all classes usually done by surgeons, and 472 cases of sickness attended to, with 3 deaths from operations, and 10 not dependent on surgical methods. After a very clear description of the hospital, its location, age, range of treatments and operations, the report gives a number of cases illustrative of the operative field and clearly evidences the skill of the operators. Among the list of physicians who patronize this hospital we find the name of many of our most valued professional brethren, thus giving the Boothby Hospital a good standing in our eyes.

Globules.

—We present with this issue portrait of Dr. Chas. C. True of Cleveland, O.

—**ANÆSTHETIC MIXTURE.**—Dr. Latta tells in the *Chicago Med. Recorder* of having used for twenty years a mixture composed of one dram of amyl nitrite to a pound of chloroform. For this mixture

he claims that it practically does away with the stage of excitement, and is especially useful in weak heart. •

—**A RECOMMENDATION.**—"This is to Certify that Osker Smith has been, Reading Preparatory to Entrance upon his Colegiate he is an exemplary Mann worthy of Confidence. G. F. Forthe, M. D.

—It is suggested that in order to prevent further infection all consumptive patients be cremated.

—Dr. J. Miller, Minneapolis, Kansas, writes a homeopathic letter, denouncing current mongrelism, and advocating greater adherence to the law of homeopathy. We are in accord with Dr. Miller.

—**HAHNEMANN ON THE POTENCY QUESTION.**—In 1833 he was willing to risk his own life on the 30th, and cured himself of a dangerous attack with the 30th of coffea; and in 1843, ten years afterward, he reported cases to Dr. Von Boenninghausen cured with the 60th. He died shortly afterward, so there is no certainty of knowledge as to what potency he would have used had he lived longer.

—He said he knew she was recovering from her swoon because he felt the femoral artery throbbing. This same party is credited with having written a college dispensary prescription (ultra-homeopathic) for 10 drops of oleum tig. as a laxative for a baby. But he is not the Indianapolis junior who, on being importuned by his best girl one evening to examine her throat, did so with tongue depressor, and discovered that the uvula was very much elongated—only he slipped a cog on the technicality "uvula," and substituted another somewhat similar-looking word, but a vastly different part of anatomy, found only in the one sex.

—**PROLAPSUS ANI.**—Dr. J. A. Sapp of San Jacinto, Cal., says that one or two drops every four to six hours of aloë tincture will cause prolapsus ani to disappear with gratifying promptness.

—AN AMBIGUOUS ANNOUNCEMENT.—“Our dear sister, Mrs. X., is suffering with a serious and painful illness,” announced a Chicago clergyman from his pulpit. “She is being cared for by our dear brother, Dr. G. Let us pray for her safety.”

—A dispatch from Topeka, Kan., to the *K. C. Times* announces the purpose of establishing a new homeopathic college in that city. Dr. George Dick is president and Dr. Eva Harding is secretary and treasurer of the society formed for the above design. Nine physicians are interested in the scheme, and a night school has already been started with an enrollment of thirty pupils. Westward the star of empire, etc.

—Let us have the name of that director of the Homeopathic Building on the World's Fair ground who is also a member of the American Institute, and is or was “attending surgeon” of that no cure no pay hernia company which occupied quarters in the Homeopathic Building. What a precious ornament he must be of any medical society which permits him to fellowship with it.

—“What does sea water contain besides the sodium chloride that has been mentioned?”

Freshman: “Fish, sir.”

—Professor Funtz of the Physiological Society at Berlin has, after much experimentation, definitely demonstrated that the addition of a little salt, so weak that it excites no saline taste, will add extra sweetness to sugared waters. The slightest dash of salt adds flavor to sweet coffee.

—An English daily publishes the following: Wanted—A furnished room by a lady occupied through the day with steam heat and bath. Address Mrs. X.

—BACTERIOMANIA.—Our old-school friends have discovered the bacillus tuberculosis; have they lessened the mortality from tubercular diseases? They have “corralled” the comma bacillus; have they reduced the percentage of deaths from

cholera? They have formed the acquaintance of the bacillum diphtheriæ; have they lessened its ravages? They have lassoed the gonococcus; have they tamed him at all? Eberth has introduced them to the bacillus of typhoid; what good has there resulted from the introduction? Fraenkel has captured the streptococcus pneumoniæ; has it been reformed or deprived of its virulence? . . . Not one solitary germicide or bactericide has been found that will not sooner kill the patient than the microbes.—*Foulon*.

—An improved binaural stethoscope is described in an English exchange. This new instrument does away with the necessity of putting the customary olivary bodies into the ears in order to hear; but substitutes for them a kidney-shaped cup to fit over each ear.

—*St. Nicholas* for November lies before us and a rare beauty it is this month, both for matter and illustration. *Wide-awake* is now merged with this journal, so that the volume will contain two hundred pages more of matter. The issue before us contains Mark Twain's “Tom Sawyer Abroad,” a first installment. It also has a charming story from that weirdest of all weird story-tellers Rudyard Kipling. Many new and interesting features are promised for the new year, and *St. Nicholas* is good as his word. He has given us a wonderfully fine and clean youths' magazine.

—A number of ladies met in the parlors of the Southwestern Homeopathic College at Louisville on the evening of October 19 for the purpose of organizing a Ladies' Homeopathic League to devise means by which to furnish free dispensary and hospital accommodation to the sick poor.

—Patrick Kanaley died at St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse, N. Y., recently being choked to death by a sponge. A regular physician, assisted by the house physician, was amputating the man's legs. After the anæsthetic had been administered an attendant was using a sponge to remove the mucus from Kanaley's throat, when the sponge slipped down Kanaley's windpipe

through inhalation. He soon choked to death, although the physicians resorted to tracheotomy. Kanaley died in great agony, with one leg partly cut off.

—During the year 1892 159 bodies were cremated in Paris. Besides these 2389 fragments from the operating theaters and dissecting rooms and 1400 bodies of still-born children were burnt in the Southern Cemetery.

—To restore drowned persons draw out the tongue violently and give it a succession of jerks in order to excite the reflex action of the breathing apparatus.

—A young widow of Newark, O., while attending the funeral of a friend became so thoroughly excited that she had to be brought home in a buggy; and before home could be reached gave birth to a child. A remark somewhat similar to that made by the bystanders when the Countess of Salisbury dropped her garter (which, however, was not a garter) might be appropriate at this juncture.

—"You needn't tell me dogs don't know as much as human beings. I took Ponto to church with me last Sunday and he slept all through the sermon."

—A German genius has invented paper stockings. The paper rapidly absorbs moisture from the skin, the foot remaining dry and warm. And in Belgium they have discovered that soap will make finer pie crust than lard or baking powder.

—Biting the nails is an uncleanly habit, which in some people takes the place of "whittling," in which some New Englanders find relief for their superfluous energies. M. Bertillon now tells us that biting the nails is a sign of degeneracy and gives it the hard name of "onychophagy." Now die, "onychophagy"!

—To remove tobacco odors from the breath a German paper advises bromochloral, a few drops in a glass of water, with which the mouth is to be well rinsed. Another good way is to stop using tobacco.

—The Hahnemann Statue Committee is doing admirable work. We call on each subscriber to do his duty to this commission. Subscribe promptly; if not a large amount give something and give that something quickly. There was never a better cause for popular homeopathic subscription than this. Everybody help!

—Dr. Alexander Villers, the indefatigable editor of the *Archiv für Homöopathie* (Dresden), has issued a series of questions to be filled up by those receiving the blank, and when such blanks are returned the information contained is to be prepared in book form under the title of *International Homeopathic Annual*. This new work will be under the editorial supervision of Dr. Villers, which of itself is promise sufficient that the work will be well done, instructive, and of great value to the profession. We heartily commend the purpose of our brother editor to our subscribers, and advise them to promptly fill up the blanks received and return to Dr. Villers.

—SALOPHEN IN RHEUMATISM.—Dr. Hardenbergh of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School reports a series of cases of acute rheumatism treated in the wards of Drs. Dana and Brannan in Bellevue Hospital by means of salophen. Among these we find: Case I, laborer, forty-six, mild attack; salophen gr. xv., t. i. d. Case II, colored man, thirty-five, temp. 102.2, local symptoms well marked; salophen six doses of gr. xv. in twenty-four hours. Temp. went to 105 on same night, then to normal, where it remained. From these and other cases cited the *Med. Record* concludes that gr. xv. six to eight times in twenty-four hours may be deemed adequate. No gastric, aural or complications.

—Chloro-phenique (deodorized) is now endowed with a pleasant odor. It is a good antiseptic and can no longer be objected to on account of its former odor.

—"Pulpit suits" is the latest advertisement. We've heard of almost every other kind, from breach of promise of marriage

suits to bathing suits, but pulpit suits takes the rag off'n the bush. It seems to have reference not to the clothes the dominie is to wear, but to the furniture which graces the platform.

—"Wie gehts?" said the German to the Irish waiter. "Wheat cakes!" shouted the Irish waiter toward the kitchen. "Nein, nein," expostulated the German. "Noine, is it, Dutchy; be gorrah, ye'll be lucky to git thray."

—The Nickel Plate railway system was one of the most popular in carrying passengers to and from the World's Fair. Our patrons who will go to Denver next June to attend the American Institute of Homeopathy—those living east of Chicago—can select no better route than the Nickel Plate and its Eastern connections. The service is first-class, with good time and elegant sleepers and dining cars; every want is provided for. Don't forget the Nickel Plate when you arrange for your trip to the Institute next year.

—*Lippincott's* for November is before us with its customary grist of good things. "An Unsatisfactory Lover" chains the interest to the end. The *Rustler* story is superb. A number of short stories all interesting fill up this always good little monthly and make it a prize to the subscribers and readers.

—The section of materia medica, American Institute of Homeopathy for 1894, reports the receipt of a number of fine papers in answer to its questions. Some of these are from abroad and truly excellent. The section regrets that it does not seem able to interest the American members and immediate friends. To some of the professors it has written as many as half a dozen letters praying to hear from them. The questions are not difficult to answer, and perhaps that is one reason why they are pigeonholed for some later time. But the section needs the answer *at once*, because of its proposed programme, and its device by which no paper presented will be read by title solely. Every paper will have a chance to be read, whether the author be

present or absent. The chairman again asks that such professors as have not answered the questions do so now and forward to the chairman.

—*The Century* opens its new volume with a frontispiece portrait of Edwin Booth taken of him some time ago, but very true and realistic. "Fifth Avenue" with pictures shows New York both in winter and summer, and shows to all the world what a handsome avenue is this same Fifth Avenue. This same issue contains a number of new short stories and Part I. of "The Casting Vote." "Taking Napoleon to St. Helena" continues its interest. Gibson contributes some of his inimitable "female" pictures to a story in *Lighter Vein*.

—Dr. C. M. Perry has moved from Roslyn, L. I., to 111 East Eighteenth Street, New York.

—The *phosphorus* man is a highly polished man, turned-up trouser legs and creases front and back.

—The *arsenic* man is the most mild man in the *Materia Medica*.

—The *nux vomica* temperament rules the world.

—The *arsenic* patient sleeps best before midnight, the *phosphorus* patient after.

—*Apis* is frequently called for not only during but after scarlet fever, especially when post-scarlatinal nephritis threatens; albumin in large quantities appears in the urine, which is scanty and of high color; the face is puffy and œdematous; the child is dull, stupid, and drowsy; the fever is quite high, aggravated at 5 p. m., but no excitement accompanies it, and there is marked absence of thirst. It differs from mercury in which there is not so much fever; the tongue is flabby, coated, and there is thirst; the patient is not drowsy, perspires freely, and is worse at night — *Allen*.

The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 15, 1893.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

THE RESULTS OF THE PLAN OF OBETZ.—There are five or six freshmen this year in the homeopathic department of Michigan University. Last year there were about thirty. There will be nine men in the graduating class—last year there were twenty. The junior class has but three members left. This shows pretty clearly what the homeopathic profession thinks of the Obetz plan of amalgamation. So crippled and discredited is now the homeopathic department that it will be a long time before it will regain its old prestige.—*N. A. Jour. Hom.*

Well, hardly, Bro. Porter, and associates of the *North American*. Your publication of this note, designed to injure a heretofore reputable homeopathic college, looks more like the desperate resort of some clique or conspiracy to oust Obetz by destroying his school. It looks as if the parties who were after his scalp-lock last June, having been defeated in every open fight which they dared wage, have now resorted to ambush fighting, and are trying to ruin what they could not rule—the University of Michigan. Why should the stately and just *North American*, with no ax to grind in this case, concern itself in this unseemly fray, except that someone whom it has always known as reputable is furnishing these oblique compliments for its delectation and possible publication.

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* *

THERE is no Obetz plan. There never was any Obetz plan. The proposition which Obetz submitted at the instance of his employers—the Regents—and with the

knowledge of his associates, was never acted on by any body, corporate or responsible. Hence, the Ann Arbor school to-day is not changed except by strengthening its Theory and Practice chair, *i. e.*, by making it thoroughly homeopathic in the person of Professor Eggleston; and substituting Professor Hunt of the Cleveland Medical College for Professor Wood, the latter going to the Cleveland Medical College; otherwise the Ann Arbor school is conducted to-day as it has always been conducted, and as every other reputable homeopathic school and member of the American Institute of Homeopathy is being conducted.

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THIS journal alone has had the courage to speak a word *for* Obetz because it was personally familiar with all the parties concerned in the "scrap," and had been since 1886; it knew that the "betrayal of homeopathy" was a "blind," and not the real cause of the attack on Obetz; it knew that Professor Wood was resigning his position not because Obetz wanted to betray homeopathy or anything else, but because Professor Wood had been for several years looking about for a larger field of operations than that afforded by Ann Arbor; it knew that Professor Gatchell was not satisfied possibly with the insignificant salary of \$2000 a year, and

had expressed his determination to resign at the close of the semester ; it also knew that a pretty slate had been made by a certain few for filling the chairs as soon as Obetz should be kicked out ; and some of these disgruntled ones are now keeping up the ambush fight on Obetz by sending these cowardly notices to the several journals in order to keep a thrice-decided cause before the profession, and by inuendo effect that which a fair field and no favors could not secure for them. Instead of assisting these scallawags in killing a prominent homeopathic college, let the journals build it up by manly praise, or, at least, keep silent. It was a college squabble, like that which will overtake the best regulated of schools. New York had its Kilkenny cat fight some years ago ; so had Chicago, and St. Louis, and Cleveland. Let go of the ridiculous idea that Obetz has introduced any new plan into the government of the school. He has not ! The college is as well equipped to-day as it has ever been, indeed in some respects it was never so strong ; and if these disappointed professors, that were to have been, will sheath their poisoned arrows for a few months or a year, the classes at Ann Arbor will again become as large as at any time heretofore.

Materia Medica Miscellany.

Staphisagria, IN ITS RELATION TO THE GENITAL SYSTEM.—Prof. Kent says that a marked feature of this remedy is its debilitating influence on the sexual organs of the male, bringing about impotency with extreme irritability of the bladder and urethra, brought about by sexual excess ; also in the newly married wife, where there is frequent urging to urinate, the natural changes in her life having brought about this result. There is marked itching and

crawling as of insects. The most troublesome symptoms in the male are brought about by this crawling and itching as of insects about the scrotum—a terrible pruritis. The woman will say that the whole outer part feels as if insects were boring and crawling with no relief from cold or heat.

Grindelia robusta IN BRONCHIAL TROUBLES.—Says W. O. Clark, M. D.: In the secondary stages of bronchitis and pneumonia this is a very useful remedy and resembles in many respects antimonium crudum.

When there is a loose rattling cough, the chest seemingly full of mucus, yet so tight or so free that the patient is unable to raise it, it does excellent service. In asthma it is more useful in the bronchial than in the spasmodic variety.

An infant suffering from some bronchial difficulty that had resisted the treatment of several physicians, took cold and was much distressed ; there was much wheezing in its breathing and a dry, rattling cough, although it appeared as if a large amount would be expectorated at each spasm. I prescribed phosphorus, to be followed in twenty-four hours by grindelia. I did not see the child again, but the mother wrote me, two weeks after her return home, that the baby was very much improved and almost wholly free from its rattling breathing.

In bronchial asthma I have used this remedy for the same symptoms and condition as this child.

In the spring of 1890 I used grindelia for the coughs following the "grippe."

Stannum IN PHTHISIS.—Dr. S. F. Shannon, in N. A. Journ. Hom., says that stannum is useful in the first stage of consumption when a neglected catarrh or grippe threatens to pass into phthisis. The patient cannot talk long at a time for want

of breath ; there is more or less aphonia ; roughness of the throat and sore pain in the chest ; feeling in the chest, after coughing, as if it was deprived of its contents ; constriction of the chest and constant chilliness, alternating with flushes of heat ; profuse night sweats ; pressure and bloatedness in the stomach always after eating ; lassitude ; hands and feet heavy and cold or burning hot. The arms become easily fatigued, so that they drop anything they may be holding.

Stannum has also another cough, one which seems to come from way down in the chest ; worse at night ; expectoration profuse ; tension across the chest ; dyspnoea worse from motion ; cannot lie down at night ; rattling of mucus in the chest ; anorexia ; sweats ; prostration ; weakness of the limbs. The sweats occur chiefly at 4 A. M. The patient is despondent ; there is burning heat of the palms of the hands and of the soles of the feet.

Ailanthus glandulosus IN MALIGNANT DIPHTHERIA, AND SCARLATINA.—Dr. L. P. Foster, in the Minn. Hom. Magazine, gives the two following cases :

No. 1. Child three years old. Malignant diphtheria, excessively putrid ulcers in throat, membrane extensive, filling entire larynx and mouth, deep and angry looking ulcers. Mouth filled with stringy mucus of putrid character, protruding from mouth and hanging down over the chin. Heavy rough purple rash on face and body, high fever, stupid and unconscious. Prescribed *ailanthus* 3, every hour. In forty-eight hours all severe symptoms disappeared and the recovery was rapid.

No. 2. Child six years old. Malignant scarlatina, deep purple rash on face and body. Throat covered with deep angry looking ulcers, breath putrid, stupid and unconscious, case seemingly hopeless. Gave *ailanthus* 3, every hour. In forty-eight

hours almost entirely clear of all severe symptoms, and the recovery was complete in few days.

Jaborandi FOR CLIMACTERIC TROUBLES.—Farrington tells, in an old publication, that the general characteristic of this drug is to increase secretions. The pulse and temperature are increased, and do not diminish much until a profuse sweat brings relief. Every physician knows how obstinate at times are the flushes of heat during the climaxis, and in which well-known remedies fail of effect. Here *jaborandi* may become a useful addition to the list, as the following case illustrates : Mrs. — has had hot spells ending in profuse, hot sweat, ever since her "change," five years ago. *Lachesis* never helped at all. Sulphur, selected from this indication and a morning urgent diarrhea, also disappointed, failing to remove even the latter symptom.

The case remained unchanged until an attack of acute rheumatism supervened and, of course, demanded a different line of treatment. Convalescence found the patient again annoyed by the hot sweats, but without the diarrhea. *Jaborandi* 2, every three hours, acted promptly. The sweats ceased for several weeks. When they did return, a few doses of the same remedy were sufficient to bring about speedy relief.

Kali Bichromicum.—Dr. Marvin A. Custis in the Hom. Recorder (Clin. Reporter) says that the *kali bichromicum* individual, as an infant, is a fat, short-necked so-called "chubby" baby ; as an adult we find a fat person, with light hair, tendency to baldness, and possibly a pale, yellowish complexion, particularly if such a person is subject to scrofular or catarrhal diseases. Mentally we find him low-spirited and gloomy, with disinclination for work of any kind, mentally or bodily.

He is always tired and feels weak, with continual desire to lie down. He is irritable, ill-humored, and peevish, particularly after any annoyance. The pains are apt to be in small spots which can be covered with the point of the finger; they appear and disappear suddenly, as do the pains of belladonna, and like the pains of pulsatilla they rapidly shift from place to place.

Helonias and Sepia FOR RENAL CALCULI.—Dr. Waldo H. Stone of Providence in a paper read before the Rhode Island Homeopathic Society reported the following case: Mr. S., a large, fleshy, red-faced, robust looking policeman of fifty summers, while patrolling his beat, was taken with a "fit," and his case was diagnosed by two of our physicians as "fits" (I suppose epileptic). He was declared to be incapacitated for any further police service. I advised him to keep right on with his duties, and when he had a return of these feelings to come to me and let me see the nature of them. Not many weeks passed when the second attack appeared and I had a chance to observe the character of the "fit." After a thorough examination I felt sure he was suffering from renal calculi, and the fits were simply a renal colic. During the second attack, while I had the care of him, he passed the little specimen contained in this bottle. Since that time he has not had any more attacks of fits, and some three months have passed. He seems perfectly well. Let me say right here that I believe helonias and sepia are the two most efficient remedies in our *Materia Medica* for renal calculi.—Clin. Rep.

Sanguinaria IN NASAL POLYPUS.—Professor W. E. Leonard (in Minn. Hom. Mag): Sanguinaria has a record in the cure of nasal polypus when accompanied with pain about the root of the nose and

frequent attacks of acrid, fluent coryza. It may then be used locally in a dry powder, dusted upon the parts and with the internal administration of potencies. In colds or during influenza, when there is much soreness in the roof of the mouth, extending to the pharynx, right side of the throat, and even down to the lungs, as if parts had been scalded or burnt, sanguinaria is very apt to be the remedy. If, with the burnt feeling, there is rheumatic soreness of the muscles of the palate, much dryness down the air passages, loss of taste and smell, sanguinaria is doubly well indicated.

Jaborandi IN MENSTRUAL CASES.—Dr. E. M. Hale stated in a former publication concerning this remedy that he had used jaborandi in a class of cases which had theretofore given him much trouble; namely those women who have a constant dry, non-perspiring skin, a dry mouth, and generally deficient glandular activity. Such women usually suffer from very scanty menses, and in proportion as the menses are scanty, symptoms of arterial fullness obtain. In such cases a few drops of jaborandi, given four times daily for a week before the expected menses, frequently causes them to appear in proper amount, and at the same time induces a soft perspiring condition of the skin.

Aurum metallicum.—J. T. Kent, M. D., in *Med. Investigator*:—"There is a strong desire to commit suicide, he really wants to die; great melancholy, with desire for death; thinks he has sinned away his day of grace; cannot speak a civil word; is antagonistic to everything reasonable. The mental symptoms predominate, and they are most distressing and dreadful; the desire for suicide is very strong; he wants to jump off from high places; dark, hopeless moods; shuns people, despairing,

sad, desires solitude. It produces deep and lasting changes in the tissues resembling those produced by syphilis; and in fact is one of the chief anti-syphilitics. Deep-seated ulcers in the mouth sting and burn; they perforate the palate; punched-out ulcers, like *kali bich.* It attacks the bones everywhere, also the periosteum, glands, mucous membranes, and vital organs, producing indurations in the tissues. The syphilitic bone pains commence at sundown and cease at daybreak.

College Notes.

Ann Arbor University.

—*Cancer of Stomach.*—Symptoms: The early symptoms are no more characteristic of it than of gastric catarrh. The first symptom is a dull aching that occurs from one to two hours after eating, which is likely to be progressively severe; accompanied more and more by loss of appetite and emaciation. Nausea and vomiting and water brash soon set in. These four symptoms—pain, nausea, and vomiting and the time after eating—form a quite reliable basis for diagnosis and especially distinguish it from ulcer, in which pain and nausea are likely to occur at once after eating.—*E. R. Eggleston.*

—Glanders or farcy is a disease of the lower animals, but is infectious to man.

These two forms are capable of developing into each other, and the two conditions depend upon the manner of infection.

If it enters the body through the nasal mucous membrane, it is glanders; if through the skin by way of some abrasion it is farcy.

The course may be acute or chronic. In man it is ushered in with high fever,

vomiting, diarrhea, and pain in bones and joints. There are chills and symptoms of blood poisoning. The patient goes into a typhoid state and dies in a semi-conscious condition.

The local symptoms are coryza, œdema of face and eyelids, and sometimes the scalp.—*H. L. Obetz.*

—It is important to detect, if possible, in which stage of chronic metritis we find the patient, constitutionally and locally. Congestion plays an important rôle and is the chief thing to cure or prevent. There can be no permanent improvement until pelvic circulation is brought back to somewhat its normal healthy condition.

General treatment: Rest; have patient lie down a few hours each day, have garments loosened and prevent discomfort as much as possible during menstrual period. Good air and a certain amount of exercise are desirable.—*M. P. Hunt.*

—In granular conjunctivitis shade the eyes; there is much photophobia; give nourishing diet; exercise and good air; and when only one eye is affected, protect the other eye against discharge from the infected one. Don't bandage much. In first stages use antiphlogistics, and bichloride washes. If eyes are rapidly and actively inflamed use cold and then warm compresses.—*D. A. MacLachlan.*

—In antimonium tartaricum the respiration is slightly stimulated at first; later, much depressed, adynamia and exhaustion, sneezing, coryza, loss of taste and smell; suffocated and oppressed, cannot get breath; has to sit up in bed; much rattling of mucus, coughing and gasping. [Up to this time Professor Mack's lectures have consisted mainly of discussions of certain drugs with the class. The lectures proper will now be reached.]—*Charles Mack.*

Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital,
Chicago, Ill.

—When the cervix is lacerated during labor, infection may occur in one of two ways; puerperal endometritis ascending through the tubes to the ovary and peritoneum: or, by the lymphatics it may go at once to the ovary, the uterus becoming involved by a descending salpingitis. Owing to these reasons, the mere presence of a laceration does not indicate its removal, for the pulling down of the uterus would in some cases aggravate the ovarian lesion.—*Ludlam's Clinic*.

—The infra-clavicular region contains bronchial tubes of small caliber; so, if you get a moist râle here, it means that such is not created in the tubes, but in some pathological cavity. When bronchitis is on one side and persists at one point, and there only, it is suspicious of incipient tuberculosis.—*Arnulphy*.

—Alumina. Dryness is the red thread of its pathogenesis. It acts especially upon the mucous membranes, producing great dryness and some irritation. As a result, the intestinal tract is so paralyzed as to require great straining in passing even a soft stool. Therapeutically it is nicely applied in thin old people where there is left a *débris* of inflammation from troubles, originally caused through the sexual system. Never use lower than the thirtieth potency.—*Gilman*.

—Facial, or mimic spasm, seems to affect the right side, beginning about the orbit. It may be a reflex phenomenon resulting from pathological conditions in the teeth, ear, eye, cerebral cortex, tumor on the nerve trunk, etc. Causticum is indicated. During this treatment, if other symptoms are acquired, if not too severe, meet them with an intercurrent remedy; if so, stop the constitutional medication.—*Fellows' Clinic*.

—For conjunctivitis. Keep the eye clean, using a three or four per cent. carbolic acid solution. Argentum nit. to a certain degree is good externally, but much better as an internal remedy, having almost a specific virtue. In ophthalmia neonatorum you should see the child early, between the first and second year. Use locally one drop argentum nit. sol., and administer internally either to the patient or nursing mother.—*Vilas*.

—Epistaxis. Due to many causes. Ulceration of the septum is the most common; seventy per cent. of these coming from the anterior portion of the septum. Vicarious form occurs in women at either change of life, being associated in youth with amenorrhœa. Bryonia may be indicated in such trouble at puberty, and sepia at the climacteric. If possible locate the point of hemorrhage; if not, use for local application cocaine, ice, or hot water. Post-nasal plugging is not now advocated as it induces inflammation of the middle ear.—*G. Fellows*.

—When numbness develops in sciatica it is a sign of some exudate on the trunk of the nerve, or pressure at its point of exit from the pelvis. Should this numbness be present in both limbs, the lesion is in the cord.—*Crawford*.

—Suppurative osteomyelitis is a problem of nutrition. The medullary canal is composed of fat and embryonic blood vessels. This is why slight traumatism or taking cold may imitate this process. Given these conditions and a pus microbe, and all the factors are there. Local symptoms, at first, very obscure. Systemic: severe chill, high temperature, rapid pulse, delirium. Generally called typhoid or meningitis. Boring pain, worse at night. Then the local symptoms, swelling, and tenderness, etc., develop; and with its

continuity to joint is called rheumatism. You must understand this condition enough to make an early diagnosis, followed by free incision and cleaning of the bone. Remember, in chronic cases you cannot always diagnose a bone cavity with probe per fistulam.—*Chislett*.

Homeopathic Hospital College, Cleveland.

—When labor has begun, rigor may occur and labor be suspended, but hot drinks and applications will generally relieve.

Delayed rupture of the membranes is undesirable. When dilatation is sufficient rupture membrane, or may have fatal hemorrhage or placenta pulled off. Macrotine, given three months before labor, often good.—*Pomeroy*.

—Local treatment of iritis is of great importance; first use atropine or atropia sulph., four gr. to oz.; continue this as long as there is any congestion; hot applications—hop bags—sufficient to keep down the pain, *must* keep the eye warm. Mercurius in some form is *the* remedy in this trouble; begin with biniodide 2x.; then go higher, but if he has been drugged with it give iodide potash.—*Phillips*.

—Three grand remedies to think of in cholera are: when collapse most prominent, camphor; vomiting most prominent, veratrum alb.; and when cramps are most prominent symptoms, cuprum. If you have colic brought on by fits of anger, think of colocynthus. In almost all troubles calling for gelsemium the disease is preceded by the characteristic headache, a tight band around head.—*Hinsdale*.

In lymph. adenoma an excellent remedy, if given early, is arsenicum; also inhalations of oxygen. Paronychia may sometimes be aborted by applying bi. carb. soda locally, and internally hepar sulph. In phlebitis rest is absolute; if patient rheumatic, apply hot hamamelis compresses; if

caused by injury, hot arnica; if cold is agreeable, lead lotions are good; also solid ext. belladonna rubbed with glycerine; good; if continued with woolen wadding, excellent.—*J. K. Sanders*.

—Causes of pharyngitis: poisonous vapors, tobacco, speaking in poorly ventilated rooms. Treatment locally, two per cent. solution tannic acid, or alvoline. R ferrum phos., kali. mur., in weak children who have sore throat often; if throat is washed, when first rising, with cold water, they will soon be relieved of the trouble.—*Turrill*.

—In the early stages of pertussis aconite is most excellent, when cough is clear, dry or suffocating; later belladonna. Corallium rubrum for the violent spasmodic cough; child's face gets purple. Cuprum met. has spasms with twitching and jerking of muscles; sanguinaria when whoop has ceased.—*Turrill*.

—Stone in bladder: the presence of crystals and renal colic may give warning. If uric acid or oxalate of lime, the fault is constitutional and treatment constitutional; to prevent, avoid over-eating; meat not in excess, also fish and eggs, fatty food, and avoid all use of alcohol; systematic exercise important; good to drink large quantities of cold water.

Locally, if bladder contains residual urine, must wash out; a solution boracic acid will remove mucus and stop fermentation.—*Waite*.

The Hering College of Homeopathy.

—Remember that hemi-anæsthesia, and anæsthesia in general are not infrequent in hysteria; in these cases, as, for instance, where the anæsthesia is manifested in the leg, there is apt to be a sensation as of a band around the leg, marking the upper limit of the anæsthetic area.—*Gray*.

—In children suffering from gonorrheal ophthalmia, don't forget to seal up the good eye with a watch crystal, leaving the space for air at the outer, not the inner canthus ; let child lie on affected side so that gravity will carry the infectious matter away from good eye.—*L. A. L. Day.*

—Avoid the use of perchloride of iron as a hemostatic ; it's bad practice.—*Boynton.*

—There are only a few drugs having constipation as their primary effect : Bryonia, nux vom., opium, and sulphur occasionally. Generally the primary effect (as to other drugs) is diarrhea—constipation secondary.—*Allen.*

—The extremely high potency is always an antidote for the effects of the same drug in crude form. In antidoting, as a general rule, treat first the drug last taken or absorbed ; if aggravation results, wait until the case settles before going further.—*Sawyer.*

—*In re* recent mistakes in diagnosing smallpox for measles or chicken pox, remember that measles forms a crimson, crescent-shaped eruption. Smallpox commences as a macule, probably changing to a papule before physician sees the case. Chicken pox commences as a vesicle. Measles comes with catarrhal symptoms, color on pressure coming back from center to periphery, the papule soft. Smallpox, with decided chill, lumbar backache, pain down the limbs, and vomiting. All symptoms better or disappear when eruption comes ; papule hard, shotlike. Measles, remission of fever a couple of days before eruption, catarrhal symptoms continuing. *Paste this in your hat.*—*Hoyne.*

—*Diarrhea, etc., of Children.*—If trouble is in the colon, stool expelled with great force, free, sudden, and copious : if in the rectum, stool small and frequent. Whenever there is straining and tenesmus, the

inflammation or congestion is in the neighborhood of the sigmoid flexure.—*Tomhagen.*

—Think of opium first in case of painless inability to urinate, after a difficult labor.—*Allen.*

* * *

When is an aspirator not an aspirator ? When it don't work—then it becomes an exaspirator.

(Charge this to Professor Crutcher).

Theory and Practice :—Professor: Give me a prominent symptom of measles.

Student : (Promptly) Rubeola.

(Collapse of Prof.)

—Janitor missing with sundry sums borrowed from the boys ; if brought back, the sufferers threaten to stretch—not his neck, but—

New York Homeopathic Hospital and College.

—Gels. is one of the foremost drugs in the treatment of post-diphtheritic paralysis.—*Shelton.*

—Nux vom. is often indicated as a tonic in nervous disorders arising in the spinal cord.—*Shelton.*

—Nux vom. is often indicated in cystitis following urethritis brought on by the use of a catheter. The urine is hot and there is a feeling of pressure downward.—*Shelton.*

—The sulphur patient has hot dry skin, especially on hands and feet.—*Allen.*

—Nitric acid is indicated in febrile conditions of a low type, with a great tendency to ulceration.—*Allen.*

—Mercury will stop the development of syphilis, but will not cure it.—*Allen.*

—In treating fractures of the forearm, be sure the anterior splint doesn't press at the bend of the elbow, and that both splints

are wider than the arm, so that the bandage doesn't press on the arm laterally.—*Bishop*.

—Always have all splints well padded ; common cotton is the best for this purpose, as it is quite firm when held with a bandage.—*Bishop*.

—The best treatment for a fractured patella is the post. gum shellac cloth splint, held in place by bandages from the ankle to within three inches of the joint ; then down the thigh to the same distance above the joint ; a figure of eight bandage around the joint, which draws the fragments together. This can be tightened from day to day. The leg should be elevated on pillows.—*Bishop*.

—Never apply a bandage too tightly ; it is very much better to have it too loose than too tight.—*Bishop*.

—Spongeo-pyeline, sprinkled with hot calendulated water, is a very good application to carbuncle.—*Helmuth*.

—Experience leads me to think, in ovariectomy, it is best to remove both ovaries, as if one only is removed the other is apt to become affected from sympathy or other causes.—*Helmuth*.

—Adhesive straps are not good for closing wounds, as they do not bring the edges closely together and are apt to retain some of the secretion.—*Helmuth*.

—A man in perfect health does not make as good a subject for operation as one who has suffered much pain.—*Helmuth*.

—Always give the patient a chance to reduce his hernia for you : he may succeed where you fail.—*Helmuth*.

—In hip-joint disease we never get sudden loss of power of a limb, while in Pott's disease it is a characteristic symptom.—*Helmuth*.

CHOREA IN PREGNANCY.*

By E. M. HALE, M. D.

CHOREA, which is a rare complication of pregnancy, affects primiparæ by preference, particularly those possessing an hereditary predisposition. Barnes was able to collect only fifty-six, and Fehling only twelve additional cases from the whole domain of obstetrical literature.

According to Goodell, the choreic movements are of reflex nature, and are referable to impaired nutrition of the central nervous system, incident to the hydræmia of pregnancy. The association of chorea and organic cardiac disease has been frequently observed, and the discovery in certain cases of fibrous vegetations upon the mitral and aortic valves accounts for the assumption, by some authors, of embolism as a cause of chorea. Barnes discounts this view, and calls attention to the probable causative agency of myelitis. Terror and other intense emotions may act as exciting causes of chorea. Choreic movements occurring in pregnancy do not differ from those attending the disease in the unimpregnated state. They are usually bilateral. In most cases the muscular contractions manifest themselves in the earlier months of pregnancy, and continue until delivery is accomplished. In rare instances they are arrested at the beginning of parturition. In still more exceptional cases the contractions may either cease before delivery or persist during the *post-partum* state. Transitory albuminuria and diabetes mellitus are occasional unexplained complications of chorea gravidarum, and the phosphates and urates of the urine are present in abnormal abundance. Abortion and premature delivery, due to the repeated succussion of the uterus, are of very frequent occurrence.

*From advance sheets of Dr. Hale's "Practice of Medicine" ; in press.

Chorea exerts a prejudicial influence upon the course of pregnancy, having interrupted it in about one half of the recorded cases. Death of the mother resulted in seventeen of the fifty-six cases collected by Barnes. The lethal termination was usually referable to the exhaustion consequent upon protracted muscular exertion, or to hemiplegia secondary to grave cerebral or spinal lesions. The life of the child is less frequently sacrificed, but it is itself often affected with chorea.

The following conclusions, arrived at by Dr. Lever twenty years ago, fully represent the present state of our knowledge in respect to most of the points mentioned. "In conclusion," says this writer, "I venture to submit the following propositions: (1) That pregnancy is occasionally associated with chorea or convulsive movements; with paralysis of various parts of the body, of the extremities and of the nerves of special sense; and with mania; (2) that the varying symptoms of such complications may be produced at any period of pregnancy, but when produced, although modified by treatment, are rarely removed during the existence of gravidity; (3) that the patients in whom these complications exist are women of a highly nervous temperament, of great irritability, or whose constitutional powers have been reduced by some long-continued but serious cause of exhaustion. Lastly: That although in some instances the symptoms will continue so long as pregnancy exists, yet in a majority of cases we are not justified in inducing a premature evacuation of the uterine contents."

Treatment.—The treatment of the chorea of pregnancy requires some remedies not usually used in the non-pregnant. If we take it for granted that the choreic movements are of spinal origin, the chief remedies should be *cimicifuga*, *ignatia*, *agaricus*,

cuprum, *cuprum arseniosum*, and *viscum album*. I believe *cimicifuga* to be the most potent remedy. I have cured several cases with the tincture in five-drop doses every four hours, and with *macrotin* in one-tenth of a grain doses every three hours. It should be continued for weeks before we suspend its use, even if we see no improvement. The mental state indicating it is one of depression and melancholy.

Ignatia is indicated in those choreic movements which resemble chorea but are due to reflex irritation, or have a mental origin, such as fright, hysteria, etc. The mental symptoms are important—the alternation of weeping moods with those of unnatural liveliness and joyousness; the jerking and twitchings do not entirely cease during sleep. (Dose, 3x to 6x.)

Agaricus has been found useful when there are illusions of sight and hearing.

Hyoscyamine or *hyoscine* is specific when in addition to choreic movements there is a general excess of motility, a constant desire to be in motion, especially at night, when there is ungovernable mental and bodily anxiety and restlessness. The dose should begin with one grain of the 3x trituration. If no improvement is observed in a few days, give two or three grains—the dose to be repeated every four hours. The maximum dose is the 1-200th of a grain three times a day. Illusions of sight, such as seeing bugs, vermin, or hideous faces when the eyes are closed, horrible dreams with waking in a fright, or morbid jealousy, are special indications. When there is *hydræmia*, paleness, *œdema* of the feet, and debility, *arseniate of iron*, 2x; *arseniate of copper*, 3x; or the *arseniate of potassa*, 2x, are invaluable remedies. The dose is one to five grains after meals. *Viscum album* is especially indicated when with the chorea there are epileptiform

paroxysms similar to uterine epilepsy. In very bad cases, when the movements are violent and convulsive, depriving the patient of rest and sleep day and night, do not hesitate to give ten grains of chloral with ten of bromide of soda every six hours until the patient is quiet. This has been known to prevent miscarriage and premature labor. In milder cases sulfonal, fifteen or twenty grains, given in hot water, will produce a restful sleep of eight or ten hours. Trional—seven to ten grains—will sometimes act favorably. Chloralamid will often act better than chloral. The patient should be kept quiet and free from all annoyance and irritation, and the use of tea, coffee, and beef be forbidden.

A PLEA FOR BETTER DIAGNOSIS.

IN a fine paper read by Dr. Fred D. Lewis of Buffalo before the State Society, the author cites a number of interesting cases to show that prescribing solely on symptoms is a dangerous procedure, and one which should be discouraged. He argues for a better understanding of pathology, not necessarily in the selection of the homeopathic remedy, but for the purpose of diagnosis; it being manifest that a growth or a deformity will produce symptoms which no medicine will reach. To cause a reflex three conditions must be present: I. A sensitive nerve fiber. II. A central nerve cell or mechanism which in its turn is connected with, III. A motor fiber supplying a motor organ. In illustration Dr. Lewis quoted a number of cases—the following being two of the best:

Miss K., nurse, came for examination October 30, 1892. Complained of thick yellow discharge from nose; found very much hypertrophied middle turbinated which I considered advisable to remove. Operation performed with cold snare. A

few days after operation she informed me that neuralgic pains from which she had been suffering for two or three years, on the same side of face as operated on, had entirely disappeared. Case seen last in August, eleven months after treatment; reported no return of neuralgia.

Mr. M. G., opera singer, June 21 came for treatment—complained of full, stuffy feeling in chest, coughed much in morning and raised masses of thick, yellow, foul tasting mucus; voice could not be depended upon for higher notes; had little discharge from nose, and thought the whole difficulty located in lungs. An examination revealed enchondroma on right side of septum, with much thickened tissue; lungs sound. Removal of nasal obstruction with trephine relieved all chest symptoms, and he told me a few weeks later that he had not been in as good voice for four or five years—so long as the obstruction remained to turn the flow of mucus into larynx during sleep, treatment with remedies would have been without avail. This case had also a long lasting discharge from ear, which disappeared after operation.

A CASE OF FIBROMATA.

Reported by WM. RADCLIFFE.

PROFESSOR J. C. WOOD of the Cleveland Medical College exhibited a very fine specimen of fibromata to his class on the evening of the 15th of November, with the following history:

Mrs. —, æt. twenty-eight, married six months; family history fairly good. Had always enjoyed comparatively good health up to the date of her marriage, although her abdomen was somewhat enlarged as a girl. She began to enlarge rapidly soon after marriage, and was supposed to be pregnant. She claimed that she had felt fetal motions, but that they had ceased during the last

two weeks, and the fetus was supposed to be dead.

The case at this time was as large as at full term, and after passing through different hands came under the care of Dr. N. Schneider, who suspected extra-uterine pregnancy and called Professor Wood in consultation. The patient was then in an almost moribund condition; the secretion of urine being almost entirely suppressed by pressure of the abdominal mass, while she was very anæmic, skin clammy, and tongue dry.

Professor Wood, at first, also suspected extra-uterine pregnancy, but on passing a sound it was found to penetrate the uterus some eight or ten inches; and this, taken in connection with the fact that there was no history of shock at any time, seemed to rule out that condition. It was then decided to make an exploratory incision, which was done, revealing a large mass in the abdomen. It was then found to be necessary to extend the incision from the pubes to the ensiform cartilage. The mass was then peeled out and removed and proved to be an immense subperitoneal fibroid attached to the fundus uteri by a large pedicle. There were also two smaller fibroids on the anterior surface of the uterus, and the cervix was a large fibroid mass some six inches in length, and three inches in diameter; while in utero was a four months' fetus; the whole mass weighing some twenty-four pounds.

After the tumor had been shown to the class, and the history related, Professors Wood, Jones, and Schneider discussed the medical treatment of fibroids.

Professor Schneider thought he had seen two cases of fibroids of the solid variety cured by the use of the iodide of lime; while he had seen several others held in check by the same remedy till the menopause, when they were reduced by physio-

logical atrophy. Fluid extract of ergot was the remedy which he had found to be of the most service in treating fibroids of the cystic variety.

Professor Jones said that caulophyllin *2x* had done him excellent service in the treatment of the submucous kind.

Professor Wood thought the profession should be careful about claiming too much for the action of remedies in such cases.

SOME EXCELLENT RULES FOR THE CARE OF THE TEETH.

ONE of the most skillful dentists in New York gives these rules for the care of the teeth:

Use a soft brush and water the temperature of the mouth. Brush the teeth up and down in the morning, before going to bed, and after eating, whether it is three or six times a day. Use a good tooth powder twice a week, not oftener, except in case of sickness, when the acids from a disordered stomach are apt to have an unwholesome effect upon the dentine. Avoid all tooth pastes and dentifrices that foam in the mouth; the lather is a sure sign of soap, and soap injures the gums without in any way cleansing the teeth.

The very best powder is of precipitated chalk; it is absolutely harmless and will clean the enamel without affecting the gums. Orris root or a little wintergreen added gives a pleasant flavor, but in no way improves the chalk. At least a quart of tepid water should be used in rinsing the mouth. A teaspoonful of Listerine in half a glass of water, used as a wash and gargle after meals, is excellent; it is good for sore or loose gums; it sweetens the mouth and is a valuable antiseptic, destroying promptly all odors emanating from diseased gums and teeth. Coarse,

hard brushes and soapy dentifrices cause the gums to recede, leaving the dentine exposed. Use a quill pick, if necessary, after eating, but a piece of waxed floss is better. Be assured of the genuine Listerine by purchasing an original bottle.

THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.

THE money-making idea is one that is dominant in the majority of humanity, and every occupation is looked upon as a trade. Philanthropic motives, pure and simple, are either sneered at as visionary, uncharitably branded as a trick of trade, or considered as a mere advertising dodge. True medicine, however, proclaims that the true physician is most happy when the patients are most healthy; this idea the common mind rejects as an absurd and impracticable doctrine. There is a belief very generally spread that the physician has no interest in the preservation of health, but rather rejoices when there is the most sickness. This may be true in rare cases, but as a rule it is untrue. The physician who practices his profession for mere mercenary motives has certainly a very low character and a decidedly sordid spirit. Someone has most truthfully said that the sanitary engineering and preventive skill which make our homes sweet and comfortable tend to check disease, and impoverish those who dare to bring down medical art to the level of a trade. No tradesman would get up in the middle of a cold winter's night and ride ten miles without the prospect of pay, and yet the physician does this often. The true physician, therefore, becomes a teacher of benevolence.—*Med. Summary.*

POISONOUS GASES.

CARBONIC oxide is one of the most dangerous gases; it is disengaged especially by the combustion of coal.

Leblanc found that the difficulty of breathing air impregnated with coal gas is due especially to the carbonic oxide thus generated, and not to carbonic acid, which is not generated in sufficient quantity to account for the poisonous quality of the air. A kilogram of glowing coal will suffice to make the air in a space of 25 cubic meters unbreathable. An equally poisonous gas is sulphuretted hydrogen. In the experiments of Dupuytren and Thenard $\frac{1}{1500}$ of this gas in the atmosphere proved fatal to a greenfinch, $\frac{1}{800}$ to a dog, and $\frac{1}{240}$ to a horse. Chauffier observed that both this gas and ammonia vapor proved fatal to animals in a few seconds. Chlorine gas cannot be inhaled, as the epiglottis closes spasmodically; even the smallest quantity mixed with the air provokes violent coughing. It kills animals quickly. Many poisons inhaled in gaseous form are equally as dangerous as if introduced into the blood in other ways. The noxiousness of the vapor of quicksilver is well known. Arsenious gas is one of the most dangerous poisons; and numerous deaths have occurred from the inhalation of cyanogen gases.—*Der Stein der Weisen.*

SURGERY IN CHINA.

IN the *China Medical Missionary Journal*, published in Shanghai, Dr. J. C. Thomson has a very interesting article on surgery in China. Referring to the great fortitude of the Chinaman under surgical operations, Dr. Thomas says that even now it is frequently put to the test in circumstances where surgeons in isolated situations are compelled to undertake operations unaided, or where otherwise the employment of chloroform is contra-indicated, and in the minor operations of surgery. When so tested the Chinaman will endure without flinching a degree of pain that to the more

highly developed nervous system of the westerner would be well-nigh impossible. His experience also goes to confirm the general testimony regarding the remarkable recuperative power of the Chinese after surgical injuries. The reasons he suggests are the simpler feeding habits of the Chinese, the rare occurrence of albuminuria or glycosuria, and their equable mental constitution. With reference to the Chinese surgeons who have already been trained by the medical missionaries, Dr. Thomson says his observation of these men leads him to the conviction that the Chinese are fitted to take at least a respectable place as surgeons.

Globules.

—Dr. Albert Claypool of Toledo, O., has removed his office to 706 Madison Street, with office hours 9 to 10 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. At other times Dr. Claypool may be found at his residence 1317 Summit Street.

—Dr. George P. Quay, 106 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, announces himself as prepared to perform intubation or tracheotomy in croup and all forms of laryngeal stenosis.

—The Chicago Homeopathic Medical College held a memorial service on Sunday afternoon December 3, in honor of the deceased members of its faculty, Professors Henry M. Hobart and Walter F. Knoll. Both were gentlemen of the highest rank and eminent men in their profession. *Vale!*

—Professor E. R. Eggleston, Ann Arbor University, was tendered a reception and banquet by his old friends and associates of the Homeopathic Hospital College, Cleveland, November 24, at the Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland. A jolly good time all around.

—Professor Jas. A. Campbell, St. Louis, has been quite ill and absent from home and college. Is now returned and has resumed his practice and portfolio again.

—We should like to have been present at the parade of the Hahnemann College of Philadelphia recently. It must have been a wonderfully enthusiastic kind of an occasion. Hurrah for you, boys! And when you have to deal with those other fellows again remember and put into execution the advice of old Putnam to his soldiers in one of the earlier battles of the Revolutionary War.

—Anthony Comstock has no more business to interfere with the publication of pictures in the medical journals than he has to interdict the use of charts of the generative organs in medical schools or in books. How else is a modest fellow to learn anything about that part of anatomy? Apply to Comstock for some of his experience? His fight on Daggett of Daggett Table fame looks almost like a gynecological chair fight—as if someone had “egged” him on. If he is once able to close the United States Mails against a medical publication containing an anatomical illustration of the genitalia, then the day of medical publications, books, and charts has come to an end.

—The *Medical Visitor* is somewhat exercised because of our not speaking with utmost kindness of the Jaeger-Fincke electrical machine to prove the value of high potencies. We have only this to say in apology, that we repeat every word we said formerly, and add to that that life is too short to spend in dividing of hairs. Let us have lots of homeopathy in our journals, lots of cases, but reserve the metaphysics for private instruction or for colleges which like to parade twenty or thirty chairs. Brer Hoyne ought to have his journal printed in some job office near at hand, so he could read proof and thus have prevented the horrible “pi” made of the addresses published in the December number.

—CAMPHOR GUM.—A Fanesville (O.) lassie of three years ate a large quantity of camphor gum, and life is despaired of. Another three-year-old child, in Cleveland, found a bottle containing quinine tablets, and ate enough to make seventy grains. Died.

—RETURNED TO FIRST PRINCIPLES.—Professor Lister, Father of Antiseptic Surgery, after thoroughly trying all of the known antiseptics, has returned to carbolic acid as the only true antiseptic; which makes it evident that the Phenique preparations prepared by the Phenique Chemical Co. of St. Louis are without a rival in surgery; each possessing their own peculiar fields and advantages, and are rid of the rank and objectionable odor of the natural acids.

—"In indolent ulcer which won't heal, fill it up with cayenne pepper, and the ulcer will become stimulated and heal up." So sayeth an ancient homeopathic chronicler. As a stimulus, this is about on a par with the story of the man, the donkey, and the turpentine.

—Mrs. Beenthere: The Chicago people gave Sculptor Bartholdi a luncheon while he was there.

Mr. Beenthere: Eh! gave it to him?

"Yes."

"Didn't charge him a cent?"

"That's what the papers say."

"Humph! You can't believe everything you see in the papers nowadays."—*Life*.

—Dr. Will S. Mullins, formerly of Henderson, Ky., has removed to Louisville, Ky., where he has taken offices at 127 West Chestnut Street. Dr. Mullins makes a specialty of diseases of the nose, lungs, and of women and children.

MOSQUITOES.—The *Indiana Med. Rec.* says that the castor-oil plant is a protection against mosquitoes. A few leaves of the plant placed in a room will drive the little pests away.

[Glad to know there is some use for castor oil besides greasing buggy wheels.]

—APOPLEXY: Says the *Med. Brief*: Elevate the head and shoulders; if pulse is moderately strong and the brain congested, bleed from the arm freely, sixteen ounces or more; elaterine (one-sixth grain), or croton oil two drops in dram of sweet oil or glycerine; cold to the head by means of an ice-bag.

[At same time dispatch a messenger for that modern knight of the Sorrowful Figure—the undertaker.]

—Professor Dr. Chas. Mohr, Materia Medica teacher of Hahnemann of Philadelphia, has removed to 1823 Green Street. Dr. Mohr has been very much depressed by the long and dangerous illness of his daughter, and it gives us great pleasure to say that this lady is happily convalescing.

—Uterine hemorrhage after labor has been cured by taking the pillow from under the head of the patient and placing it under hips. When only one symptom presents, namely the profuse hemorrhage, think of belladonna and secale. Dr. Guernsey gave aconite 200.

—The lachesis patient always has to urinate after lying down, especially after sleeping, more frequently in the night; and the urine has little black spots or flakes like soot floating on it.

—Desire for lime, plaster of paris, chalk, clay, charcoal, rice, dirt suggests nitric acid; also alumina.

—When a patient is strangling break an egg as quickly as possible (do not beat it), and give the white of it to the strangling person; this will almost certainly dislodge the obstruction whatever it may be, unless it is lodged in the trachea.

—In morphine poisoning remember that dilatation of the rectal sphincters will give better and more prompt results than many other remedies. Use your thumbs if you have no speculum.

—DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR SALE.—An established homeopathic practice of

fifteen years, in a growing city of Maryland, worth \$6000 a year, together with good will, and a fine property valued at \$6000. No opposition. The above will be sold at \$6000. For particulars apply to Editor of this Journal.

—The caladium perspiration attracts the flies; it has impotence with voluptuousness; genitals relaxed and perspiring, itching of vulva and burning.

—When the pulsations of the heart are synchronous with the breathing, the patient will die in from six to twenty-four hours.

—Saturate bloodstains with kerosene, let stand a time, then wash out in warm water.

—The Eclectic Congress at Chicago was not without its troubles. Seems their Chicago brethren also tried to run the whole machine, whereat the Congress "kicked," and the Chicago physicians withdrew and pouted. 'Rah for Scudder!

—Get a dime savings bank, put it among the papers on your desk, and regularly lay aside each day some amount toward the Denver trip. You mustn't miss the Denver jaunt. It will pay you a hundred times over. We know. We have been there before.

—Cold water, by rectal injection, has served Dr. J. Morton well in adherent placenta; it acts by reflex stimulation.

—It looks now, judging from the notoriety given the latest author of Animal Extracts, that Brown-Sequard is not the biggest fool living. The woods seems to be full of 'em. Perhaps this is not isopathy.

—Says Scudder (*Eclectic Med. Jour.*): "The homeopaths were there [at the Congress] full of enthusiasm for their German practice, which is now almost wholly American. Clever people, these little pill doctors. They understand the value of a crowd, and they filled many seats with their patients from Chicago." Now isn't that real cute?

—Some Italian physician recommends the eating of watercress for the tobacco habit. Watercress contains iodine, this probably accounts for its efficiency.

—When walking about no pain, but as soon as patient sits, pain very much aggravated, *ruta*; differs from *rhus* in that the walker moves more from uneasiness than from pain.

—Sulphuric acid to remove bad effects of ecchymosis—"black-eye."

—The editor had written the obituary, stating that the deceased had now gone to her last resting place. The types next day "transmogrified" the *resting* into *roasting*, whereat the son-in-law was exceeding wroth.

—Anacardium for dyspepsia when nausea is relieved by eating. If not curative, follow with lycopodium.

—Agnus castus after swelled testicles in gonorrhea.

—IODINE IN SNAKE BITES.—One drop doses every five minutes for one hour, then interval increased to every fifteen minutes and, finally to sixty minutes, restored a lady in twenty-four hours who had been bitten on her ankle by a large rattler twelve hours before.

—For excessive flatulence, a comical exchange advises to unscrew the navel and let the gas out.

—COLLES' FRACTURE.—Dr. E. H. Woolsey, Oakland, Cal., recommends the Day anterior splint, with a good-sized notch cut out of the lower edge, to give free play to the ulna. He is especially anxious to impress upon the profession not to bind or interfere with the ulna. His pamphlet, read before the Medical Society of California, 1892, is a well-prepared study of this fracture and handsomely illustrated with half-tone processes. He contends that deformity in Colles' fracture is unnecessary.

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